



Mellem brosten, knyst, skolæst og mode

Sko fra 1300-1800 fra arkæologiske udgravninger i København

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Publication date:
2017

Document version
Andet version

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Citation for published version (APA):
Andersen, V. L. (2017). *Mellem brosten, knyst, skolæst og mode: Sko fra 1300-1800 fra arkæologiske udgravninger i København*. Det Humanistiske Fakultet, Københavns Universitet.

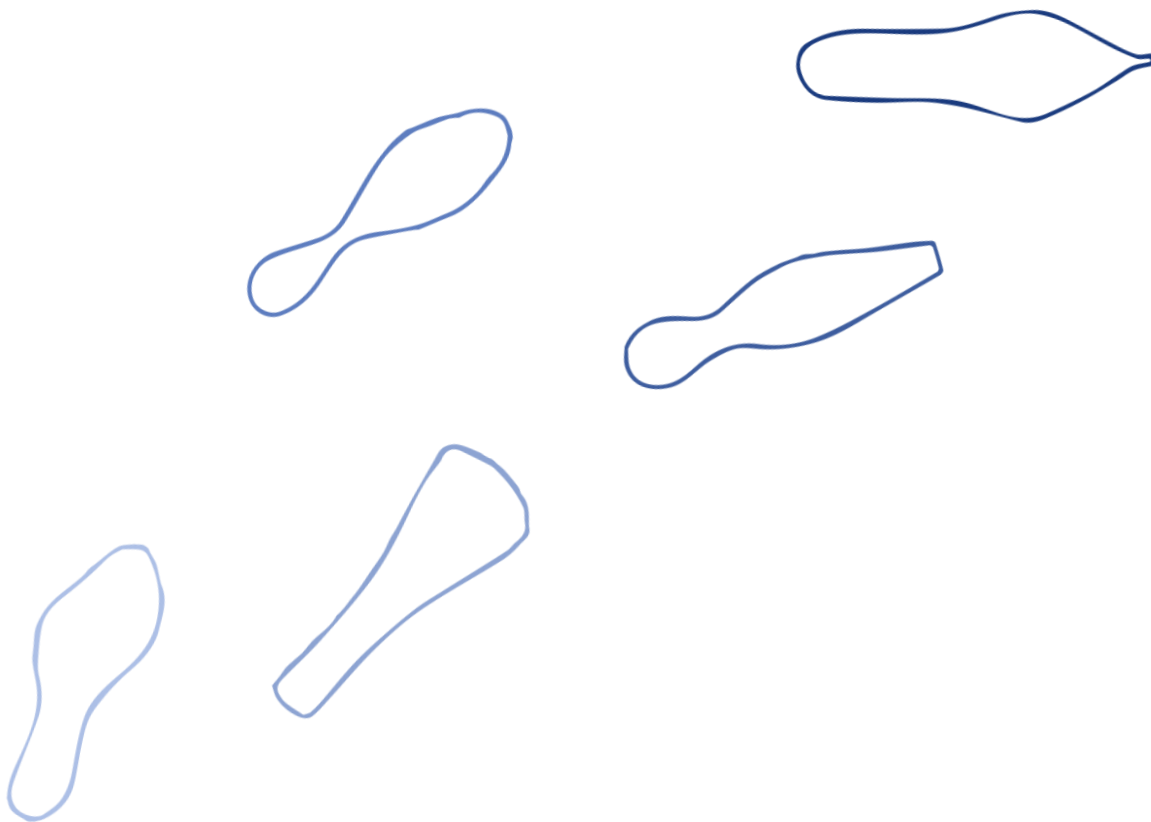


Bilag til erhvervsph.d.-afhandling

Vivi Lena Andersen

Mellem brosten, knyst, skolæst og mode

Sko fra 1300-1800 fra arkæologiske udgravninger i København



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Afleveret 30. november 2016

Institutnavn: Saxo-Instituttet

Virksomhed: Københavns Museum / Museum of Copenhagen

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Titel: **Bilag til erhvervsph.d.-afhandling
Mellem brosten, knyst, skolæst og mode
Sko fra 1300-1800 fra arkæologiske udgravninger i København**

Title: Appendix
Between Cobbles, Bunions, Shoelasts and Fashion
Shoes from 1300-1800 from Archaeological Excavations in Copenhagen

Emnebeskrivelse: Studie af arkæologisk fundne sko fra seneste års udgravninger i København og deres funktionelle, håndværksmæssige og modemæssige karakteristika i en analyse af hvordan hverdagsfodtøj blev brugt og udviklet fra 1300-1800 e.Kr.

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Afleveret den: 30. november 2016

Forside: Billedredigering, Sidsel Frisch

Layout: Camilla Haarby Hansen

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Bilag 1: Ordforklaring

Ordforklaring

Liste over sko-, skomagerhåndværks- og anatomitermer nævnt i teksten.

Beskrivelser kan være tilpasset netop den kontekst, som termen indgår i i denne afhandling og skal derfor ikke betragtes som fyldestgørende eller alment gældende (se afsnit 7.1 om terminologi).

Afnejning: en arbejdsproces i tilvirkningen af en sko, hvor rand, evt. mellemsål og ydersål forbindes.

Afsæt: at sætte af med foden mod et underlag.

Ankelstøvl: fodtøj med kort skaft, der dækker anklen.

Bagstykke: del af sko, der dækker hælen frem til overlæderet. Bagstykket kan være delt i to halvdele, der vertikalt er syet sammen bagerst, midt på hælen.

Bagsøm: sammensyning, der vertikalt forbinder to bagstykker bagerst, midt på hælen.

Ballerina: flad damesko (ofte helt uden hæl) med meget kort overlæder.

Beg: beg består af en blanding af harpiks og bivoks og bruges til at gøre sytråden til sko vandtæt.

Beklædning: læder eller tekstil til dække af enten hæl eller øvren af skoen (overlæder og bagstykke).

Bes: har lignende funktion som en rand, men anvendes kun i beskrivelsen af middelaldersko. Betegner lang, strimmel læder, der sidder i kanten langs skoens omrids og forbinder overlæder med sål.

Bindnejning: en arbejdsproces i tilvirkningen af en sko, hvor randen sys til overlæderet og bindsålen.

Bemaling: bemaling på læder som dekoration lig den broderede tekstilbeklædning.

Bindsål: skoens inderste sål, som er i kontakt med foden (med mindre skoen også har forsål eller indlægssål). Bindsålen har spandesøm og syes sammen med overlæderet.

Bryst: se Hælbryst.

Bunding: en arbejdsproces i tilvirkningen af en sko, hvor bindsålen fæstnes til læsten.

Crakow: se Snabelsko.

Dekoration: kan være i form af bemaling, tekstilbeklædning, snitmønstre i læder, pyntesyninger, påsyet pynt og lignende som forskønnelse af skoen.

Fodballe: området mellem svangen og tæerne på undersiden af foden.

Fodhvælving: se Svang.

Fodlap: lap af tekstil til at svøbe om foden i stedet for strømper. Kan også være anvendt som for i sko.

Fodsål: underside af menneskets fod.

Fodåbning: åbning i skoen, hvor foden stikkes ned.

For: kan bestå af enten hår, tekstil, mos, hø, halm og lignende og beklæde indersiden af skoen med det formål, at lune foden, som komfort eller som støtte foden, hvis skoen er for stor.

Forfod: forreste halvdel af menneskets fod.

Forstærkning: aflangt læderstykke, der påsyes langs indersiden af randsyet sko, hvor overlæderet og bagstykket møder sidesømmet.

Forsål: forsålen går oftest fra hæls bagende til svangen, og dens sider går ned over bindsålen. Ses også i større udgave fra tå til hæl. Findes kun i tøfler.

Fraskær: læderstykker, som er tilovers, når skodele er skåret ud af skindet.

Galoche: er en art oversko til udendørs brug, som skal beskytte skoen mod smuds. I 1700-tallet består den af to lædersåler med en meget tyk træsål imellem dem, som er formet efter den pågældende sko. Galochen holdes fast med remme. Se Patine.

Garvning: bearbejdning af rå huder og skind med garvemidler som vegetabiliske garvesyrer, tran/olie, alun eller mineralske chromsalte, der bremser skindets naturlige nedbrydnings-/forrådnelsesproces.

Gelenk: er et lille stykke læder eller træ, der sidder mellem sålerne som en afstivning af svangen på en højhælet sko.

Hallux valgus: skæv, indadrettet storetå med tilhørende knystdannelse på indersiden af tåens grundled.

Hammertå: en fejlstilling i en eller flere tæer, typisk på 2. til 4. tå, hvor tåen løftes og den bøjer i en permanent fleks.

Hæl: skodel, der forlænger menneskets hæl i højden og findes under sålens bagerste del. Kan bestå af stakkede lag af læder, kork eller træ. Term dækker også menneskekroppens hæl.

Hælbeklædning: se Beklædning.

Hælbryst: den side af hælen som vender ind mod svangen.

Hælfælækker: læderstykker i en stakket hæl.

Hælkappe: lille trekantet stykke læder, der med spidsen opad syes på indersiden af bagstykket/bagkappen, som støtte. Kendes også som bagkappe i moderne tid. Hælkappe er i moderne tid også term for bagstykke.

Hælnakke: side af hælen som vender bagud - væk fra svangen.

Hælsæde: toppen af en skohæl eller den del af en sål, der mødes med menneskets hæl.

Hårsække: små huller i huden, hvor hårsække har siddet. Ses på skindets narvside. Pelsdyr har afhængig af art forskellige hårsækmønstre og former på hårsække. Kan anvendes til artsidentifikation.

Indlægssål: er ikke er syet fast i skoen, men er blot lagt oven på bindsålen.

Kastesting: er en syteknik, hvor nålen stikkes gennem begge lag læder, der skal syes sammen, hele tiden fra samme side. Tråden bliver liggende på overfladen på læderet. Kan laves lige eller skrå. Kan bruges som enten dekoration eller som sammensyning af to stykker læder.

Kile: ofte mindre stykke læder, der er syet ind som en del af skoens overdel. Kile betegner også lille stykke læder, som er sat ind mellem sålerne i hælsædet eller som del af stakkede læderhæle.

Klargøring: sko skæres endeligt til med kniv og pudses, sværtes og glattes til.

Klumpfod: klumpfod er en medfødt misdannelse, hvor foden er roteret indad ved anklen, så fodsålen peger skråt indad/bagud, og fodryggen fremad.

Knap/læderknap: knyttet eller foldet læderstrimmel, der danner en knap. Kan være en strimmel læder bundet i en knude, der er fæstnet til den ene side af en åbning, mens knaphullet er på den anden side af åbningen.

Knyst: betændelsestilstand af en slimsæk, som omgiver et led, der efter længere tids tryk forårsaget af fodtøj, bliver betændt, irriteret og hæver op og bliver fast i konsistensen.

Knæstøvle: fodtøj med langt skaft, der går til knæet.

Komposit sål: er ét lag sål, der består af flere sammensyede dele.

Krave: top af støvle, som er foldet ned over skaftet. Kraven kan være en del af selve skaftstykket eller være et separat stykke, der er syet på.

Kødside: inderside af læderet/skindet på et dyr.

Lige sål: også kaldet symmetrisk sål, er en sål som hverken er tilpasset højre eller venstre fod, men som er spejlet langs midteraksen.

Liljefod/Lotusfod: ældre skik i Østen hvor en kvindes fod (siden barndom) foldes og bindes sammen i en nedadbøjet position, for at opnå en lille, spids fod.

Louishæl: dækker over konstruktionen, hvor ydersålen fortsætter op under svangen og ned på brystet af en træhæl, men er ofte også betegnelse for en høj, kurvet hæl a la Pompadourhæl. Opkaldt efter solkongen Louis XIV.

Lukkeanordning: den metode, der bruges til at lukke skoen/fæstne skoen til foden (spænde, snøre, rem m.v.).

Læder: garvet skind/huder. Se også Garvning.

Læderpatine: se Patine.

Læst: et træstykke som i grove træk ligner den fod, hvortil skoen laves. Bindsål sømmes fast til læstens bund og den øvrige del af skoen bygges op omkring læsten.

Mellemsål: ligger imellem ydersålen og bindsålen.

Midterlinje: hjælpelinje indridset på inderside af bindsål.

Mokkasin: sko med enten separat sål syet sammen med separat kant omkring foden eller sål og sider af ét stykke skind. Overlæderet dækker i en sådan konstruktion kun oversiden af forfoden.

Nagler: søm af metal.

Nakke: se Hælnakke.

Narv/narvside: se Skindside.

Nådling: en arbejdsproces i tilvirkningen af en sko, hvor overdelene (overlæder og bagstykke) sammensyes.

Opskåret læder: nogle skodele af læder blev genbrugt til nye skodele, såsom læderstykker til stakkede hæle. Derfor kan skodele af læder (især såler og overlæder) findes opskåret.

Overdel: se Øvren.

Overflik: er det nederste lag læder på hælen, og som er kontakt med underlaget. Navnet stammer fra fremstillingen af skoen, hvor skoen er omvendt, så bunden af hælen er øverst.

Overlæder: skodel der dækker oversiden af foden. I tidlig moderne tid betegnelse for den del af skoen, der dækker oversiden af forfoden.

Overlæderforlængelse: forlængelse af overlæderet ved fodåbningen, så overlæderet dækker en større del af vristen. Ses gerne som et buet eller trapez-formet læderstykke med spor efter kastesting på den korteste langside. Se Pløs.

Patine: sandal-lignende konstruktion af træ med funktion som galoche. Bruges sammen med en sko som beskyttelse af denne. Består ofte af høj træbund/sål med en rem af læder over vristen.

Pinding: en arbejdsproces i tilvirkningen af en sko, hvor bindsålen er sømmet fast på læsten og overlæderet fæstnes til læsten med pindesøm.

Plateau: skotype med meget tyk sål, som ofte er lige tyk fra hæl til tå.

Platfod: tilstand hvor fodens svangbue er delvist udslettet.

Pløkker: søm/nagler af træ.

Pløs: stykke syet på kanten af overlæderet, der vender mod fodåbningen.

Pompadourhæl: er betegnelsen for en høj, timeglasformet træhæl på damesko. Opkaldt efter Madame de Pompadour (1721-1764).

Poulaine: se Snabelsko.

Rand: smal og lang strimmel læder, som følger kanten rundt på sålen, som et bindeled mellem sål og overlæder/bagstykke.

Randsyet sko / randsyning: skokonstruktion hvor den første syning forbinder overlæder, rand og bindsål; og den anden syning rand og ydersål.

Rem: en forlængelse af bagstykket (startende ved sidesømmet), som går over vristen.

Remsko: en lukkeanordningstype hvor bagstykkernes lange remme forbindes med et spænde foran på vristen.

Ruskind: ruskind betegner undersiden af et skind. Det vil sige kødsiden af skindet, og er karakteriseret af en ru, men blød overflade.

Råhud: skind der ikke er garvet eller på anden vis bearbejdet med henblik på konservering.

Sandal: sål med overdel, der udgøres af remme, som bindes om foden.

Salonsko/-tøffel: tøffel eller sko til damer som var beregnet til indendørs brug i forbindelse med selskaber.

Sidesnøre/-sko: sko, hvis lukkeanordning sidder i den ene side af skoen og lukkes med snøre.

Sidestykke: lig Kile, men hvor kile oftest betegner et mindre trekantet stykke læder, er sidestykke gerne firkantet og udgør et større stykke af en overdel på en sko. Som termen antyder er stykket placeret i den ene side af overdelen.

Sidesøm: syning på siderne af en lukket sko, hvor overlæderet møder bagstykket.

Skindside: yderside af læderet/skindet på et dyr, hvorpå hårene sidder. Også kaldet narv.

Sko: en sko er lukket omkring foden, men dækker ikke anklen. Tilstedeværelsen af bagstykke (at hælen er dækket) er kendetegnende for typen, idet en sko uden bagstykke betegnes tøffel. Sko anvendes også som neutral fællesbetegnelse for fodtøj.

Skoflikker / skolapper: person, der reparerer fodtøj - også kaldet skoreparatør.

Snabelsko: henviser til en vendsyet sko med lang, spids tå/snude, også kaldet Poulaine eller Crakows, da dens popularitet menes at stamme fra det polske område.

Snitmønster: skabelon/omrids af de enkelte bestanddele til skoen, der skæres ud af skindet og samles ved hjælp af forskellige syninger eller pløkker/nagler.

Snitmønstertegning: metode til dokumentation af omrids og teknikker til sammensætning af skoens enkelte bestanddele såsom markering af sømhuller og pløkker.

Snude: termen bruges om spidsen af sål og overlæder. For middelalderskoenes vedkommende bruges termen tå også.

Snørehul: standsede eller udskårne huller i skoen i forbindelse med lukkeanordningen. Snøre føres igennem hullerne og bindes sammen.

Snørehulsforstærkning: tyndt stykke læder, som syes på bagsiden af snørehullerne som forstærkning af åbningerne.

Snøresko: en lukkeanordningstype, som består af sammensnøring af bagstykkernes ender med bånd.

Snøreslidser: vertikale slidser (placeret parvis), hvor en snøre føres igennem som del af lukkeanordning. Ses oftest rundt om skaftet på ankelstøvler eller rundt om anklen, under og langs med kanten på lav sko fra middelalderen.

Spandesøm: syning hvor nålen går lodret ned i læderets flade, men bøjer, så nålen går ud gennem den smalle side/kant på læderstykket.

Spænde: lukkeanordning af metal til sko med remme.

Stakket hæl: hæl bestående af flere lag af læder (hælfלקker), der enten er syet sammen eller sømmed sammen med enten træpløkker eller metalnagler.

Stempel: blev brugt på såler for at skjule de små læstehuller, som fremkom efter sålen blev naglet fast til læsten.

Støvle: en støvle kan være konstrueret på samme måde som en sko, men bagstykket går op i et skaft, der dækker underbenet. Skaftet kan variere i højden.

Svang: hvælvet buet parti af fodens underside, der findes mellem hælen og fodballen - fodhvælvning. Er også term for den del af sålen, der ligger under denne del af foden.

Sål: kan bestå af enten yder-, mellem-, bind-, for- og/eller indlægssål. Sålen er forbundet til et overlæder, en hæl og (hvis det er en lukket sko) et bagstykke.

Torn: er det lille "spyd" der sidder på et spændes aksel, og som går igennem hullet på remmene.

Trædefladen: den del af foden og skoen, som er i direkte kontakt med underlaget.

Træsko: en sko bestående udelukkende af træ – oftest udført af ét helt stykke træ, som udhules. Sko med tykke træsåler, men med et overlæder af læder, kan også kaldes for træsko, men hører ret beset til kategorien træføffel.

Træhæl: betegner en hæl, hvis kerne/bærende element består af træ. Kan være beklædt med læder, så træet ikke er synligt.

Træføffel: se Træsko.

Træpatine: se Patine.

Tunnelsting: en syteknik, hvor tråden syes i zigzag med kort afstand ind i læderets overflade, dvs. syningen ses kun på den samme side. Kan bruges som enten dekoration eller som sammensyning med et andet stykke læder.

Tværstykke: stykke på spænde som går vinkelret på sidestykket, og som går på tværs af remmen når skospændet er in situ.

Tøffel: sko uden bagstykke.

Tå: bruges ofte i beskrivelsen af middelaldersko til at beskrive den forreste del af skoens overlæder også kaldet snude.

Tåkappe: findes som indvendig og udvendig. Indvendig tåkappe er en forstærkning af enten læder eller træ, der sidder i skoens tå inde under overlæderet. En udvendig tåkappe er af læder og sidder på ydersiden af overlæderets tå, som en forstærkning mod slid, eller som dække af et hul.

Tåstøtte: giver indersiden af overlæderet høj tå og støtter denne form.

Udskæring: betegner det område på en sko, der dækker/ikke dækker toppen af vristen og ned til tåleddet. Kan betegnes som dyb eller høj. Dyb udskæring dækker ikke den øverste del af vristen, men eksempelvis kun tæerne.

Underlaget: den overflade, som skoen/foden går på (vej, gulv, jord, græs m.v.).

Vendsko / vendsyning: skokonstruktion, hvor stykkerne syes sammen med indersiden udad, hvorefter skoen vendes, så ydersiden vender udad. Overlæderet og sålen er syet sammen med en bes imellem dem langs kanten.

Vendsøm: syning, hvor nålen går direkte lodret gennem læderet.

Vrist: oversiden af foden, der går fra tåleddet til anklen.

Vriståbning: udskæring på skoen, placeret foran på vristen.

Ydersål: skoens yderste sål, som er i kontakt med underlaget. Bindsålen har vendsøm og syes i en randkonstruktion sammen med randen.

Øvren: er den del af skoen, som dækker overside og bagside af foden i form af overlæderet og bagstykkerne. Også kaldet overdel.

Bilag 2: Håndtering af arkæologisk fundne sko – en kort guide

Af Vivi Lena Andersen

- **Udgravning:** Ved arkæologisk udgravning er det væsentligt ikke blot at indsamle de hele sko, eller de større dele deraf. Indsaml også smådele af læder, træ, tekstil og metal. Disse kan vise sig at være af stor værdi for skoens udsagn. Hold den enkelte sko samlet (samt den jord den er fundet i), så ikke eventuelle intakte syninger går op eller smådele falder af.

Ved optagning er det vigtigt at opbevare forskellige sko hver for sig og nøjsomt iagttage hvilke løse skodele, der hører til hvilke sko. Det kan være en hjælp at folde bobbelplast rundt om den fundne sko umiddelbart efter opgravning. Put aldrig flere sko i samme pose. Det er vigtigt at isolere den enkelte sko i en pose for sig, så andre skodele ikke bliver misforstået som hørende til skoen.

- **Midlertidig opbevaring:** Er skoen fundet i fugtigt jord lægges i en plasticpose og fyldes med koldt vand. Læderet skal være helt dækket af vand. Skriv på både pose og på et manillamærke oplysninger omkring fundstedet, genstandsnummer og dato. Poserne bør opbevares i et køleklap.
- **Vask og identificering:** Vask læderet forsigtigt og noter, hvis der findes hår eller græs inde i skoen. Identificer læderstykkerne og sorter efter prioriteringslisten.
- **Database:** Registrer alle oplysninger i databasen. Se Registrering af sko i database. Det er af allerhøjeste vigtighed at skoen bliver registreret, målt, fotograferet og tegnet *før* eventuel konservering, da læderet vil være krympet en anelse efter konservering.
- **Tegning og foto:** Lav snitmønstertegninger af de ønskede sko / skodele / læderstykker i 1:1 via en transparent plastplade, tegnefolie og vandfast tusch. Tag fotos af skoen / læderet - og husk at fotograferer vigtige detaljer.
- **Konservering:** Bedøm efter repræsentativitet og / eller sjældenhed samt formål om skoen bør konserveres (se også skoprioriteringsliste). Læderet bør konserveres inden for et halvt år efter fundet.
- **Permanent opbevaring:** Tørre, konserverede sko opbevares bedst i syrefrie papkasser i syrefrit papir.

Bilag 3: Skoprioriteringsliste til udgravning eller sortering ved registrering

Skoprioriteringsliste til udgravning eller sortering ved registrering

Af Vivi Lena Andersen

NB! Denne liste er baseret på hvilke skodele, der er bedst egnet til **datering** af konteksten.

Skokategorier og deres prioritet:

1. **Hele sko** har den højst mulige prioritet!
2. Den næsthøjeste prioritet er **næsten hele sko** (f.eks. en sko med kun sålen og hælen bevaret eller en sko med kun sålen og overlæderet bevaret).
3. **Løse skodele** – disse har også værdi, alt afhængig af hvilken skodel der er tale om (se nedenunder).

Løse skodele og deres prioritet:

1. OVERLÆDER
2. SÅLER (Bemærk! En sål **uden snuden bevaret** har lavere prioritet (Prioritet 4), pga. vanskeligheder med præcis datering af sålen).
3. HÆLE (enten lavet af træ med en læderbeklædning omkring (selve læderbeklædningerne kan også findes løse) eller lavet af flere lag af læder).
4. BAGSTYKKER og PLØSE (samt såler hvor tåen mangler).
5. LÆDERFORSTÆRKNINGER, RANDE, GELENK og SNØRRER (har meget lav prioritet som løsfund, MEN de er meget vigtige, hvis de er fundet sammen med tilhørende skodele!).

Prioritering til konservering:

Følgende aspekter bør overvejes ved vurdering til konservering:

- Tilstand. Står skoen vitterlig til at redde ved en konservering eller er læderets tilstand *for ringe*?
- Repræsentativitet. Hvad er kendetegnet for fundet i sin helhed?
- Det særegne. Hvad er et sjældent syn / ikke set før?
- Mængden. Er det mængden i sig selv, der er væsentlig at bevare?
- Hvilket formål skal en konservering / bevaring have?:
 - Til udstilling og formidling
 - Til studiebrug (referencesamling)
 - Til forsøg (naturvidenskab, tests, oplæring (ex. konservering) etc.)

Bilag 4: Registrering af sko i database – punkter til bemærkning

Registrering af sko i database – punkter til bemærkning

Af Vivi Lena Andersen

NB! Dette er ikke en udtømmende liste, men punkter til eksempel på hvilke aspekter af skoen, der bør observeres og registreres om muligt

Skotype:

- ☐ Sko ☐ Snøresko ☐ Remsko (spændesko) ☐ Tøffel ☐ Støvle ☐ Ankelstøvle ☐ Knæstøvle
- ☐ Sandal ☐ Træsko ☐ Patine/Galoche

Bestanddele:

- ☐ Sål ☐ Bindsål ☐ Mellemsål ☐ Ydersål ☐ Forsål – foldet omkring bindsålen ☐ Indlægssål - løs
- ☐ Gelenk ☐ Hæl ☐ Hælbeklædning ☐ Rand ☐ Bes
- ☐ Overlæder ☐ Pløs ☐ Bagstykke ☐ Rem ☐ Spænde ☐ Snøre
- ☐ Hælkappe ☐ Kantbånd ☐ Forstærkninger ☐ For ☐ Skaft

Farve:

Overlæder: ☐ Lysebrun ☐ Brun ☐ Mørkebrun ☐ Rød - m.v.

Bagstykke: ☐ Lysebrun ☐ Brun ☐ Mørkebrun ☐ Rød - m.v.

Hæl: ☐ Lysebrun ☐ Brun ☐ Mørkebrun ☐ Rød - m.v.

Materiale:

Sål: ☐ Læder ☐ Træ ☐ Sytråd

Hæl: ☐ Træ ☐ Træ med læderbeklædning ☐ Overflik bevaret ☐ Flere lag af læder

☐ Træpløkke ☐ Metalnagle ☐ Tekstil ☐ Sytråd

Overlæder: ☐ Læder - med kødside udad ☐ Læder - med narvside udad ☐ Tekstil

☐ Sytråd

Bagstykke: ☐ Læder - med kødside udad ☐ Læder - med narvside udad ☐ Tekstil

☐ Sytråd

Art læder? (kalv, ko, ged etc.) Art tekstil og tråd? (uld, hør, silke etc.)

Form:

Snude: ☐ Spids ☐ Meget spids ("Snabel") ☐ Oval ☐ Rund ☐ Bred ("Komule") ☐ Bred firkantet ☐ Smal firkantet.

Hæl: ☐ Kurvet ☐ Skrå ☐ Lige bryst ☐ Konkavt bryst ☐ Skrånende nakke ☐ D-formet

Sål: ☐ Venstre fod ☐ Højre fod ☐ Brugt på både venstre og højre fod ☐ Symmetrisk ☐

Asymmetrisk ☐ Sål del af hælbryst ☐ Spids hæl

Pløs / overlæderkant: ☐ Høj (4 cm og over) ☐ Lav (under 4 cm) ☐ Firkantet ☐ Spids ☐ Buet konkav

☐ Buet konveks

Konstruktion, teknik og materiale:

Type: ☐ Vendsko ☐ Randsyet sko ☐ Træsko ☐ Trætøffel

Sål: ☐ Komposit sål ☐ Sål med træpløkker ☐ Korkfyld ☐ Træfyld ☐ Læstehuller ☐ Læstehuller er fyldt ud med træ ☐ Læstehuller er fyldt ud med læder ☐ Vendsøm ☐ Spandesøm

Overlæder: ☐ Af ét stykke læder (middelalder) ☐ Forstykke (middelalder) ☐ Sidestykke (middelalder) ☐ Bagstykke (middelalder) ☐ Kile ☐ Vendsøm ☐ Spandesøm
☐ Kastesting ☐ Tunnelsting ☐ Læder ☐ Tekstil

Hæl: ☐ Stakket ☐ Træ ☐ Læderbeklædt træ

Bagstykke: ☐ Et stykke ☐ To sammensyede stykker ☐ Lige sidesøm

☐ Buet sidesøm ☐ Kantet sidesøm ☐ Vendsøm ☐ Spandesøm

☐ Kastesting ☐ Tunnelsting

Lukkeanordning: ☐ Snøre ☐ Sidesnøre ☐ Vristsnøre ☐ Knap ☐ Rem ☐ To lige lange remme ☐ En kort og en lang rem ☐ Spænde ☐ Løkkespænde ☐ Knopspænde ☐ Ankerspænde

Dekoration:

☐ Broderi ☐ Udskæringer ☐ Snit ☐ Syninger ☐ Bemaling ☐ Stempel ☐ Kantbånd

For:

☐ Pels ☐ Tekstil ☐ Hår ☐ Plantemateriale (Hvor er foret placeret i skoen?)

Skoejerens alder:

☐ Voksen ☐ Ung ☐ Barn

Skoejerens køn:

☐ Mand ☐ Kvinde

Opmåling:

Opmål alle dele i længde, bredde og tykkelse. Primært største mål.

(Mål længde og bredde på bagstykkets rem for sig. Pløsen måles også for sig. Mål også svangens og hælsens bredde på sålen.)

Skostørrelse:

Mål den fulde længde fra tåspids til hæl og følg sålens kurver. Målebånd anbefales.

Tilstand:

Bevaring: ☐ God ☐ God ☐ Ringe (Bemærkninger omkring håndtering og opbevaring?)

Slitage og brug: ☐ Meget ☐ Mellem ☐ Lidt ☐ Ingen (Hvor sidder slitagen og er der spor efter udendørs brug – såsom småsten?)

Kan slitagen henføres til en specifik sygdom: ☐ Ja ☐ Nej (Hvilken sygdom?)

Reparationer: ☐ Ja ☐ Nej (Hvor og hvordan?)

Genbrug: ☐ Ja ☐ Nej (Er skoen modificeret fra eksempelvis sko til tøffel?)

Datering:

Periode og hvis muligt kortere interval i årstal eller kvarte/halve/hele århundreder

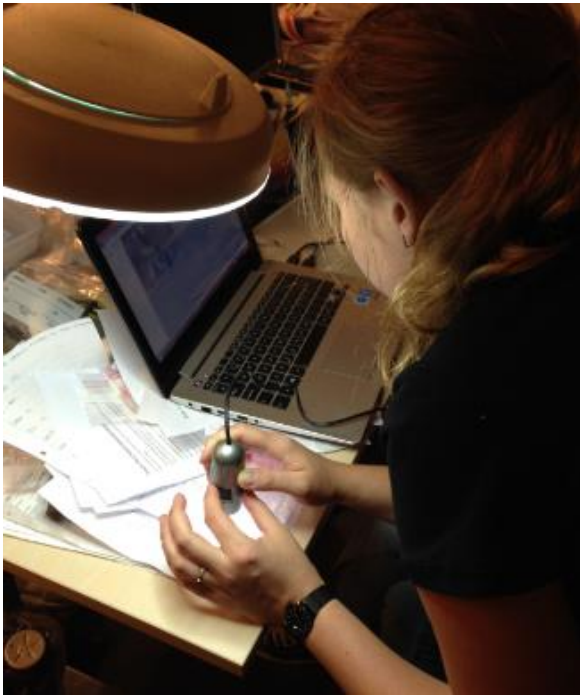
Eventuelle bemærkninger:

Kontekst, bevaringsforhold, vinter-/sommersko; komparative fund og referencer o.a.

Bilag 5: Referencesamling af fotos til artsidentifikation via hårsække i læder

Digital mikroskopkamera

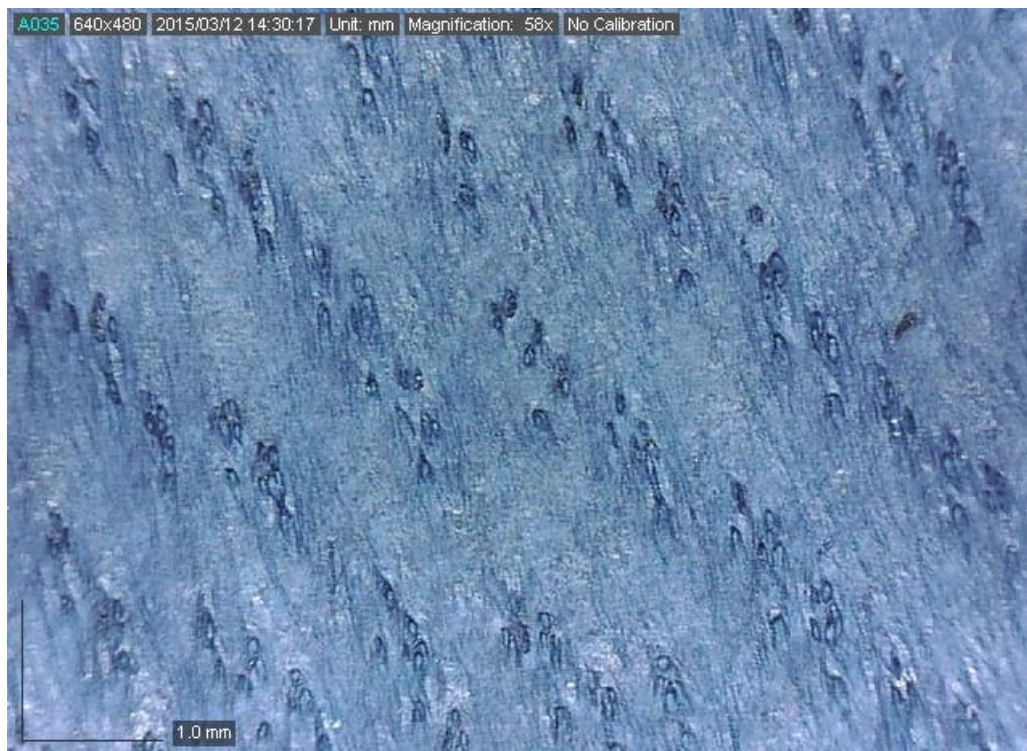
Mikroskopfotos er taget med hhv. et Dino-Lite Digital Microscope DinoCapture og en DNT DigiMicro Mobile.



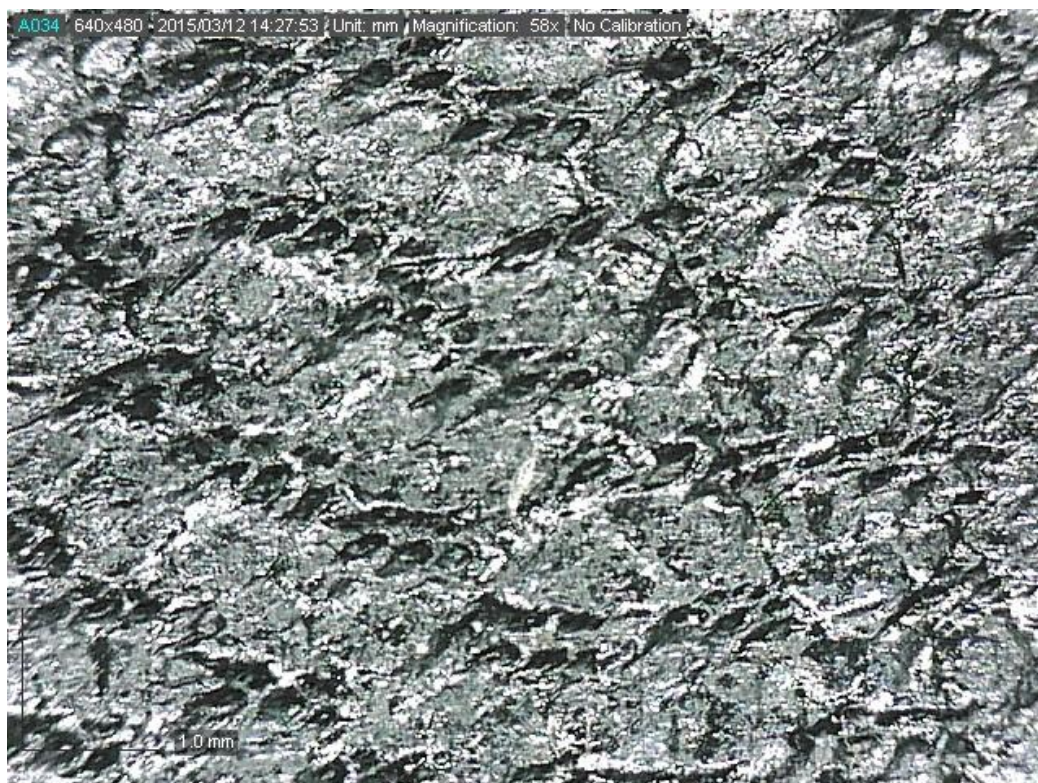
Dino-Lite Digital Microscope DinoCapture 2.0 tilkobles pc via USB indgang. Billede ses på pc skærm.



Håndholdt DNT DigiMicro Mobile. Billede ses på lille display som på et digitalt kamera.



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ged. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ged. Forstørrelse 58x



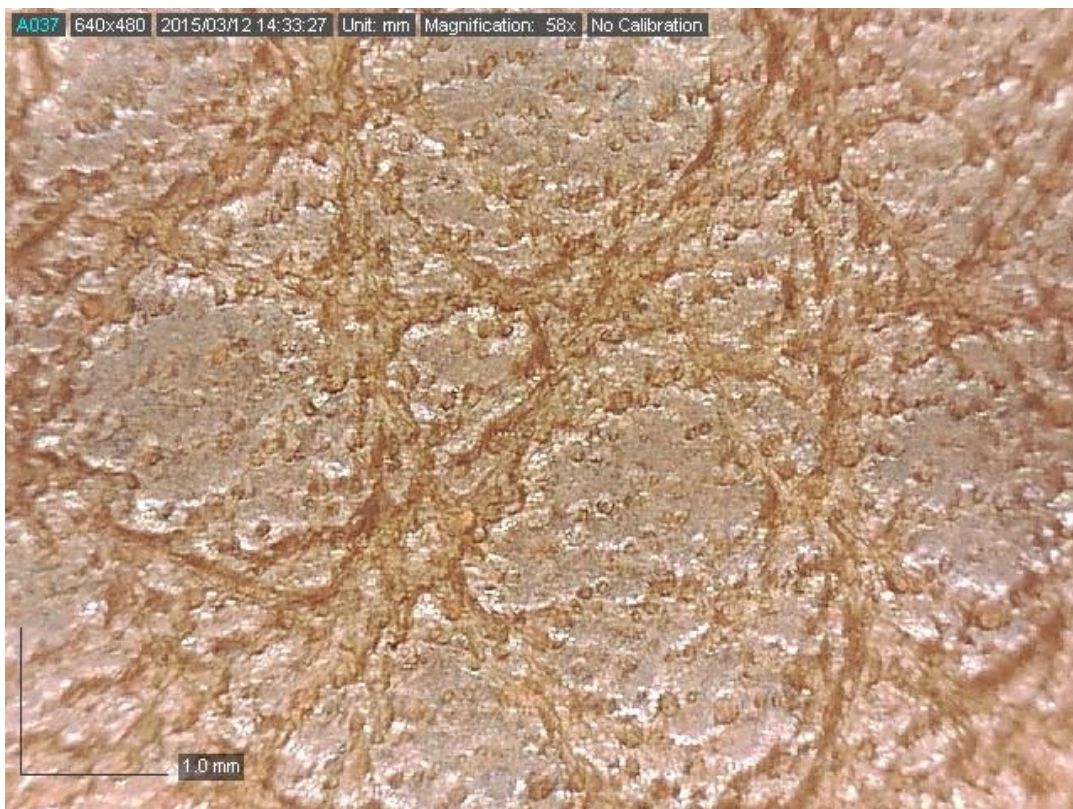
Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ged. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ged. Forstørrelse 200x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra får. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ko. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ko. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra ko. Forstørrelse 200x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra kalv. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra kalv. Forstørrelse 58x



Mikroskopfoto af læder fra kalv. Forstørrelse 200x



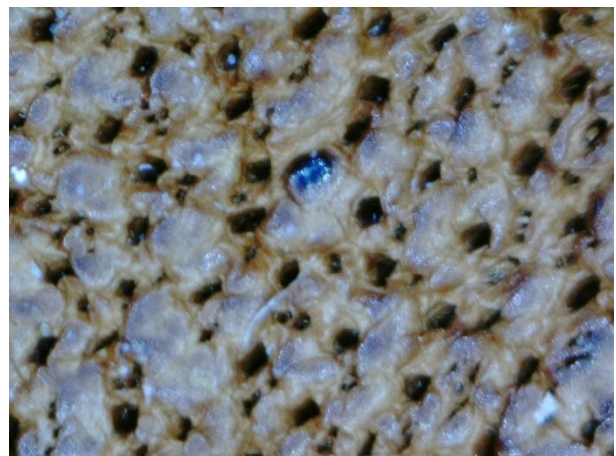
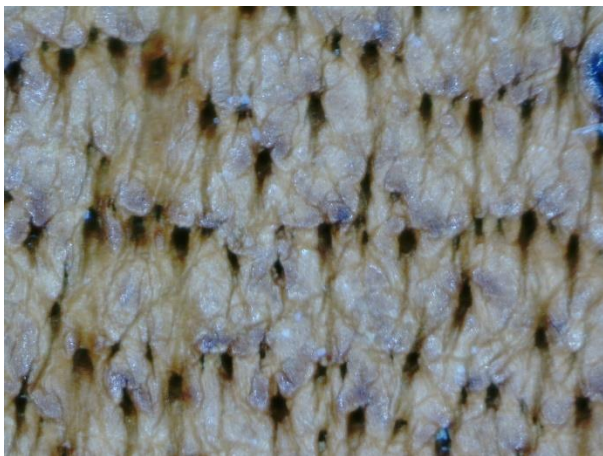
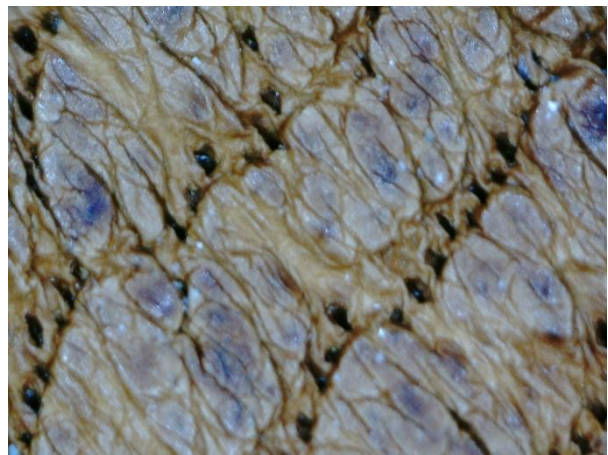
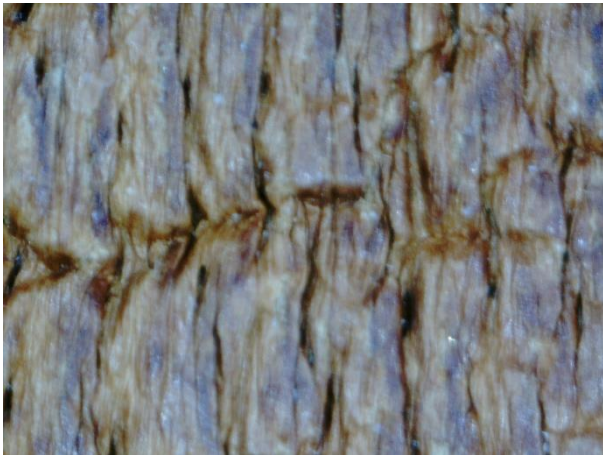
Mikroskopfoto af læder fra hest. Forstørrelse 58x

Variationer af hårsækmønstre på samme dyr

Billederne nedenfor er mikroskopfotos af et større stykke læder fra en **ren**. Forstørrelse 200x.

Billederne er taget forskellige steder på samme stykke læder.

De eksemplificerer den store variation, der er på hårsækmønsteret fra ét og samme dyr alt afhængig af, hvor på dyret billedet er taget.



Eksempler på anbefalede typer af mikroskopkameraer og deres egenskaber i relation til analyser af tekstil og læder - vurderet af Kim Jespersen fra SoftControl, januar 2016 ved besøg på Center for Tekstilforskning.

	AM7515MZT - EDGE	AM4515ZT - EDGE	AM4815ZT - EDGE
Dino-Lite Range:	Dino-Lite Universal	Dino-Lite Universal	Dino-Lite Universal
Light/ LED type:	White	White	White
Number of LEDs:	8	8	8
LED on/off switchable:	✓	✓	✓
Infrared filter:	IR cut-filter >650 nm	IR cut-filter >650 nm	IR cut-filter >650 nm
Diffuser available:	Yes (N3C-D included)	Yes (N3C-D included)	Yes (N3C-D included)
Emission filter:	✗	✗	✗
Polarizer:	✓	Yes, linear	Yes, linear
Magnification:	20-220x	20-220x	20-220x
Macro zoom:	✗	✗	✗
Working Distance:	Standard	Standard	Standard
Resolution:	5 Megapixel (2592x1944)	1.3 Megapixel (1280x1024)	1.3 Megapixel (1280x1024)
Maximum Frame rate:	30 fps	30 fps	30 fps
Interface:	USB 2.0	USB 2.0	USB 2.0
Housing material:	Aluminium alloy housing	Composite/ plastic housing	Composite/ plastic housing
Magnification lock:	✓	✓	✓
Measurement:	✓	✓	✓
Calibration:	✓	✓	✓
Microtouch sensor:	✓	✓	✓
ESD Safe:	✓	✗	✗
Special feature:	Aut. Magn. reading, Flexible LED Control (FLC)	Aut. Magn. reading	Ext. Dynamic Range (EDR), Ext. Depth of Field (EDOF)
Package contents:	Microscope, Carry pouch, Software CD, Calibration target, User manual, N3C-O- Open cap, N3C-C- Closed cap, N3C-D- Diffuser cap, N3C-E- Extension cap, N3C-L- Long cap, N3C-S- Side light cap	Microscope, Carry pouch, Software CD, Calibration target, User manual, N3C-O- Open cap, N3C-C- Closed cap, N3C-D- Diffuser cap, N3C-E- Extension cap, N3C-L- Long cap, N3C-S- Side light cap	Microscope, Carry pouch, Software CD, Calibration target, User manual, N3C-O- Open cap, N3C-C- Closed cap, N3C-D- Diffuser cap, N3C-E- Extension cap, N3C-L- Long cap, N3C-S- Side light cap

Udvalgt litteratur om læder:

Fasol, T. 1954. *Was ist Leder? Eine Technologie des Leder*. Stuttgart.

Harris, S. & Veldmeijer, A.J. (eds.) 2014. *Why Leather? The material and cultural dimensions of leather*. Sidestone.

Madsen, H.B. 1994. *Handbook of field conservation*. Konservatorskolen København.

Møller, G. 1994. Hud, skind og læder, I: Alkærsig, O., Garff, J. & Lundbæk, M. (ed.) *Bevaringshåndbogen*. København, pp. 197-203.

Kite, M. & Thomson, R. 2006 (eds.): *Conservation of Leather and Related Materials*. Oxford.

Bilag 6: Leather artifacts from Kongens

Nytorv, KBM 3829

Leather artifacts from Kongens Nytorv, KBM 3829

by Vivi Lena Andersen

December 2015



Contents

INTRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

Shoes

Gloves and mittens

Purses and bags

Scabbards

Belts and straps

Off cuts and waste production

Other leather items

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

People

Trade

Fashion

Consumerism trends

INTRODUCTION

A large assemblage of leather was recorded during the Metro excavations at Kongens Nytorv in Copenhagen carried out during 2010, 2011 and 2012. A total number of **492 FO numbers consisting of 3.837 parts and fragments of leather** coming from a range of contexts and areas.

The assemblage included **7** overall types/categories of leather artifacts ranging in date from the early Late Medieval Period to the Post-medieval period³, and were generally found in contexts that appeared to date to the appropriate period.

These finds will be presented and analyzed in the following report. First an overall introduction to and description of the leather material, registration of the finds, preservation conditions and context. Then followed by a presentation divided into the different types of leather artifacts, including highlighting selected items to illustrate both representative characteristics of the material as well as exceptional findings. Finally the report will be round off by a discussion and conclusion divided into themes dealing with People, Trade, Fashion and Consumerism.



Work photo from the excavation at Kongens Nytorv.

The Museum of Copenhagen has a large collection of leather items from archaeological excavations in the centre of Copenhagen. This is partially due to the city's location by the coast with wet soil being ideal condition for preservation of organic material. Especially excavations

³ Oldest leather finds date to the 14th century and the youngest date to the 18th century.

along the old coast line, on the artificial islets/city districts and in the old moats surrounding the city centre have led to a special collection of items of organic material – including leather.

The Metro-site at Kongens Nytorv is one of those important locations that has contributed to the leather item collection. Uncovering parts of the old moat at the eastern border of the medieval town, the site has the mix of the water in the moat and the damp refuse that was deposited in it, resulting in favorable conditions to prevent degradation of leather.



A container was needed to store a large part of the organic finds from the Metro excavations.

The table below shows a selection of large excavations in Copenhagen that have retrieved a large quantity of leather material. This shows the impressive quantity of leather material found at the Metro excavation, that took place at the western end of the medieval town, Rådhuspladsen, but the table also shows the substantial amount found at the Kongens Nytorv site.

Number of FO numbers and fragments of leather finds from three large archaeological sites.

Excavation	FO numbers	Fragments
Rådhuspladsen (KBM 3827)	781	5.546
Kongens Nytorv (KBM 3829)	492	3.837
Krøyers Plads (KBM 3967)	77	734

As mentioned the leather material was found in a wide range of contexts and areas of the KGN excavation. More precisely leather items were retrieved from **140 different deposits**.

Some deposits contained only one fragment of leather while the **Stratigraphic Object 51263** deposit excels with **32** Find Objects of leather.

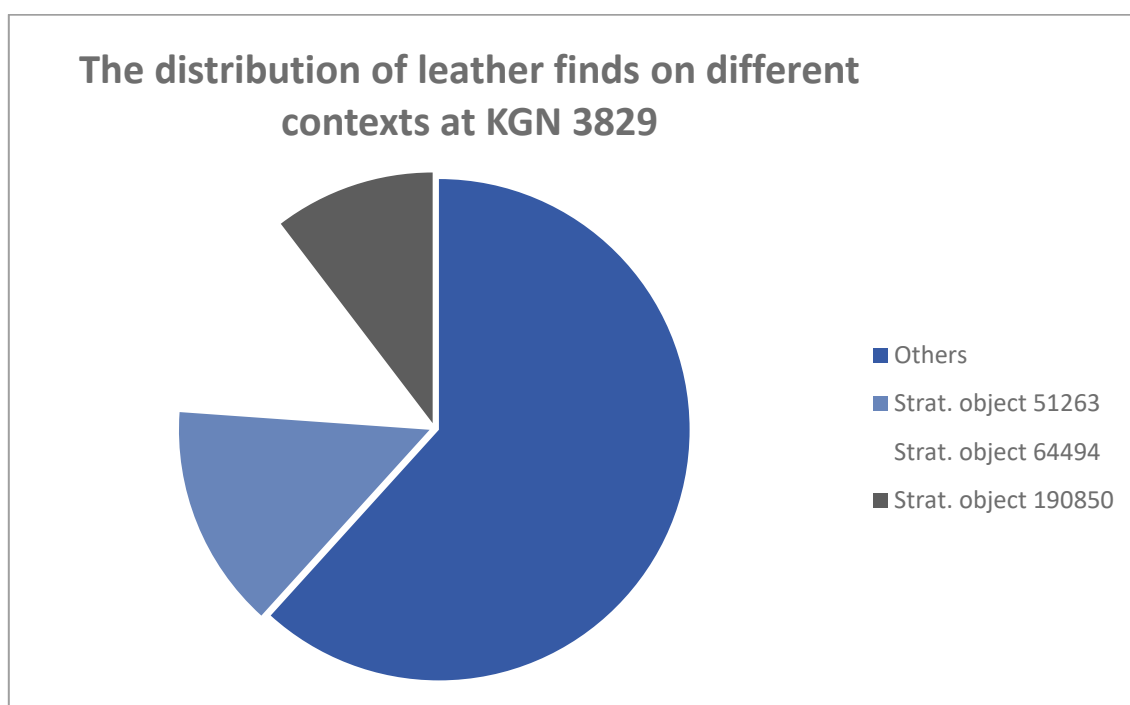


Table showing the distribution of leather finds from the different contexts, here by 140 stratigraphic object numbers. "Others" covers groups that have less than 18 registered leather Find Objects within a group. The specified groups contain between 23 and 32 Find Objects of leather.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

492 FO numbers have been registered in the database under the material category *Leather*.^{4 5}

Yet several of these FO numbers contain more than one object or fragment. All in all the 492 FO numbers contains **3.837 separate pieces of leather**. Only separate pieces have been counted, meaning that e.g. a complete shoe, where threads and pegs still keep the shoe together, is counted as one though it consists of several parts. These numbers therefore express the overall degree of fragmentation of the found material.

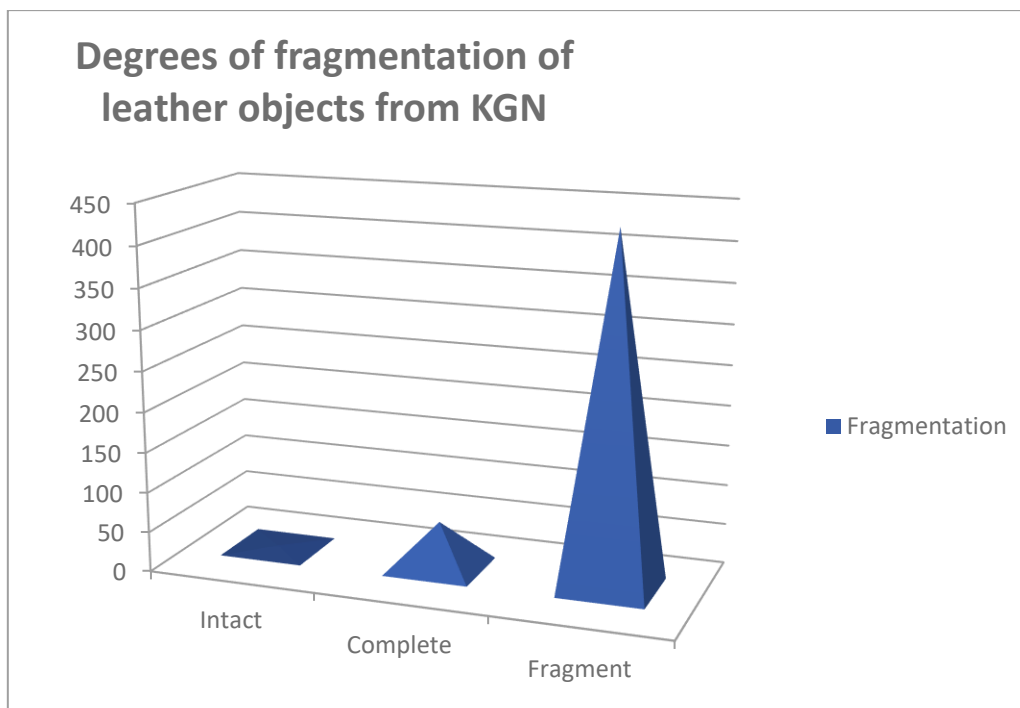
If we take a closer look at the degree of fragmentation of the leather objects there are not surprisingly a quite high percentage of fragments, a lower percentage of complete pieces and a small percentage of intact objects. The table and diagram below and on the following page illustrates this. This is a classical pyramid pattern, but yet in comparison to the leather objects from the Metro-excavation at Rådhuspladsen, we see a quite different fragmentation degree within that pyramid.

Overview of the condition of the leather objects from KGN based on degrees of fragmentation

Condition of object	FO numbers	Percentage
Intact	2	0,4 %
Complete	58	11,8 %
Fragment	432	87,8 %
Total	492	100 %

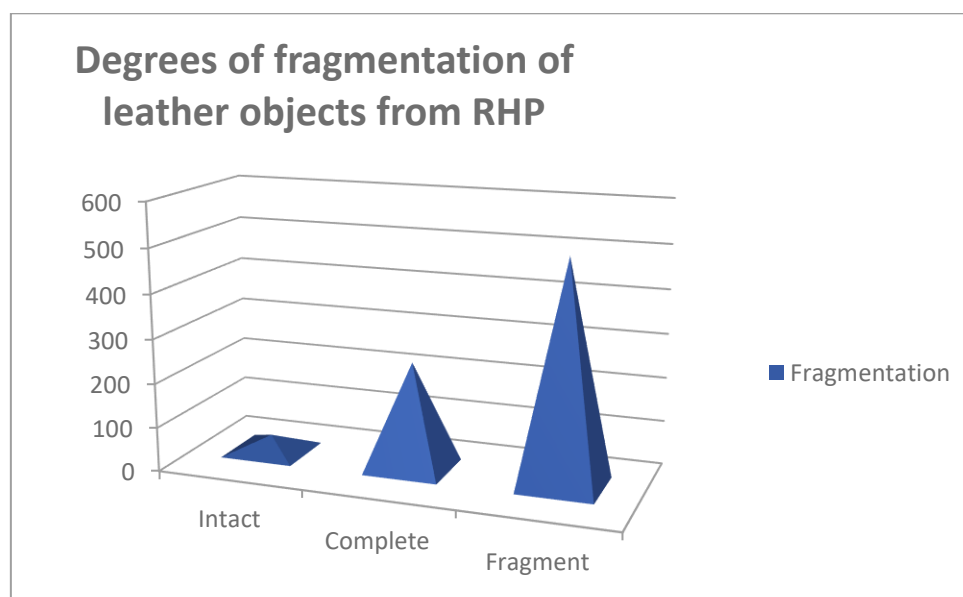
⁴ Please note that the author of this report is specialised in footwear, and therefore the assesment, description and analysis of the leather shoes are more advanced and comprehensive than the other types of leather objects presented in this report. The shoe finds from KGN will be a part of the data used for the PhD research on archaeological footwear from Copenhagen handed in June 2016 by the author. More information on the KGN shoe finds can be found in that publication.

⁵ Networks and collaborators within the field of archaeological leather material have already shown great interest in all these finds. E.g. Archaeological Leather Group (UK) with members from 11 different countries, associates at The Centre for Textile Research at the University of Copenhagen with researchers from 12 different countries and The Bata Shoe Museum, Toronto, Canada planning a joint research project that includes the shoe collection of Museum of Copenhagen, a large part excavated at Kongens Nytorv.



Overview of the condition of the leather objects from RHP based on degrees of fragmentation

Condition of object	FO numbers	Percentage
Intact	37	4,7 %
Complete	242	31,0 %
Fragment	502	64,3 %
Total	781	100 %



The quite striking difference between the degrees of fragmentation of the leather finds from the two sites (e.g. KGN: 87,8 % fragmented vs. RHP: 64,3 % fragmented and KGN: 0,4 % intact vs. RHP: 4,7 %), could be caused by:

- 1) different preservation conditions at the individual site,
- 2) differences in biographies for the finds that was deposited in the areas (stemming primarily from different areas of the city perhaps? Or from different functions e.g. production leaving more fragments behind than household?),
- 3) a possible difference in collection strategy and collecting practice during the excavations,
- 4) the find registrars having different understandings of defining and determining degrees of fragmentations, and
- 5) a combination of more/all of the abovementioned possibilities.

Concerning point 3, collecting practice:

When found during excavation organic and composite objects, such as complete shoes, require support and should be wrapped with fluted plastic to prevent the different elements falling apart. The soil surrounding the shoe should also be kept in place, so small shoe parts (such as pegs and nails) stay in place. It is also very important to isolate the intact or complete find in a bag of its own. During washing the leather finds it is equally important to wash the leather very gently, so thread and stitches do not break. This ideal procedure is of course not always possible due to time, deadline and/or budget resulting in other priorities. The collecting practice could e.g. be too rough handling while retrieving and packaging or harsh circumstances while excavating, i.e. excavation methods and tools.

Registration

Concerning point 4, registration:

The leather objects were mainly registered by finds coordinator Mia Toftdal, former finds coordinator Stuart Whatley and museum curator Vivi Lena Andersen. When more than one person is registering finds, inconsistency can not be avoided. Besides putting different weight on different aspects of the finds, there was also a necessary difference in the level of detail description for the individual find. Due to the large assemblage of finds, but limited time for registration, different levels of priority was needed. This led to the division of the finds into groups **A, B and C** prioritized from respectively information value, state of preservation, exhibition and public outreach potential, its representativeness and its relation to the Museum of Copenhagen's other current collection and research questions. In addition conservation strategy and conservation budget were also aspects that had an impact on which category the leather items were separated in. The B and C categories both contain objects which can be conserved by a simple freeze drying method locally at the museum by our own conservation staff. The B and C objects are characterized by being mainly 2 dimensional and consisting of preferably only one

material per object. E.g. a leather sole. The A category object can be 3 dimensional and can consist of multiple materials (composite). E.g. a shoe consisting of leather, wood, metal and textile make simple conservation insufficient. Furthermore many of these A category objects are suitable for exhibition and other public outreach approaches, meaning that the A category objects need advanced conservation, which is conducted by the National Museum.

Further basic comments on the registration of the leather objects:

The measurements, that are given in IntraSis are taken on the widest/longest/thickest place on the object. In the remark field there might also be additional measurements if needed.

If both in sole, middle sole and outer sole are preserved from the same shoe, the in sole is measured.

The leather has unlike many other objects and material types not been weighed. This because the leather contains water, so the weight of the single fragment depends on how much moist it has/has not absorbed from the surrounding environment. Meaning that similar sized leather fragments in individual bags could weigh differently if there was less water in one of the bags. Therefore the leather objects are only measured.

Species identification

Regarding species identification, using the DinoLite digital microscope it is possible to see the patterns of the so called *hair holes* in leather. These are the holes stemming from the hair straws of the specific animal. It is difficult to see these hair holes clearly when using the microscope on wet leather, seeing that the water and moist on the surface of the skin will reflect the necessary light coming from the microscope creating reflection that blurs the picture. Microscope pictures and observations of species identification cannot at this point be taken under optimal conditions, due to the fact that the organic leather needs to be kept wet in the phase that precedes retrieval in the excavation and before conservation in order not to deteriorate. Though the photo conditions are not optimal, it is sometimes still possible to detect the small hair holes and the patterns they leave in the skin. The samples that I have taken at this stage appear to show the use of mainly cow hide in the making of the found leather objects from KGN. Hide from cow/ox from various stages in life (calf or full grown animal) has been used. After conservation by freeze drying it will be easier and possible to see and detect the type of and age of animal that have been used for each specific artifact. The microscope hair hole analysis that I have undertaken on other conserved/intact shoes from other museum collections in Denmark and abroad show the use of hide from the goat and sheep specie as well, yet these types of skin only appear in absolute high quality footwear that have belonged to the upper class. Only a thorough leather analysis of the post conserved leather items can reveal whether these species are also among the KGN finds. Analysis to be continued.

Types of leather objects

The following sections of this report have been divided into the different types of leather objects.

Shoes, gloves/mittens, purses/bags, scabbards, belts/straps, off cuts/production waste and undefined leather items are among the finds from KGN.

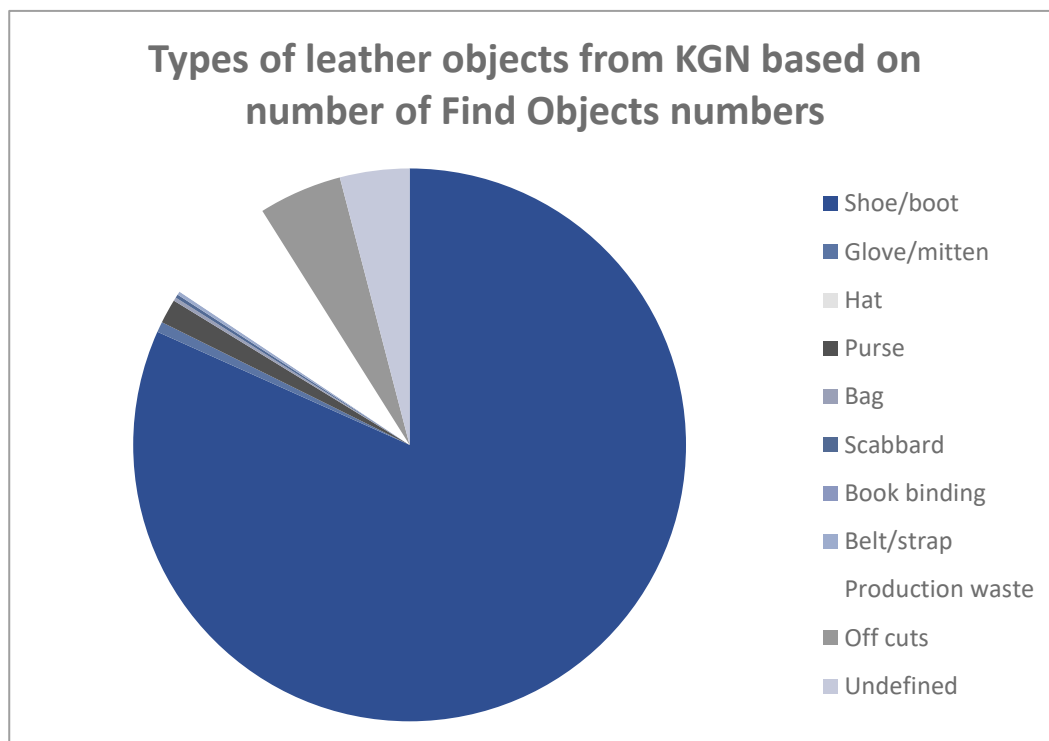
In the table on the next page, I have also added other specific leather object types, which were not found at KGN, in order to be able to compare the leather finds with another large Metro excavation, the site at Rådhuspladsen (RHP).

The tables and diagrams on the following pages show an interesting difference in both the amount of objects found and the types of objects found/not found at respectively KGN and RHP. The majority of the leather finds from KGN and RHP are mainly found as a part of the fill of the moat areas at the eastern and western gates of the city, and you'd might expect clear similarity. However, this is not quite the case in all instances.

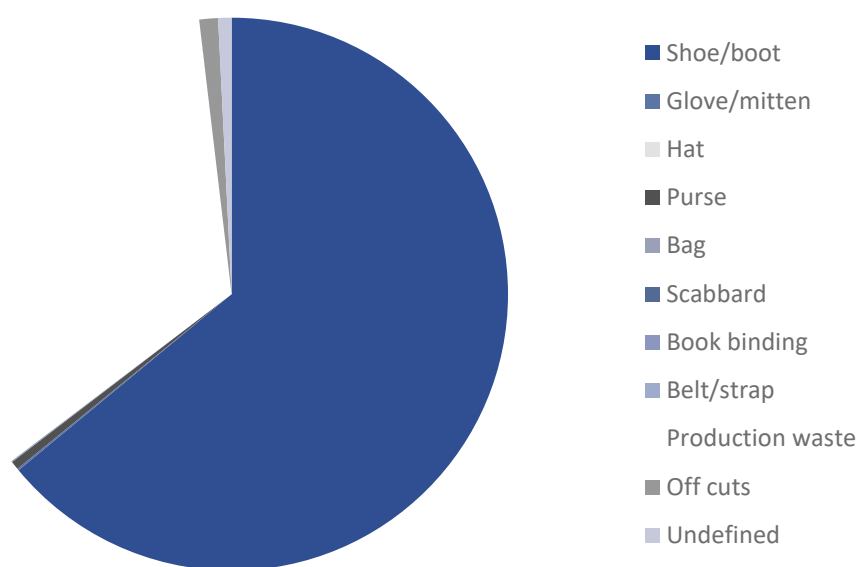
Overview of the distribution of the different types of leather objects from KGN

Type of object	FO numbers	Fragments
Shoe/boot	402	2456
Glove/mitten	3	4
Hat	0	0
Purse	7	19
Bag	1	1
Scabbard	1	1
Boook binding	0	0
Belt/strap	1	1
Production waste	33	1283
Off cuts*	24	42
Undefined	20	30
Total	492	3837

*Off cuts are also production waste, but the category is here listed on its own, because the production waste category also includes parts of shoes that have been cut up for reuse – making new shoe parts or repair parts for other shoes. Off cuts are mainly scraps from cutting the hide.



Types of leather objects from KGN based on number of fragments

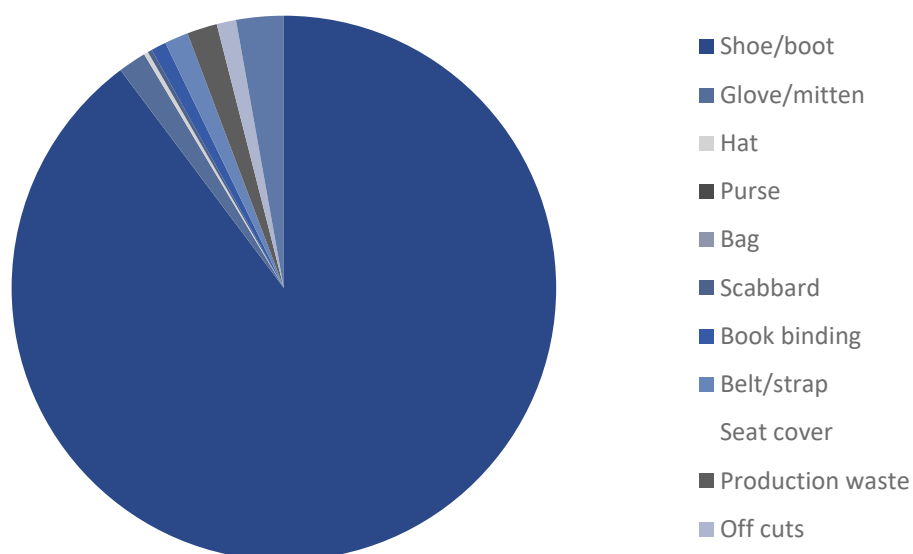


Overview of the distribution of the different types of leather objects from RHP

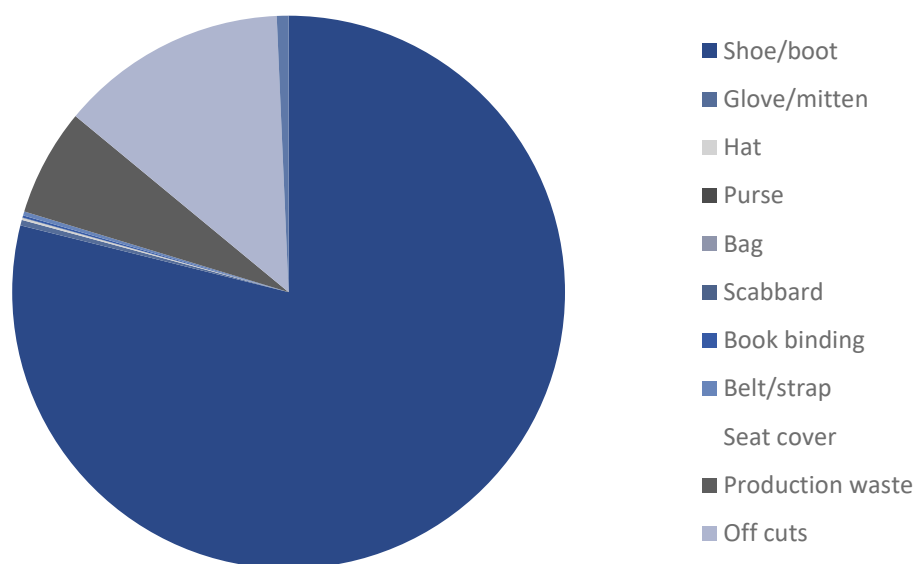
Type of object	FO numbers	Fragments
Shoe/boot	699	4374
Glove/mitten	15	18
Hat	2	7
Purse	0	0
Bag	0	0
Scabbard	2	2
Boook binding	7	7
Belt/strap	11	13
Seat cover/furniture/interior	0	0
Production waste	14	348
Off cuts*	9	739
Undefined	22	38
Total	781	5546

*Off cuts are also production waste, but the category is here listed on its own, because the production waste category also includes parts of shoes that have been cut up for reuse – making new shoe parts or repair parts for other shoes. Off cuts are mainly scraps from cutting the hide.

Types of leather objects from RHP based on number of Find Objects numbers



Types of leather objects from RHP based on number of fragments



As the statistics show a large number of shoes were recovered during the excavations at Rådhuspladsen. Nearly 90 % of the leather objects found are shoes (based on FO numbers). In addition to this many of the off cuts and production waste fragments can also be related to footwear production. The group of shoes is also large for the KGN site making up nearly 82 % of

the leather objects (based on FO numbers). But apart from this many variations appear in the count. For RHP only 20 % of the total number of found leather fragments is defined as production waste and off cuts. For KGN the number is 35 %. Either this illustrates another excavation method (more sieving?) at the KGN or the high percentage of production waste could reflect more workshop waste being deposited in this area.

Among the curiosities, 2 hats and 7 book bindings were found at the RHP. *None* were found at the KGN. In contrast, 7 purses and 1 bag were found at the KGN. *None* were found at the RHP. The numbers are nevertheless quite low, and we do not know where in the city the items originally stem from, but it is intriguing to imagine whether this find picture reflects a difference in the use of the two areas in each end of the city.

Dating the finds

The leather objects were recovered from a range of contexts dump layers. The leather items identified as either medieval or post medieval have mainly been dated based on typology, technical evolution of construction and style, and this correspond well with the dating of other objects types from the same contexts. The majority of the leather finds are registered as Post medieval, and the majority of these are apparently stemming from the 17th century and the Early Renaissance. A significant number of the Early Renaissance leather finds seem to stem from the transition period from the Late Medieval period to the beginning of the Renaissance – meaning the decades around the mid 1500s.

Periods	FO numbers
Post medieval	247
Medieval	70
Unknown	174

70 of the FO numbers for leather are registered as dating to the medieval period (and this being mainly the Late Medieval period – 14th (few), 15th (few) and early 16th (multiple) centuries). Compared to the RHP excavation only **5** FO numbers are dated to the medieval period.

In the presentation of the different types of find objects on the following pages, the shoes have been divided periodically and chronologically because footwear can be clearly typologically dated to the medieval period, whereas the remaining and majority of the finds appears to be post-medieval.

Shoes

Making up **82 %** of the recovered leather from KGN, shoes are a very dominant object type telling us of the importance of leather footwear in an urban environment.

There are examples of the following categories of footwear from the KGN site:

Shoe (closed), slipper/mule (open), boot, patten and also what was originally a closed shoe but later transformed/alterd into a slipper/mule.

The overall preservation condition for the shoes is good but ranging from superb to poor. This is connected to both the age of the finds (the younger the better preserved), the find context (the more water logged the better preserved), the quality of the skin material and the shoemakers' skills, but also connected to the extensive use of the shoes (the more worn out the worse is the preservation condition). The most fragile shoe fragments are not surprisingly from the medieval period. The skin used for the medieval shoes are generally thinner and the construction technique for shoes less durable than later period's.

MEDIEVAL SHOES

The medieval shoes are characterized by asymmetrical soles (made to fit either left or right foot), the often one piece upper, the heel stiffener and the so-called turn shoe construction, where the shoe is sewn from the inside and then turned when finished. These features are often easy to detect and easy to distinguish between medieval and post-medieval shoes, that are constructed very differently.

The **70** FO-numbers consisting of medieval footwear fragments are in a quite fragile state due to the age and the fairly thin skin material. While the waterlogged conditions have been a key in the good preservation, the constant contact with the water can also make the leather split into two layers which make them very fragile while handling. This because the collagen in the leather has decomposed. Another reason for the severe fragmentation is the extensive use and wear of the shoes. Many of the shoe pieces show large holes from wear – especially in the heel area and at the toe/front of the foot.

Only one of the medieval shoes were found intact, but the majority of the find objects consist of the different pieces from shoes such as: soles, rands, uppers, tongues and heel stiffeners.

The types and construction techniques of the found footwear from KGN from the medieval period can be identified as very typical for the medieval period in general. The soles have edge-flesh stitching and uppers have grain-flesh stitching as part of the one sole turn shoe technique.

The low ankle boot type was apparently very popular and common seen from the KGN findings. It is a very practical type of footwear that you could use both summer and winter and it is easy to adjust the size around the ankle due to the wide tongue and the laces. This means that you could make room for thick socks or padding (hair, wool or plant material). In contrast to the low cut shoe the ankle boot naturally protected the ankle area and instep far better.

Some of the uppers seem to have vertical slits below the top edge. In some instances, the leather lace is still intact in these slits – telling of the type of closing where the wearer ties the straps around the ankle/foot instep. The majority seems to be center front laced. There is also another type of center front laced shoes, where the laces goes through pairs of holes on each side of the

instep. At the Lille Kongensgade excavation near Kongens Nytorv an intact child shoe was found that represents yet another closing method at the center front.⁶ Three holes placed along one side of the instep opening and three laces on the other side. Each of the three laces were tied into a knot at the middle of the lace. This is a very practical and easy construction for a child's shoe (the shoe fitted a child around the age of 2) because this made the child able of closing his/her own shoes. The end of the lace goes through the hole on the other side and when pulled all the way through the knot works as a button and closes the shoe without the risk of being "untied" during walking (see photo on the following page).

The finds of medieval footwear from KGN belongs to the category of the more plain everyday footwear. This is very general for the Copenhagen footwear from the medieval period all in all. The large majority of the found medieval shoes from Copenhagen must be characterized as plain, which means that the finds from KGN simply support this pattern. It should be noted that this pattern changes in the Renaissance and Absolutism, where we have several exclusive types of footwear from Copenhagen.

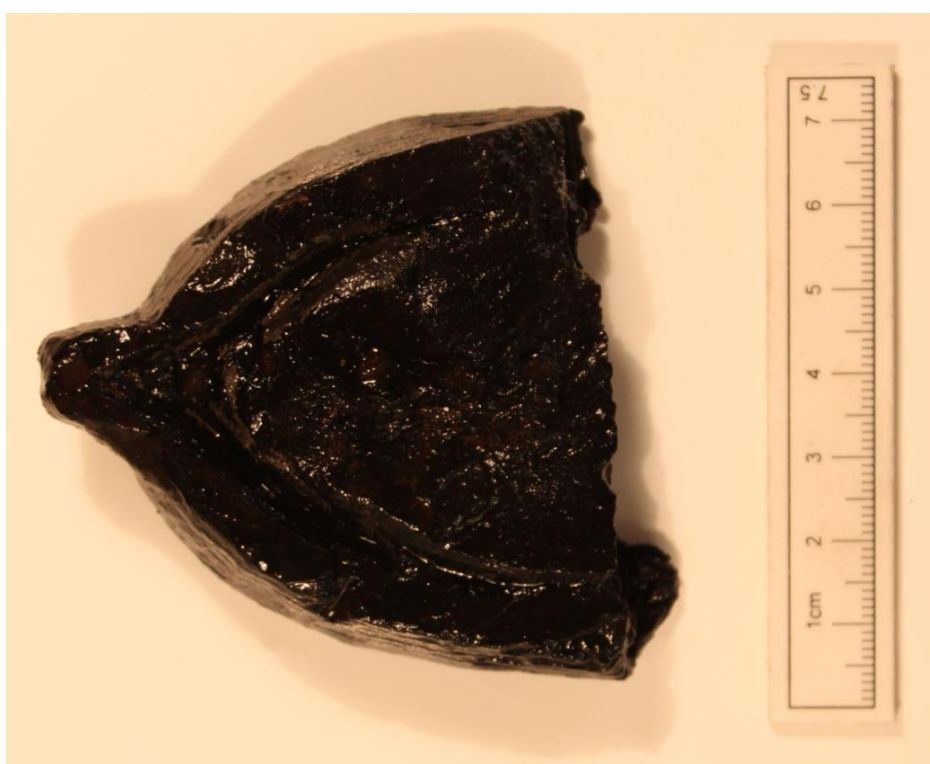


FO 202484. Intact medieval child ankle boot found at Lille Kongensgade near Kongens Nytorv.

⁶ FO 202484

Pattens

Pattens were used as overshoes to protect the leather footwear from dirt but also to protect the feet of the wearer from getting wet and cold. Generally, very few wooden clogs and wooden pattens from the medieval period are preserved. This is because larger pieces of wood seldom were thrown out, but were used as firewood instead. However, and luckily, two wooden fragments from what is interpreted as pattens were found at the KGN.⁷ It is difficult to estimate how common it was wearing pattens in medieval Copenhagen due to the incomplete findings, but the fragments found indicate that the type of patten presumably was the common type consisting of a thick wooden sole carved with two stilts underneath and with a leather latchet attached to each side of the wooden sole with metal nails, covering the instep of the foot – like an open sandal.



FO 208830. Toe area of a wooden patten from the 15th century

What did seem to be quite common at the end of medieval period was to wear the so-called leather patten. This is characterized by consisting of a core of either/or wood and cork that was framed and covered along the side/edges of leather and with an in sole and outer sole of leather constituting the top and bottom of the patten. Just like the wooden patten the leather patten was attached to the foot/shoe by a latched on each side of the patten crossing over the instep of the foot/shoe. Only difference is that these latchets were not attached with metal nails but went under the insole. Similar type of patten is known from excavations in Germany and the

⁷ FO numbers 205884 and FO 208830

Netherlands – among other places.⁸ This type of patten was more comfortable wearing and walking in due to the softer material and most importantly the construction technique, where the thick sole is divided into separate pieces and areas of different material (e.g. piece of wood under the toe, piece of cork under the shank and piece of wood under the heel) resulting in a more flexible, not so heavy and not so noisy a patten, that was much easier and more comfortable to wear. It was perhaps also easier to walk on cobbled streets with leather pattens, than with wooden pattens.

Some of these leather pattens were fitted to the shoe type of that time, the so-called cowmouth shoe (or duck mouth shoe or ox mouth shoe), that had a very wide, often rounded toe. The toe shape of the found leather pattens correspond with this toe shape that was very popular in the first half of the 16th century.⁹ This date and use of this specific type of shoe and patten then goes across and connects the transition from the Medieval period to the Renaissance and further into the post medieval period.

Some of the finds from KGN are of type that resembles the very high chopine type of patten and mule with a round toe that was popular for upper class women in Spain and Italy in the latter half of the 16th century. The higher the heel, the longer, the more expensive the dress needed to cover them, and the more servants needed to support the wearer.¹⁰ Apparently there were people in Copenhagen pursuing this trend and visual expression.

Did this marked change in patten types mean that the consumers became more focused on personal comfort? Did it have a practical relation to a town where cobbled roads, and perhaps also refuse in the streets, became more and more widespread and common as the town expanded and containing more citizens - demanding the footwear to adapt? Or was it simply an expression of following a new fashion from the German, Dutch, Spanish and Italian areas? Perhaps all of the above.

⁸ See ex. Goubitz, O., Driel-Murray, C. & Groenman-van Waateringe, W. 2001

⁹ It is difficult to determine the exact number of leather pattens found at the KGN site because the finds are fragmented and it is known that the same sole construction was used for making slippers. Meaning that the fragments can stem from either pattens or slippers.

¹⁰ According to Elizabeth Semmelhack, senior curator at the Bata Shoe Museum



FO 209504. Could be bottom of a leather patten from the latter half of the 16th century.
Note that the front consist of cork and the heel area of wood.



FO 220901. Could be bottom of a high leather patten/or chopine from the late 16th century.
Note that plateau consist of an outer leather sole, cork, wood and a leather insole.

POST MEDIEVAL SHOES

The majority of the items from the KGN site are related to post medieval footwear. A selection of the shoe finds and selected features will be presented in this section.

What is very, very interesting regarding the KGN excavation is the many examples of the “plateau” shoe type from the 16th century, which are constructed basically the same way as the leather patten mentioned in the former chapter. This bottom construction was also used for mules (see next chapter). Their toe shape is characterized by either the wide toe with rounded corners or the more simple round toe. Perhaps this type slowly replaced the cowmouth shoe (from the first half of the 16th century) around the middle of the 16th century and lasted to the end of the century where the high heeled shoe made it's entrance.



FO 210021 is a closed shoe from the 16th century
with plateau sole consisting of wood, cork and leather

It is typical for the early post medieval, 16th century and first half of the 17th century, with the round/oval toe, the narrow waist and the symmetric shape. Some of the shoes found at KGN are from that time. See example in the photo below.



Typical shape of the 17th century footwear with round toe, narrow waist and symmetry.

The majority of the post medieval shoes are from the 17th century, where the symmetric shape, square toes, high heels, welted construction, suede uppers and latchets on quarters were typical features.

During the latter half of the 17th century shoes with pointed toe and a high, curved wooden heel, covered with leather slowly becomes fashionable for women, while the high, stacked leather heel for men continues.

All in all **67** heels from shoes were registered. **36** of them are stacked heels consisting of stacked layers of leather attached together with wooden pegs. Only **9** heels were the type of heels that has a wooden core covered with leather. A part of the explanation to this big difference between the two types can be found in the construction and preservation condition for the stacked heel, consisting of numerous small pieces of leather, leaving the stacked heels more fragmented than the wooden heels, which means that fragments from the same heel could be found and recorded separately. But another explanation for the difference in representation is connected to the period that the majority of these shoes stem from.

The stacked heel is very characteristic for the 17th century shoe fashion. If the emphasis of the find contexts had been from the 18th century, then many more wooden heels would have appeared, as we have observed at the excavations from e.g. Esplanaden 50 and Krøyers Plads.¹¹ This because nearly all shoes for females had wooden heels in the 18th century. That is not the case in the 17th century. In the 17th century both men and women wear shoes with stacked leather heels. This being one out of many differences between men's shoes and women's shoe that changed from the 17th century to the 18th century.

In the 17th century we see a much more unisex style in shoe fashion, making it difficult now to determine whether the shoe belonged to a man or a woman. The difference between the shoes of the two sexes slowly becomes clearer and clearer throughout the 17th century, so that towards the end of the century it becomes more straightforward to determine the gender relation between the shoe and the owner. E.g. the toe of the female shoe evolves into a pointed shape, whereas the toe of the male shoe evolves in the opposite direction, forming a wide square shape. Same goes for the heels.

In the 17th century the shape and material of the heel were appropriate for both men and women to wear, but at the end of the 17th century and throughout the 18th century developing into a clear division of: large, wide, heavy, stacked heels for men and more slender, curved, wooden heels for women. For the case of the KGN site, the finds covers a period where the shoes were undergoing a gendered fashion revolution and division as well as a technical evolution.

Slippers/mules

Besides the common closed strap shoe, the open slipper without quarters, (the type without high heel also called a mule), was equally fashionable. The slipper usually had a wooden heel covered with leather, a vamp with either a narrow square toe or pointed toe. Examples of these were found at the KGN, but the most striking type is the 16th century mule with a plateau sole consisting of a core of either/or wood and cork that covered the side/edges of leather and with an in sole and outer sole of leather constituting the top and bottom of the patten. Many of these bottom constructions were found at the KGN, but seeing that this construction was used for both pattens, closed shoes and mules and the finds are often fragmented then it is difficult to determine whether they stem from pattens, shoes or mules.

¹¹ See Andersen 2007 and/or find reports from these excavations.



FO 210028 is an open mule from the latter half of the 16th century

The slipper and mule was so common a type of shoe that it was apparently only natural to transform the closed shoe into slippers as well. This was done by cutting off the quarters and the tongue. Many of the shoes that were originally closed shoe constructions have been found this way from the KGN, which is a feature we have often seen from other Copenhagen excavations as well.



FO 210003 was originally a closed shoe, but the quarters and tongue were cut off.
This alteration turned the shoe into a slipper. From the end of the 17th century/around 1700.

Decoration and colour

Many of the shoes look quite plain at first sight, but if you look into the detail, there are decorative features to be found. What has been interpreted as decoration and not least what has been preserved in the shoes found at KGN are e.g.:

- Holes/openings as part of the shoe design. Many of the shoes are of the type of shoe that was very popular throughout Europe during the 17th century. The shoe with openings at both side seams of the shoe, leaving space for the stocking underneath to become visible.
- Suede upper, using the grain side as contrasting colour and texture for the folded tongue
- Textile covering the vamp¹²
- A variety of different cut out, incised, and slashes on the vamp. In the KGN finds, we see patterns of straight and curved lines, stars, half circles, flowers and hearts.
- Ribbons for closing the shoe.
- Red coloured heels and edge of outer sole.

The above listed decorative features are seen on shoes for both men, women and children.

¹² FO 221004



FO 221004. The vamp has been covered with textile.
Imprint from textile on the leather and there are small intact pieces of textile at the edge.

I will like now to focus on the last point of the list of decorations. The red heels and soles. Brown and black shoes were actually in fashion, which did not demand that much from the plain leather itself. But in stark contrast to these many different nuances of brown, the colour red was a crucial fashion feature.

During the process of washing the leather finds from both KGN and RHP a colourful discovery was made.

Among the many shoes, with many nuances of brown, heels with traces of an intense red colour was found. The first observation was obviously particularly surprising, and we didn't assume that we would come across this phenomena again. This because the red heels traditionally belongs to dress codes within the sphere of nobility and not on every day shoes.



This 17th century shoe belonged to a boy from well off family, and this is the type and standard of shoe that is normally linked to the red color. The marking shows the area of the shoe, which is painted red. The stacked heel and the outer and visible edges of the middle sole and outer sole.

Exhibited at the Bata Shoe museum, Toronto.

Yet more observations of red color on heels and also sole edges were made as the registration of the leather finds progressed and the more attentive and aware we became.

It resulted in the total number of **96** observations of red colour on leather from the RHP site.

This means that we have observed red colour on **20 %, or 1 out of five**, of the found stacked heels from that site.

The red colour is found on heel and soles of shoes for men and women, as well as adult's and children's shoes. In the 17th century and early 18th century red heels and soles were a signature mark for Louis XIV, the sun king of France. He introduced an edict, a regulation, which stated that only royals and nobles were allowed to wear shoes with red heels and soles.



*Painting showing the French King Louis XIV and his court.
Notice the red heels on the gentlemen's shoes.
(Reparation faite à Louis XIV par le Doge de Gènes. 15 mai 1685 by [Claude Guy Halle](#), Versailles)*

But the finds from the RHP show that at the same time in Copenhagen, Denmark they were a common feature. Both men's and women's shoes and slippers and child shoes show this trend. The quality of the shoes on which the red dye is found, show that they were available not only for the wealthy elite but to a larger part of the citizens.¹³ Signe Groot Terkelsen argues in her bachelor project on a selection of the RHP leather finds that the use of red heels can be seen both as example of new luxury as described by the historian Jan de Vries and as an expression of conspicuous consumption aimed at promoting the wearers status in a society undergoing large scale social change.

If we compare the case of red colour on shoes to the site at Kongens Nytorv the difference is striking. From the KGN only **four** find objects are registered to have red colour.¹⁴ But why so many observations of shoe parts with red colour on them found at the RHP and so few at the KGN?

One explanation can be the that this trend was only dominant for a short period, perhaps concentrated around a few years, and those years being the same period where the moat at the western end of the city (the RHP site) where intensively filled with refuse.

A second explanation might be different and better preservation conditions that apparently have been favourable for the finds from the moat at the RHP site.

¹³ Terkelsen 2014

¹⁴ KGN FO 501739 (sole and heel), FO 501709 (heel), FO 502267(sole and heel) and FO 220900 (sole).

A third explanation can be that the finds from KGN were registered before the RHP finds, and at that time, we were not aware of looking thoroughly after this colour phenomenon.

Tests show that some of the traces can hardly be seen with the naked eye. This was discovered by using the DinoLite microscope. So from both the KGN and RHP site (as well as many other find locations) there can certainly objects with colour that hasn't been discovered yet and needs to be revisited. The number of red heeled shoes will therefore be even higher than what we have observed so far.



Example of DinoLite microscope photo (Magnification 56x) of stacked leather heel showing traces of red color, that is not clearly visible with the naked eye, which is why many unobserved and unregistered cases of this must exist.

Reuse and repair

It is true to say that reuse and repair are extremely common practices seen from the shoe finds from 1600 and onwards. Shoes that have not been repaired or altered in any way are a minority. Again and again the finds demonstrate repeated repair of the stacked leather heels especially, new outer sole were attached to the middle sole, cracks and holes in vamps were mended or covered by stitching and patches.

You might think that the relatively narrow latches of the shoes were mended often too, but this is not quite so. The majority of the single found quarters have their latches intact and were fully functional, when they were separated from the shoe. So the theory (previously suggested by June Swann, former curator at the Northampton Boot and shoe museum), that the quarters were cut off because the latches were broken or worn out (due to the wear and tear from using metal

buckles or ribbons closing the shoe), must be more nuanced. But then why cut off the quarters in the cases when the straps are intact?

When removing the quarters from any shoe, you make room for a larger foot to fit into the shoe, because the shoe is transformed into the open shoe type, the slipper – as mentioned earlier in the report. This practice has not to do with repair, but with maintenance and reuse. When a child grew out of its shoes, removing the back piece made room the growing foot, and postponing buying new shoes. But making room for a larger foot could also come in handy if the closed shoe was bought on the reuse market or handed down directly to a person, that couldn't fit his/hers feet into the shoe. By altering the shoe into a slipper, you get a flexible design.



FO 209503 is an example of a shoe, that has had the quarters cut off for reuse purpose

In relation to the medieval shoes the repair pattern is quite different. Compared to the 16th, 17th and 18th century shoes the medieval shoes do not show many signs of repair or alterations for reuse. Of course it must be noted, that this is with precaution due to the more fragile and more fragmented state of the medieval shoes. Nevertheless, the design and construction of the medieval shoe (turn shoe construction, shoe consisting of fewer but larger pieces of leather and only one layer sole) makes it difficult to repair, seeing that it is difficult to add or replace one of the fairly large individual shoe parts.

It is noteworthy that there are very few signs of mending the medieval shoes by sewing cracks or smaller holes together, as seen frequently on later period's shoes.¹⁵ Same goes for patches.

¹⁵ This will be easier to see after conservation.

The child boot FO 202484 is an example of one of the few observations of reparations in the found medieval footwear. The sole is a secondary repair sole replacing the original sole, which must have been worn through. It might not be coincidental that the repair is found on a child's shoe. The size of leather needed for a new sole is manageable and the "operation" of attaching a new sole to the upper is after all easier to do with a smaller shoe, a child's size shoe, than an large adult's shoe. Why this intact, fully functional shoe was discarded shortly after being repaired is odd.



FO 202484 is a child's ankle boot with an original upper and a new secondary, repair sole replacing the former worn out sole.

"Swap shoes"

The so-called swap shoes ("byttesko" in Danish) covers the act of using a shoe alternately on each foot. Meaning that the same shoe would be on the left foot one day, and on the right foot the next day. The symmetric design and construction of the post 16th century made this practice possible. Though it wasn't healthy for the feet, it was financially a good idea. The shoes would last longer this way, and the owner could save money on fewer repairs and postpone the purchase of new shoes. This practice is also seen on KGN finds. The distinct pattern is found on shoes and slippers belonging to both men, women and children, and found on both reused shoe as well as on shoes of high quality, that has very little wear, has never been repaired, one owner only, never been handed down. Perhaps meaning that some in the higher classes certainly cared for the durability of new shoes or simply didn't want the heels to become worn unevenly because this affected their gait.

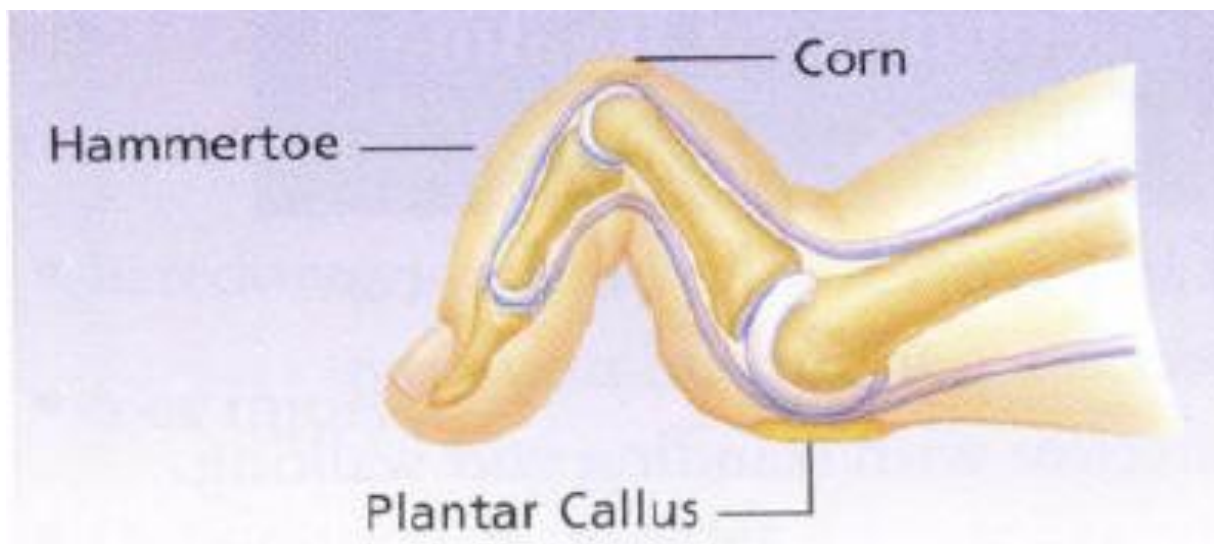


FO 209999. Wear on sole showing that this straight shoe was worn on both left and right foot

Traces of foot deformities in shoes

Due to the footwear fashion and shoe construction of especially the 17th and 18th century shoes, foot deformities were common. A foot deformity can leave traces on the vamp, sole or heel of the shoe. FO 220929 (from around 1700) is presumably an example of a shoe, where the wearer suffered from hammer toe. It is a man's shoe with a straight sole but with heavy wear on the right side of the sole, which could be the sign of hyper pronating (when pressure is on the forefoot, the arch collapses and the ankle rolls inward) but could also be from a hammer toe (in this case the big toe).

Hammer toe is a deformity that causes your toe to bend or curl downward instead of pointing forward. It usually develops over time due to wearing ill-fitting shoes, e.g. shoes being too tight, narrow or wearing high heels that put pressure on the front of the foot. Elements that are all an integrated and unavoidable part of the 17th century footwear ideal.



Hammertoe deformity

Flatfoot is another foot defect that leaves traces on the shoes of the wearer.

Only severe cases of flatfoot were registered in IntraSis as this was a very normal feature on the majority of the shoes. Not all find registrars have been aware of this or have mentioned it as a part of the basic data in the database.

Former studies show that flat footedness was a very normal defect as it still is today.¹⁶ Some are born with the defect, some develop it through childhood and for others the defect is triggered by the use of improper footwear.

Flatfoot leaves a severe wear on the inner side of the shoe's sole and/or heel, as e.g. seen on the sole of FO 220922. See photos on next page.

¹⁶ Andersen 2007



Example of a sole from the first half of the 16th century with wear pattern from flatfoot deformation or hyper pronating



Flatfoot deformity effects the way shoes are worn. Increased wear on the inner side of the shoe.

While some deformities can be caused by wearing the wrong shoes, people with other types of handicap seek help in shoes, the orthopedic shoes.

FO 213653 consist of soles from a welted shoe from the post medieval period, but the shape is asymmetrical, which is very unusual for that time. This could indicate that the shoe is specially crafted. Furthermore the soles consist of several layers of leather, which is often seen on orthopedic footwear for a person with unequal long legs.

FO 210097 and FO 242421 also have an unusual high number of middle soles.

Gloves and mittens

2 leather gloves and 1 mitten were recovered during the excavations at KGN.

The mitten, FO 502231, is almost complete, but the part covering the thumb is not preserved. This is a very typical situation (for both mittens and gloves), because the thumb was sewn on, and when the flax thread decomposes, the small thumb piece tend to be separated from the rest.

This mitten has the grain side out and the flesh side of the skin facing in, making it a practical piece of clothing and perhaps a piece of work wear. This type is ideal for crafts where very hot objects needs handling (e.g. smithing).

The practical mitten extinguishes itself from other finds of leather gloves, which are of a complete different character. The fragile, but beautiful and soft suede surface was popular and decorative, detailed stitching and impressed decoration could be added.

FO 213552 is a right hand suede glove with what seems to be decoration patterns cut in the surface of the suede.¹⁷ Such type of impractical gloves were worn to show that they did not perform manual labor, reflecting upper class style and identity.

Purses and bags

7 FO numbers were registered and interpreted as parts of purses and **1** as a bag.

Especially purses have been made of quite soft and thin leather, so their preservation standard are rarely very good. From the KGN site the purses are fragmented, but it is important to appreciate, that purses are a part of the finds at all. No purses were found at the RHP site, which perhaps could be due to different uses of the two areas. Three of the found purses were after all in such a good condition, that they were conserved and exhibited in the museum's exhibition "*The Past Beneath our Feet*".¹⁸

FO 213372 is an example of the traditional and simple type of purse *the drawstring leather pouch* with puncture holes along the edge for the leather string, leaving the area in center for depositing items and protect and transport these when pulling the string and the edges of the leather comes together.

¹⁷ The decoration will be easier to see after conservation

¹⁸ Mordhorst, Andersen & Johnsen 2013

FO 502218 is a large piece of leather with a knot at one corner. Three sides are folded with stitches along the edges. The object is not complete and the interpretation is therefore not certain, but it is presumed that the piece is from a bag or a sack.



FO 213372 is a type of drawstring leather pouch consisting of one piece of leather



FO 207122 is an example of a type of pouch consisting of folded leather sewn together along the three open sides.

Scabbards

1 item interpreted as a scabbard, or perhaps more correctly a sheath, were found at the KGN site.

FO 213656 is a long, narrow leather sheath with thin wood on the inside. The leather is sewn together on one side. Due to the shape and length of the object, it must be from a thin sword type - like a rapier.

Belts and straps

Among the many smaller fragments of leather that have been registered under one FO number (bulk finds), are sometime also containing small fragments from belts and straps. Seeing that this object type is often quite narrow in its design and is also penetrated with several holes for flexibility in size regulation, it is fragile and most likely to be found very fragmented.

FO 501752 is an example of a bulk find that consists of 12 shoe fragments and **1 belt** fragment. The belt measures 460x40x3mm and has 8 holes along the center of one end.

Only **1 belt** fragment got a FO number of its own. The leather belt of FO 207120 has holes along the middle of the one end of the strap.

Both finds are plain and have met the basic need and function of a strap that probably served several functions i.e. for clothing, for packaging and loading goods and perhaps as part of horse equipment.

Off cuts and production waste

Off cuts are pieces of raw hide or fragments of tanned, processed skin. Off cuts are also production waste, but in IntraSis it is separated in a category of its own, because production waste also includes e.g. parts of shoes that have been cut up for reuse or for making new shoe parts or repair parts for other shoes. Off cuts are mainly just scraps from cutting the hide. Therefore, even though the two categories have very much in common and can be difficult to distinguish, they are also different from each other on some points.

The off cuts and other types of leather production waste have been recovered at the KGN site, and they are a very common find category. The number of off cuts and production waste fragments are only surpassed by the number of found fragments of shoes. **In total 1325 fragments** were registered from KGN. Sometimes they have been found, collected and registered individually (fragment by fragment, e.g. during sieving), but usually the archaeologists have come across these object types in bulks, which might originate from the larger deposits of waste from leather workshops. Many fragments were found during sieving, but this method showed fragments which are too small to be of interpretive use. Retrospective I would not recommend prioritizing time for registering the sieving find of leather that closely, which was the case at the beginning of the registration phase for KGN. The majority of off cuts are small fragments measuring around 2-7 cm. Only very few examples of larger pieces of skin were found, which tells us of a practice, that were focused on using the resources available in the best way possible, which has resulted in only smaller amounts of waste – all things considered. Also other types of leather production waste tell the story of a society, or at least craft that works with reuse and recycling as an integrated part of production and maintenance of consumer items. Many of the production waste fragments are parts of old, used and discarded shoes, where usable pieces of leather have been cut out to be used as material for either new shoes or as patches for older shoes, that need repairing.



FO 221016. Example of production waste

Other leather items

A number of **20** items that do not fit in to the previous categories will be included in this section. In IntraSis they are registered as *undefined leather objects*.

Yet these items seemingly once had a specific function seen from e.g. the punched decoration, cut out holes, thread holes, stitches etc., they cannot be categorized further with certainty. None of the items are intact or complete, and their very fragmented state leaves a lot for the imagination. However, it is clear that they are not “just” off cuts or productions waste, but simply objects that are too fragmented to be recognized as what they once were.

Some examples of these unidentified objects are highlighted below.

FO 501719 consist of 6 large pieces of leather, one of which is a type of ribbon with 3 twisted leather loops for fastening. From leather clothing or perhaps from sacks?

FO 501755 consist of 6 leather fragments, where the largest one is almost square in shape and decorated with florals and circles (measures 525x465x2mm). It has been suggested that it might be from decorating/covering furniture or as interior décor – perhaps as leather tapestry.

FO 501750 is a piece of leather with decoration round the edges consisting of semi circles with small hearts in the center (12 circles all in all). For decorating furniture?

Discussion and summary

The leather finds from the Metro excavation at Kongens Nytorv has shown to be impressive in both number and condition. The leather object collection has a great potential both as research collection and for exhibition. This thanks to the good preservation conditions and to the many larger and smaller findings and features that have not been found elsewhere in Copenhagen before, and in some instances not elsewhere at all in the same condition and/or number.

The finds reflect a population in Copenhagen that utilized leather as part of the everyday life for a wide range of objects, mainly for shoes. The shoes in particular reflect the styles prevalent across Europe, and illustrate an awareness of the wider trends in clothing, and indeed of the development of footwear from the Medieval through to the Post-medieval period. While broad trends are followed, it can also be seen, particularly in the case of the post-medieval footwear, that there was room for individual taste, with a range of variations of styles. But being fashionable has a price.

In the following sections the observations of the leather items from KGN is commented on within these specific themes: People, trade, fashion and consumerism trends that of course are connected in many ways. Again I must stress and apologize, that the shoes will be the core of this discussion, due to my specialized knowledge on this field.

People: Choice and need

When finding an object in an archaeological excavation it is not always possible to link the item to an individual person of the past. But when recovering pieces of garments and personal accessories the link is more straightforward. The shoes and gloves from Kongens Nytorv tell the personal stories of both adults and children, men and women, boys and girls.

An interest aspect of the footwear in relation to gender is that shoes from the medieval period and up until the end of the 17th century are characterized by being more or less uni sex. In the medieval period, the majority of the footwear looked quite similar, and there were overall few clearly distinct types of different designs coexisting. The typical shoe was a flat, low, ankle boot with leather laces and with an oval or pointed toe, which was the exact type found at KGN. Meaning that it is difficult to determine whether the shoes belonged to either male or female from this period. The size of the footwear cannot be of much help, seeing that a smaller shoe could have fitted an adolescent boy as well as an adult, fully-grown woman. Seeing that shoes could also be handed down to/circulate between different owners, some of these uniform shoes found at the Kongens Nytorv site could in theory have been worn by both male and female.

During the 17th century, the visual appearance for men and women's shoes became more and more divided and different from each other, though it first became very distinct and imbued in the

18th century, during The Absolutism, making shoes an object emphasizing gender identity. The shoes from KGN cover that very interesting transition, showing how males and females slowly preferred or were presented to footwear designs that underlined the gender of the wearer. At the same time vanity becomes more distinct, both seen from the development in adornment of the footwear and from the willingness to wear fashionable footwear that was painful to wear. Flat footedness, bunions and hammertoes are deformities many Copenhageners in the 17th and 18th century have lived with according to the wear and alterations to the found shoes. In comparison shoes from the medieval Copenhagen do not show the same level of foot defects. The inventions around 1600 of the high heel and symmetrical and narrow shoe design take the blame for the foot defects in the 17th century. One must suffer for the ideal and to fit in as an inhabitant in an urban environment.

In my further research I will use the footwear from KGN to calculate an estimation of how tall the inhabitants of Copenhagen were, inspired by forensic science and former research.¹⁹ Therefore, there will be more to come on development the physique of the people of Copenhagen.

Trade: International impact - local production

Animal hides was imported to Copenhagen, but so far I haven't detected any clear indications of specific shoes or any other everyday item being produced and imported to Copenhagen directly. I hope my further research will shed more light on what and how much was made locally by the help of the written sources. My theory at this stage is that the large majority of the finds are made by shoemakers and leather craftsmen situated in Copenhagen. But not necessarily by Danish craftsmen alone. Written sources are e.g. mentioning foreign shoemakers working in Copenhagen. The shoes found clearly show trend connections to France, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, so the outlook, adaption and trade of ideas is nevertheless evident.

The finds show Copenhagen's close connections to other European metropolis, and illustrates partly an active urban consumer society, and partly how inhabitants in Copenhagen adapted the European fashion to their own preferences and resources²⁰. The inspiration from and exchange with other countries is obvious in this metropolis, though the footwear is notably clearly not mere copies, imitations or directly imported goods either. It appears to have been a balance between choice and need and an appropriation where the Copenhageners have adapted the overall fashion, but refined it to its own taste, preferences and customs - creating an urban identity of their own, while establishing and maintaining foreign relations at the same time.

I must also mention the second hand trade here as vital for the society of Copenhagen, because the leather artifacts so clearly reflects that one object has had more than one owner, and that the object biography is extremely complex with production, trade, use, exchange, repair, second use,

¹⁹ Andersen 2007

²⁰ Grew & de Neergaard 2006 (1988); Swann: 2001

handed on, alteration, re-re-use, maintenance, disposal, recycling material into new objects and a new production phase starting was a very common “object life” and circulation of goods in Copenhagen.

Fashion: International outlook – local adaption

As mentioned above the shoes from Copenhagen are much inspired by e.g. the French, Spanish and Dutch fashions. Regarding the shoes with traces of red colour on the heels and sides of the soles. However, being a fashion that attracted attention among men in the French aristocracy, and was forbidden for others than the nobles to wear, here in Copenhagen the iconic red colour on shoes found its way to other classes of the society and were worn by both men, women and children. This illustrating international outlook as well as local adaption to what they saw.

Many today find it hard to believe, that fashion frenzies is an old phenomena, based on the idea of the people of the past first and foremost thinking practical and functional in their perpetual pursuit to survive. Surprising to some, fashion, appearance, identity and self-promotion often came first. During the 17th century The Little Ice Age were peaking in the Northern Hemisphere, including Denmark. You could imagine that these rough, freezing, wet and slippery conditions would affect the design of the everyday footwear in line with basic bodily needs and moralist principles. The actual shoes themselves, found in the excavations in Copenhagen, do not appear to excel in climate adaption. On the contrary. The typical footwear design of that time was a high heeled, suede shoe with low cut quarters and decorative holes and cutouts on the vamp and/or at the side seams. Anyone who has ever owned a pair of suede shoes know of their fine but also very fragile and delicate surface²¹. Because when the animal hide’s flesh side is turned outwards it loses its natural protection capabilities and is by far unpractical in wet and cold weather. Furthermore the majority of the found shoes were redesigned and reused as slippers (by cutting off the quarters), so the owners’ heel and ankle were exposed - optimally only covered by woolen stockings. On the inside of some of the shoes I found examples of preserved lining made of hair and woolen textile, meaning that the individual could protect the feet, but it was crucial that it was in a way that was not visible from the outside.²² You might also think that only the upper class would live under conditions that enabled them to buy and wear suitable footwear, which the lower classes of economic reasons could not. But this is not so either. The fine examples of preserved footwear in the museum collections is certainly not suited for being outdoors, but tell of a life indoors where the appearance of what you wore on your feet mattered on a higher level. Some might also think that high heels were invented in the 17th century to protect the feet and shoes from the litter and wastewater on the streets of the city, which is an innovation explanation

²¹ Suede leather is made from the underside of the animal’s skin. Because suede does not include the tough exterior skin layer, suede is less durable but softer than standard leather. Due to its textured nature and open pores, suede quickly absorbs liquids and become dirty easily.

²² FO 502134 has an insole with the animal fur underneath it. Good for isolation and invisible from the outside. FO 220929 has a layer of hidden plant material under the sock lining for both softness and protection.

often heard, though the front and lower part of the shoe obviously is still in the filth. The invention of the heel being exclusively motivated by a need of protection does not explain why you could buy wooden pattens to fit under the shoe to protect the shoe itself - including the heel, meaning that the introduction of the heel in the shoe design history and not least the long lived trend of using heels on shoes must be sought elsewhere - and might not solely be explained by practical and financial reasons. Satisfying and fulfilling fashion, vanity and identity purposes?

Consumerism trends – between vanity and sustainability

The majority of the items were relatively every day in nature, while some of the objects point to upper classes and/or special occasions, such as suede gloves and extremely well crafted and good quality footwear, that did not at all needed to be discarded at the point it actually were. In contrast the large majority of the finds show many, many examples of shoes being repaired and altered over and over again. Some repaired by professionals (shoemaker or shoe repairer), but also some repaired (poorly) by the owners themselves.

The majority of the objects tell the story of a society with an extensive practice of keeping the objects in circulation by maintaining, repairing, reusing, recycling, altering and passing on from one consumer to another. A consumer/producer system that we today probably to some extent would call sustainable. The results indicate that the evolution of shoes in the timeframe from the Medieval period and into the Age of Absolutism became more and more sustainable meaning that shoes were made easier to repair and the use of resources when producing the shoes were optimized. From the design development and the increased level of standardization, it was made easier for one pair of shoes to have several owners during its time of function. The design was made easier to modify and change. So both within production, construction, style, use and reuse, shoes become more sustainable. This seemingly mainly due to the heel, the development of the welted construction, shoes becoming symmetrical (no left and right shoe), and the small foot being the ideal and desirable size making it easier to produce and sell standard products. It is here worth noting that even fine, expensive shoes with lush silk embroidered flower decoration on delicate textile and soft calf skin, once worn by upper class members of society, are symmetrical too. Not because they had to be. Not because the owner could not afford shoes made to fit left and right foot. It was the consumers' choice and preference – including enduring pain in order to achieve something that goes beyond protecting the human body, immediate rationale and basics logics.

The shoe collection alone is drawing acknowledged specialists within cultural history from all over world to the Museum of Copenhagen now and in the coming years, but also Danish designers, shoemakers, ingenieers and foot doctors are using the research behind this collection for the future production and design of sustainable and suitable footwear. Much more on the history of the leather artifacts from Kongens Nytorv is yet to come.

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Kongens Nytorv Leather Finds

Id	Name	Type	Num.	Dating	Description
201162	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post medieval	
207427	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	Man's shoe. Presumably first quarter of the 18th Century.
207118	Leather vamp with decoration	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Vamp with punched decorations (half flowers)
207124	Leather pieces	Off cuts	3		
207473	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207476	Leather vamp	Off cuts	1		
207477	Leather rand and vamp piece	Shoe/boot	2		
207478	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
206968	Leather	Production waste	1		
206969	Leather sole from child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Outer sole from child shoe. Heel part is missing. Grain/flesh stitching.
207830	Leather heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	
207832	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	
207456	Leather piece	Production waste	1		
207475	Leather heel and sole	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	
207479	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	
207131	Leather shoe	Production waste	12		Many pieces of cut up shoe parts.
220899	Cork	Shoe/boot	1		Possibly part of sole.
207119	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	20		Small pieces of leather from a vamp. Bad condition.
207474	Leather piece	Shoe/boot	1		

220976	Leather sole and leather pieces	Shoe/boot	9		One piece of a sole - right side on the front part. The shape of the toe is probably wide, Round. Perhaps from the early 16th Century. Large piece of leather with small traces of simple flesh/grain stitching. Traces is found on one side of the edge and of two sides of part of it, which have been torn. Looks like a repair. Function unknown.
207105	Large leather piece	Off cuts	1		Traces of holes in the one end.
207120	Leather belt	Belt	1		Purse. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
207122	Leather purse	Purse	1		Part of outer sole
207127	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207130	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
207705	Leather	Undefined	1		Unknown function
207707	Leather	Purse	1		
207713	Leather production waste	Production waste	4		Off cuts, production waste. One piece could be from a purse
220998	Leather	Production waste	2		
205884	Wooden shoe sole	Shoe/boot	3		Wooden sole of a galoche/ patten, curved as a heel. small iron nail on one side, various other nail holes around side of object. Fragment 2; sub rectangular, 6 nail holes plus 2 iron nails still surviving. Measures 48mm x 38 x 8mm Fragment 3, sub rounded, 7 nail holes with iron nails. Cork like 35mm x 46mm x 13mm.
207378	Leather off cuts	Production waste	4		
207385	Leather pieces	Off cuts	4		4 pieces of leather, probably cut off from shoes. Traces of stitching.
207386	Leather sole from patten	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	
207387	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	First half of the 16th Century
207388	Wooden sole with leather rand	Shoe/boot	2	Late Medieval	16th Century. Consist of a leather rand, a wooden (or cork?) sole.
207389	Leather rands and sole	Shoe/boot	11	Medieval	
206973	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
206970	Leather	Production waste	1		
206972	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
206976	Leather production waste	Production waste	2		
221032	Leather quarter?	Shoe/boot	1		Could be part of a quarter. The potential quarter has been cut. There are flesh/grain stitching on the bottom edge and two holes on what could be a latchet.
206974	Leather piece - function unknown	Undefined	1		

213535	Part of patten or sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Waist part of a patten or sole of wood (cork). 4 wooden nails are intact.
213561	Leather vamp insert from boot	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Probably insert from a boot's vamp. Has edge/flesh stitching
213564	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small part of sole
213565	Cork sole	Shoe/boot	1		Piece of cork from sole Could be from early 16th C
213566	Cork sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small piece of cork sole. Could be early 16th C
213567	Cork sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small piece of cork sole with a 2 cm in dia. piece of leather on one side with a wooden nail. Could be early 16th C
213568	Cork and leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Toe piece of cork sole with a leather sole in the bottom with many wooden nails. Could be early 16th C.
213569	Cork sole	Shoe/boot	1		Heel piece of cork sole with many wooden nails. Could be early 16th C
213570	Cork and leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small piece of cork sole with some badly preserved leather on the outer sider. Possibly from a child shoe. Many wooden nails. Could be early 16th C
213571	Cork and leather sole	Shoe/boot	2		Small pieces of cork sole with leather. Could be early 16th C
220948	Leather unknown function	Undefined	5		Poor condition. Unknown function
213653	Leather soles - ergonom.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Soles from a welted shoe (= postmedieval), but the form is asymmetrical, which indicates that it is specially made. Furthermore the soles consist of several layers of leather, which is often seen on ergonomical, specially made shoes, for a person with unequal long legs. Toe is round/oval.
220954	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Waist part of sole. Very narrow waist: 24 mm. Could be early 17th Century, but hard to tell for sure seeing that the toe is not preserved.
201303	Leather Purse	Purse	1	Post medieval	Drawstring leather pouch. 2 pieces of leather sewn together 4 puncture holes for former leather string with larger hole in centre for depositing items. Common from the medieval period. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
207633	Leather sole with iron nail	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Extremely worn and repaired heel. 17th or 18th Century
207753	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Presumably late 17th Century
207835	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
207997	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	
213655	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small part of sole
220900	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole from a man's shoe with square toe. It has a little bit of dye left on the sides of the sole. Heel part has been cut off. Early 18th century.

220902	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Outer sole from a man's shoe with a rounded toe. Heel part missing. Symmetric. There is a wear on the left side of sole - near the foot palm. Might be sign of flat foot.
220903	Leather toe reinforcement	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Long piece of reinforcement for man's shoe for a wide, square toe. Early 18th century
207426	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe from the beginning of the 18th Century.
207634	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Around the year 1700
207994	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Early 18th Century
207995	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Early 18th Century
207462	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe. Around 1720. Presumably 17th Century
207461	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207728	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	
207731	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207747	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207755	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Early 18th Century
501698	Leather sole frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Early 18th Century
209502	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Early 18th Century mans shoe. Wide squared toe. Inner sole. Toe reinforcement underneath the toe of the vamp. Sole measured. Vamp measures: Length: 195 mm. Width: 150 mm 17th or early 18th Century
209503	Leather shoe/mule	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Mule with vamp, rands, inner sole, middle sole and outer sole. Heel consisting of layers of leather with wooden nails. Square toe. Belonged to young boy. 17th Century
209504	Leather shoe with cork and wood	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole consisting of a cork and wood middle with a leather outer sole and leather sides covering the wood and cork. The outer sole has a multitude of wooden nails from repair.
209505	Leather off cuts	Production waste	20		
209993	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Soles from a man's shoe with wide squared toe. In sole, middle sole and outer sole. Middle sole measured.
209995	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe with narrow, soft square toe. Heel of leather. Reparation on outer sole.
209996	Leather piece - perhaps from boot	Shoe/boot	1		Piece of leather with stitching on two sides. Maybe from boot.
209999	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Soles from man's shoe with square toe. Middle soles and outer sole. Middle sole measured. Early 18th century. Man's shoe with square toe. In sole, middle sole and outer sole. The middle sole is measured. Leather heel (40 mm) with repair (metal nail)
210001	Leather soles and heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	

210003	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Early 18th century Insole, middle sole and vamp. Middle sole measured. Vamp edge/extension has been cut off. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
213574	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole from a mans shoe. Wide, square toe. The heel part is missing. Is from the first quarter of the 18th Century.
213576	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Wide rand from a mans shoe with a wide square toe.
213577	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
213578	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Heel part of outer sole. Couple of wooden nails still intact in holes in the heel. Heel of many layers of leather with wooden nails. The heel breast is straight.
213579	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	The heel has been repaired. It is very worn in the bottom where the shoe meets the surface. Makes the heel "fall" to the left.
213580	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
213581	Leather vamp reinforcement	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
213582	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Part of sole. Toe and heel not preserved.
213583	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Front part of one side of an outer sole. Man's shoe.
213584	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole. Middle sole with narrow square toe. Late 17th Century
213585	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Part of leather sole with part of the toe and the heel missing. It has had a narrow square toe. Middle sole. Late 17th Century
213586	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Leather sole (middle soles and outer sole that goes from toe to waist) with a round toe. Outer are connected to the middle soles via wooden nails and stitches. Could be early 17th Century Leather outer sole from a mans shoe with a wide squared toe. There is a hole cut out in the heel part. The back part of the heel is not intact.
213587	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Wear on both sides of the sole = owner has changed between left and right often or shoe has had more than one owner. Early 18th Century. In sole from a man's shoe with a slightly narrow square toe.
213628	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Early 18th century A large part of the toe part of the sole is cut out (clean professional cut) for reuse.
213629	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
213633	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
213635	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole. Assymmetric! but probaply post med. Special. Middle sole. Left foot. Well preserved.
213638	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole. Assymmetric! But probaply post med. Specially made for specific person. In sole. Left foot. Wear on the ball of the foot. Well preserved.

213640	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe. Heel part of outer sole, intact middle sole and heel consisting of many layers of leather with wooden nails. One nail is a metal nail = later repair of the heel. Heel very worn. Heel measures: 40 mm high, 40 mm wide at the bottom, 62 mm wide in the top. The middle sole is torn. Early 18th C.
213645	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Small toe part of sole.
213648	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Toe part of sole with a square toe. Man's shoe.
213649	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Early 18th C
206947	Leather sole?	Shoe/boot	1		Heel and waist part of a sole. Could be a small piece of a 2 layered middle sole from the 16th Century. Uncertain.
206963	Leather	Shoe/boot	1		The leather is coarse and has various random cuts in the surface on the grain side. A small piece of one of the sides has traces of small grain/flesh stitching. Perhaps from a vamp.
206965	Leather vamp (toe piece)	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Toe piece of vamp from turn shoe. Grain/flesh stitching. Toe point is missing, but it seems to have been round.
206950	Leather heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Heel stiffener - top missing
206957	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Small, thick piece of leather with traces of edge/grain stitching.
206958	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	4	Late Medieval	4 small pieces might be from a sole in an extremely poor condition. The largest part has been measured. Apparently the sole has consisted of 2 layers with wood in between. Only small traces of the wood is preserved. One piece shows traces of edge/flesh stitching.
206961	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Various types of stitching. Has 2 large and 4 small holes from laces.
206962	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Small piece of what might be from a vamp. Has very nice edge/flesh stitching. Well crafted.
206966	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Has edge/flesh stitching.
206967	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Has grain/flesh stitching.
206949	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Small piece of an outer sole with grain/flesh-stitching.
206951	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	
206956	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Piece of sole with edge/flesh stitching from a turnshoe.
206964	Leather rand or vamp piece	Shoe/boot	1		Piece of rand or vamp. Most likely rand. Grain/flesh stitching. The piece shows the area where the stitchings meet = two "double" holes. The collagen in the leather is decomposed, so there are only small pieces of the grain side of the leather left on the flesh leather. Very poor condition.
206948	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	In spite of the poor condition a few stitching holes can be seen and a couple of (what might be) lace holes. Could be from a vamp or shaft of a boot.
206953	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	4	Medieval	The largest piece has been measured. The pieces show grain/flesh stitching and edge/flesh stitching

206959	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Small piece of what might be a vamp. Poor condition. It has been cut up. Traces of edge/flesh stitching and grain/flesh stitching.
206960	Leather vamp with decoration	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Presumably late medieval, but could also be from the beginning of the post med. period = end of 16th Century. One side has edge/flesh stitching and it has slashing decoration.
220897	Leather off cut	Shoe/boot	1		Off cut with holes in it.
221139	Leather production waste	Production waste	1		
207384	Leather off cuts	Production waste	2		
208305	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Medieval	Small piece of leather with edge/grain stitching. Could be medieval.
208306	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Small piece of leather with traces of stitching and holes. Could be from a sole.
208307	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Medieval	Two small pieces of leather with grain/flesh stitching. Could be from vamp.
208308	Leather off cut	Shoe/boot	1		
208309	Leather off cut	Off cuts	2		
208332	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Traces of reparation stitches
208343	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	
208347	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Late Medieval	Late medieval or early postmedieval
207636	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1		
207637	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17th Century
207641	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
207643	Leather piece	Production waste	1		
208835	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
208836	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
208837	Leather unknown function	Off cuts	1		A leather with cut marks and stitches along 2 edges - function unknown
208838	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Part of leather sole, that has an edge-flesh stitching where it has been cut off. Might be a reparation part.
209476	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Early 17th century. Inner sole. Edge/flesh stitching.
209976	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Sole with the toe cut off
213552	Leather glove	Glove	2	Post medieval	Right hand suede glove with what seems to be decoration patterns cut in the surface of the suede. Good condition.
220906	Leather soles, quarters and vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Welted shoe with the quarters and vamp cut off. The bottom part still intact. Small part of what might be a heel layer intact with wooden nails. In sole measured. Narrow waist: 18 mm. Rounded toe.
220910	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Possibly early 17th Century. Heel part of leather sole. 2 layered.
220911	Leather side from cork sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Part of the side of a sole made of cork or wood. Is made of leather. Has covered the sole.

220926	Leather side of cork sole	Shoe/boot	1		Leather that has covered the side of a tall cork sole. Large amount of off cuts from production + small parts of shoe parts.
220935	Leather production waste + sole	Production waste	400	Early post-medieval	1 outer sole amongst the leather - without heel part, round toe, traces of cork. Outer sole repair layer with wooden nails. Probably early post medieval - 16th Century.
220936	Leather production waste and shoe parts	Production waste	400	Early post-medieval	Large amount of leather off cuts from production and smaller shoe parts. From a shoe makers work shop?
221003	Cork sole ?	Shoe/boot	1		Possibly part of a cork sole Complete renaissance mule with decorative triangular vamp extension cut in tongues with small circular holes in them. The vamp has been covered with textile. Imprint from textile on leather and still small intact pieces of textile at the edge, where the extension has covered and protected it.
221004	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	8	Early post-medieval	Round toe. The middle part of the toe on the vamp has a hole from wear. Sole consist of an insole and an outsole of leather and a thick, wooden sole in the middle. Front part of soles not intact. Possible repair on the outer sole. Leather outer or middle sole with a small part of wooden sole intact at the heel. Wide, round toe. Renaissance shoe.
221005	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
221016	Leather production waste	Production waste	55		
221030	Leather off cut	Off cuts	2		
221033	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Assymmetric leather sole with round toe. Edge/grain stitching. Heel part missing.
221034	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Left side of a leather quarter. Has a narrow latchet with a hole in it. 17th century
221129	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Front part of outer sole - toe missing. Has wear and wooden nails Outer sole with toe and heel part missing.
221130	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Shoemakers center line on one side. Could be early post medieval
221131	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Heel part of outer sole. Has wear on the left side. Belongs to FO 221131
221135	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Sole with the toe missing. Traces of 3 holes from the shoemakers production.
221136	Leather unknown function	Shoe/boot	1		Thin leather- poor preservation. Unknown function
221137	Leather sole	Sole	1		
220944	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
220901	Leather and wooden shoe - chopine?	Shoe/boot	15	Medieval	Special and very high sole made of wood, cork and leather. Insole with oval toe and narrow waist is made of leather. Below the insole there are two wooden soles and below that a sole of cork. Small piece of outer sole preserved. Made of leather. Wooden

nails.

208832	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
208833	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
208839	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
209477	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Toe fragment
207362	leather production waste	Production waste	1		
208831	Leather and wooden patten or mule	Shoe/boot	7	Late Medieval	A sole consisting of both wood(the heel part) and cork(the toe). Leather sole on top and below the wooden/cork sole. Leather covering the sides of the middle sole(consisting of wood and cork) is partially preserved. Could be either a patten or a mule.
213562	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
213546	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	3		
220913	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	3		Heel part of a sole. Poor condition.
220937	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Leather sole. Round toe. Assymmetric. Left shoe. Could be 16th century
221029	Leather piece	Production waste	1		
221132	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Part of sole - heel missing. Assymmetric. Left shoe. Could be late medieval.
221133	Vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Small part of what could be a vamp or rand reinforcement.
221134	Leather piece	Production waste	1		
221138	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
221140	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
208331	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Edge/flesh stitching
208333	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Thick sole with wood in the middle - between to layers of leather, pinned together with wooden nails. Could be 16th Century.
213539	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Toe part from sole. Poor condition.
213547	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	5	Medieval	Small part of sole (waist part) and narrow rand. Poor condition.
213548	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	11		
213549	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Very small part of sole with stitching
213550	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	2		
213551	Leather rand and sole	Shoe/boot	4		Poor condition
213652	Leather pieces of off cuts and vamp	Shoe/boot	12		Small pieces of off cuts and perhaps a vamp. Badly preserved. From sieving.
221031	Leather sole and vamp	Shoe/boot	11	Medieval	Assymmetric sole with round/oval toe and narrow waist. Heel part missing. Parts of a vamp in poor condition.
221194	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2		

220939	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	9	Early post-medieval	Smaller shoe parts and a large part of a vamp. Toe not intact. Has a punched decoration on the middle of the foot and on the vamp extension. The edge is cut in waves. Could be 16th Century
220979	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Possibly heel part of sole
220996	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	10		Poor condition
221002	Leather sole and vamp	Shoe/boot	5	Medieval	Small fragments of what might be a sole and a vamp. Possibly medieval Leather in poor condition
208336	Rand for leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	16th Century
208340	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Piece of a vamp with fine slashed and punched decoration. Toe part of outer sole with wear. Have been cut. Rest of sole has probably been used for new parts/spare parts for new shoes or for repair.
213537	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Poor condition.
220994	Leather	Shoe/boot	3		Perhaps fragments from a vamp
213538	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Waist part of outer sole. Few wooden nails. Poor condition.
220982	Leather sole with wooden nails	Shoe/boot	1		Small part of sole with oval/round toe. There are numerous of wooden nails in the sole.
220991	Leather unknown function	Production waste	1		
221010	Leather soles, quarter and reinforcement	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Leather shoe. Outer sole with reparation leather and wooden nails. Round, oval toe. Assymmetric. Left foot shoe. Has wear on the ball of the foot, where the repair is. Many small parts of cork sole. Intact vamp extension with decoration with cut out tounge, slashes and stencil. Large heel stiffener. Very worn. Part of quarter with a short latchet with a hole in it for lace. 17th century. Possibly part of a sole (or a wide, thick rand).
220896	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
213555	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
213559	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Heel part of sole with narrow waist
220981	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	3		Part of rand.
221028	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Assymmetric sole with the toe worn off. Narrow waist. Has a hole worn at the ball of the foot.
220999	Leather heel layer or sole	Shoe/boot	1		Possibly part of a heel layer from a stacked heel.
213553	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Poor condition
213558	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	4		
213542	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small part of outer sole
220927	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	4	Late Medieval	Leather sole. Assymmetric with a round toe.
220980	Leather vamp (?)	Shoe/boot	3		Very thin and soft leather. Could be from a vamp.
220974	Leather piece		1		Piece of what may be leather, but could also be hard felt. Poor condition.
220990	Leather rand ?	Shoe/boot	1		
220912	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	2	Medieval	Small parts of what might be a leather vamp from a medieval shoeboot. Poor condition.

220925	Leather of unknown function	Undefined	1		Large piece of leather with stitching along the side. A secondary hole in the middle. Unknown function.
220938	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Medieval	Parts of leather shoe. Sole (not intact) has a worn hole in the heel area. Turn shoe technique. 2 pieces of vamp with stitching. Not intact. Poor condition.
501762	Leather shoe parts et al (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 190x75x3mm 2 leather pieces (?). The largest one measures 190x190x3mm
207635	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	1		
207642	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
220885	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Could be late medieval. Toe part of a sole. Right foot. Asymmetric. Oval/round toe.
220893	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Left part of an outer sole. Heel not preserved. Possibly medieval
213540	Leather rand and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Left part of wide leather rand with a small piece of wooden heel and nails still intact. On the bottom of the heel there is 1 layer of repaired sole. Possibly 16th C.
213541	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Heavily worn outer sole. Toe and heel part not preserved. Toe has been pointy. Part of wide rand preserved. Sole has many reparation wooden nails intact. Could be 15th C Second half of the 16th century or first half of the 17th century.
208670	Leather mule or patten	Shoe/boot	11	Early post-medieval	Could be either patten or a mule. It has two leather soles with cork sole in the middle. Latchets are missing. If it is a mule the vamp is missing. Either way the cork has been covered with leather on the sides. Symmetrical, but this one has been worn on the left foot.
209478	Leather rands	Shoe/boot	6		
209479	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1		Small piece of what might be from a quarter.
209480	Leather heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	1		Either heel stiffener or toe reinforcement
209481	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Small part of a repaired outer sole.
209482	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
209483	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
209484	Leather piece	Shoe/boot	1		Unknown function. Badly preserved.
209485	Leather off cuts	Production waste	15		
209486	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Early post-medieval	Part of sole consisting of both leather and wood
209487	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
209488	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Asymmetrical sole. Late medieval or early post medieval
209489	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Late medieval or early postmedieval. Asymmetrical sole
220879	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Toe part of a sole with a pointed, oval toe. Lady shoe. Outer sole is a repair with wooden nails.
209970	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Assymetric with oval toe
209971	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		

209973	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Thick sole with multiple wooden nails all over the sole.
209974	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Medieval	
210015	Leather and wood sole and vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Toe piece of wood/bark sole with leather sole and wooden nails. Extremely moulded - discarded
210017	Vamp toe reinforcement	Shoe/boot	2		2 layered
213662	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	12	Early post-medieval	Part of the outer sole missing. Middle sole and insole intact. Assymmetric. Right shoe. Low heel of leather. The quarter has been cut off. The vamp has two holes from a string fastening. There is a hole worn on the right side of the toe and the right side of the sole is worn of. Perhaps a foot defect. Possibly part of a vamp - (medieval). Two holes intact.
220892	Leather vamp?	Shoe/boot	1		
209501	Leather off cut	Shoe/boot	1		
210018	Leather quarter and heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Left side of quarter. Latchet with lace hole. Prob. 17th century Heel stiffener.
210021	Leather/wooden shoe	Shoe/boot	13	Early post-medieval	Shoe with heel stiffener, rands, quarters (with one latchet cut off), sole(wood/cork), leather sole. Wooden/cork sole measured. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
208829	Leather quarters	Shoe/boot	3	Early post-medieval	Quarters from a 17th Century child shoe. 2 layered. In sole measured. Soles from a left shoe with a pointed/oval toe. Asymmetric. Narrow waist: 20 mm. Child shoe.
220880	Leather and wooden sole	Shoe/boot	3	Medieval	The middle sole of the shoe consist of wood, while the insole and the outer sole is made of leather. Small reapiir on outer sole with wooden nails and leather.
220928	Leather off cut	Off cuts	3		
213656	Leather sheath	Scabbard	1		Long, narrow leather sheath with thin wood on the inside. Sewn together on one side. Pointed end preserved. Top is missing. Must be from a thin sword type - like a rapier
213560	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	4		Sole (put together it measures: 221 mm long and 80 mm wide. Round/oval toe. Narrow waist(30 mm)
209533	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Heel part of sole
209535	Leather rand and part of vamp	Shoe/boot	2		Small part of a rand and a small part of a vamp. Cut marks.
209538	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17th Century. Left side of quarter. Lace hole. Very worn in the heel area.
209539	Leather and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Probably 17th Century. Heel part of wooden sole with part of sole of leather intact.
220882	Leather sole with wooden nails	Shoe/boot	1		Part of leather sole with numerous wooden nails.

220883	Leather off cut from sole	Off cuts	2		
220884	Leather and wooden sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Leather outer sole with a thick middle sole of wood. Outer sole repaired with wooden nails. Heel part is missing.
220895	Leather quarter and rand	Shoe/boot	2		
220940	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
210028	Leather / wooden shoe	Shoe/boot	10	Early post-medieval	17th c. Vamp with worn toe
208821	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	
208822	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Outer sole
208823	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Late medieval /early post med.
208824	208160	Shoe/boot	1	Late Medieval	Late medieval / early post medieval
208825	Leather sole + quarter, rand	Shoe/boot	3	Early post-medieval	
208830	Wooden galoch / patten	Shoe/boot	1		Perhaps toe of a patten with a pointed toe, but it could be something else.
213545	Leather	Production waste	2		Production waste. Undef. Poor condition
213651	Leather pieces from shoes	Shoe/boot	19		Small fragments (badly preserved) possibly from a vamp.
220894	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	2		
208826	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Small pice of rand. Badly preserved.
208827	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	3	Early post-medieval	
208828	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	Symmetrical shoe with a square shaped toe. 3 layers of soles + rand.
213556	Leather production waste	Production waste	5		
213557	Leather production waste	Production waste	2		
220942	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	4		
220975	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	3		Small pieces of leather - possibly from a vamp. Stitching traces on two edges on one of the pieces. Leather sole with round toe. Heel part not preserved. Poor condition and Small parts of vamp. The vamp has been cut secondary.
221008	Leather sole and vamp	Shoe/boot	11	Medieval	Turn shoe. Medieval
221197	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	11	Medieval	Badly preserved leather. Very fragmented shoe parts from sole, vamp and rands
213563	Leather unknown function	Off cuts	2		2 pieces of leather of unknown function. Poor condition and very thin.
220978	Leather pieces	Production waste	18		
220989	Leather rand and vamp pieces	Shoe/boot	18	Medieval	Fragments of vamp and rand. Possibly medieval
221001	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	3		Small fragments from a sole. Poor condition

221187	Leather piece	Production waste	1		
501697	Leather shoe frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
220907	Leather purse	Purse	4		
220993	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
220905	Leather purse?	Purse	7	Medieval	Smaller parts of what might be a purse. Sewn and constructed by the turn method. Probably medieval. Poor condition
220909	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe with outer sole, heel of several layers of leather and reinforcement leather in the toe and along the sides. Extraordinarily the reinforcement are not just sewn on, but are nailed with what seems to be very small metal nails. Sole slightly worn on the left side. Symmetric sole with oval/round toe. The heel has not been repaired - only slightly worn. Put together with wooden nails. Perfectly crafted and good quality leather. 18th Century. Heel consisting of several layers of leather. A stacked heel. And heel part of a two layered sole.
221006	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	Large heel. Heel measures: 90 mm with x 85 mm length x 24 mm high. Sole have been repaired several times with large wooden nails. Poor repair. Rand pieces preserved. 18th century Possibly part of a vamp. Possibly medieval.
221000	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Traces of stitching on two edges.
213554	Leather rand and vamp	Shoe/boot	2		Small part of rand(heel part) and small part of vamp. Vamp is in very poor condition
220997	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Leather in poor condition. Front part of vamp with the toe intact. Oval, pointed toe. From a turn shoe construction. Opening in the front, middle, with traces of stitching
221007	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	4	Medieval	3 parts of leather vamp. Grain/flesh stitching. Turnshoe construction. Possibly medieval
501656	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	1		Seven off cut fragments. The largest one measured.
501688	Leather fragment (C)	Undefined	1	Post medieval	Use unknown.
501663	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	9		Nine leather shoe fragments: 7 off cuts. The largest one measuring 180x18x5mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 170x65x4mm
501652	Leather shoe frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1		Vamp (?) fragment. Or perhaps an off cut.
501681	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Six leather sole fragments. The largest one measured.
501685	Leather shoe frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp(?) fragment.

501699	Leather shoe frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp fragment.
501766	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501575	Leather vamp? (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501654	Leather shoe frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1		Vamp (?) fragment or perhaps just an off cut.
501683	Leather sole (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501701	Leather sole frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501641	Leather frags. (C)	Undefined	2		Two very small leather fragment. Use unknown. The largest one measured.
501646	Leather fragm. (C)	Undefined	1		Leather fragment. Two straight cut edges. Off cut?
501687	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 120x50x2mm 12 production waste/ off cuts. The largest one measures 80x42x3mm From sieving
501643	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	3		Three rand fragments. The largest one measured.
501690	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	3 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 240x60x3mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 50x50x2mm 2 decorated latchets with holes. The largest one measures 90x35x3mm From sieving
501767	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 180x65x3mm 1 vamp(?) fragment: 270x110x2mm
501661	Leather purse frags.? (C)	Purse	4		Four fragments. The largest one measured. Perhaps from a purse or a book cover?
501648	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	2		Two small fragments. The largest one measured.
501644	Leather fragm. (C)	Undefined	1		Use unknown.
501642	Leather sole fragm. (C)	Shoe/boot	1		
501658	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	12		12 production waste fragments. The largest one measured. From sieving
501754	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501755	Leather chair cover parts? (B)	Seatcover/ decor/undefined	6	Post medieval	The largest one is almost square in shape and decorated with florals and circles. The largest one measures 525x465x2mm 2 rand fragments. Perhaps from the edge of the chair? The largest one measures 610x7x3mm The largest one measures 145x60x4mm
501760	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	35	Post medieval	8 vamp/ quarter fragments. The largest one measures 150x120x2mm 13 rand fragments. The largest one measures 220x10x5mm. From sieving

501645	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	2		The largest one measured.
502171	Vamp, wide toe from mule	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Two layered vamp with a straight edge and a very wide toe from a Duck mouth mule / slipper (Komulesko / tøffel). The toe width is 100 mm Date: 16th century
501651	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	3		Three vamp fragments. The largest one measured.
501647	Leather off cuts (C)	Off cuts	6		Six small off cuts. The largest one measured.
502231	Leather mitten	Glove	1		Part of a mitten. Thumb part not preserved.
501574	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501749	Leather shoe part (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole with stacked heel.
501752	Leather shoe parts and belt (B)	Shoe/boot	13	Post medieval	The largest one measures 270x90x10mm 1 rand: 2220x15x5mm 1 belt fragment with 8 holes: 460x40x3mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 185x70x3mm 2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 100x20x5mm 1 stacked sole/ heel with wooden pegs: 220x80x30mm 11 sole fragments. The largest one measures 232x70x5mm One stacked heel fragment: 55x50x10mm around 120 small off cuts/ prduction waste. From sieving
501732	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Eight sole fragments. The largest one measures 210x90x3mm Part of a quarter: 130x65x2mm Around 25 small off cuts/ production waste. From sieving
501558	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	130	Post medieval	Two vamp fragments. The largest one measures 145x115x1mm One sole fragment: 120x60x2mm One heel fragment: 62x50x5mm. From sieving
501559	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	35	Post medieval	Various latches. The largest one measured. From sieving
501560	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	15 sole fragments. The largest one measures 130x80x5mm 1 heel fragment: 55x42x10mm 1 latchet fragment: 75x20x3mm 24 small waste fragments. From sieving
501561	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	12		Eight sole fragments. The largest one measures 215x65x5mm Four ranf fragments. The largest one measures 200x10x5mm Two stacked heel fragments. The largest one measures 70x65x25mm One toe/ toe cap: 130x40x30(depth)
501562	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	41	Post medieval	
501573	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	15	Post medieval	
501576	Leather sole frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501578	Leather sole frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

501659	Leather child shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	2		Two leather child shoe soles of various sizes. The largest one measured.
501693	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 vamps (a right and a left). A random one measured. From sieving
501716	Leather sole (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501717	Leather purse? (B)	Purse	1	Post medieval	A large piece of leather. Rounded at the edge and with clear edge stitching. Perhaps from a purse?
501718	Leather off cut? (B)	Off cuts	1	Post medieval	A piece of leather with clear cut edges, but with no sign of stitching. Could be an off cut or perhaps a fragment from some kind of clothing.
501719	Leather clothing (?) frags. (B)	Undefined	6	Post medieval	6 large pieces of leather. The largest one measured. One piece is a type of ribbon with 3 twisted leather loops for fastening.
501720	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501740	Leather sols	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501741	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	3 soles. The largest one measures 230x85x10mm 1 rand fragment: 140x20x5mm
501742	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	9 soles. The largest one measures 250x80x5mm 1 rand: 260x25x5mm 1 quarter with hole: 170x105x5mm 1 vamp: 170x120x3mm
501758	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	The largest one measures 250x90x5mm 1 rand: 180x10x5mm. From sieving
501765	Leather sole (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	From sieving
502220	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Leather vamp (double layered) with a narrow square toe. The vamp edge is straight. Along the edge, there is a linear decoration incised. At the center of the vamp, there is cut out decoration in the shape of lines and halfcircles. Toe reinforcement under the toe. Insole, middle sole and outer sole, rand, stacked leather heel (wooden pegs) with red pigment (at the edge of the sole/heel area). Heel breast is straight. Heel have never been repaired. Very little wear. The heel could be a later attachment (replacing the original heel. There is a large metal nail at the heel area on the insole and downwards into the layers). The outer sole is worn at the edges. Square toe. Heel measures: Bottom: 56 L x 60 W. 50 mm H.
502267	Leather soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Date: 17th century or early 18th century Sock lining, in sole, wooden heel, heel covering, leather layer underneath the heel attached with wooden pegs. The sole is missing the toe.
502270	Leather sole and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Heel covering in two parts sewn together at the back. The heel has a stright breast and curved neck. Heel measures: Top: 50 L x 50 W. Bottom: 32 L x 40 W. 30 H. Date: possibly 17th century

501577	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501751	Leather shoe frags. et al (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 large leather pieces (off cuts?): The largest one measures 410x220x1mm 1 stacked sole: 270x70x10mm
501748	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 soles. The largest one measures 240x100x5mm 1 vamp: 155x125x2mm 15 sole fragments. The largest one measures 195x75x10mm 10 rand fragments. The largest one measures 150x20x5mm One stacked heel with wooden pegs: 75x65x20mm One stacked heel fragment with iron nail: 60x40x2mm Four pieces of leather. The largest one measures 285x180x1mm 6 off cuts. 21 sole fragments. The largest one measures 290x90x7mm Five vamp fragments. One with decoration. The largest one measures 150x130x1mm One stacked heel with wooden pegs: 80x80x15mm
501579	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	27	Post medieval	22 sole fragments. The largest one measures 180x90x5mm Three rand fragments. The largest one measures 90x15x2mm 7 off cuts.
501583	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	32	Post medieval	Eight small sole fragments. The largest one measured. From sieving
501603	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	8		15 sole fragments. The largest one measures 175x80x5mm 6 latchet fragments. The largest one measures 260x50x5mm 5 heel fragments. The largest one measures 75x40x15mm 3 rand fragments. The largest one measures 95x12x3mm 31 production waste fragments. The largest one measures 90x15x5mm From sieving
501673	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	60	Post medieval	39 sole fragments. The largest one measures 150x60x3mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measures 180x16x3mm 86 production waste/ off cuts. The largest one measures 105x33x3mm 2 decorated fragments. The largest one measures 105x92x4mm From sieving
501677	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	131	Post medieval	
501694	Leather shoe frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501710	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	4 soles. The largest one measures 275x85x4mm 1 sole with stacked heel (from child shoe): 155x55x30mm 1 vamp fragment: 175x100x2mm 2 soles. The largest one measures 265x90x5mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measures 200x25x2mm
501725	Leather shoe frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	

501726	Leather shoe part (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole with stacked heel. The heel has wooden pegs.
501727	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	15	Post medieval	13 sole fragments. The largest one measures 270x75x10mm. 2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 170x20x2mm
501747	Leather glove frag. (B)	Glove	1	Post medieval	Part of a leather glove with 4 fingers and no thumb.
501764	Leather sole (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	From sieving
502123	Leather mule / slipper	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	Mule / slipper consisting of vamp, sock lining, insole, two middle soles, outer sole, rand, wooden heel, leather covering. Vamp is double layered semi squared toe with flower cut outs and linear and curved cut patterns. On the heel part of the in sole the is a sock lining (from heel to shank). The middle soles and outer sole are from toe to shank - the middle sole covering the breast of the wooden heel. Folded rand. The heel measures: At the top: 72 L x 59 W. At the bottom: 40 L x 36 W. 18 mm H. Heel is very worn. According to the heel covering the heel has been more than 35 mm H originally. Insole measured. Date: 17th century
502126	Leather piece with inscription "GF"	Undefined	1		
502162	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Left side quarter with narrow latchet with one hole from lace. It has cut out decoration in star shapes and just below the edge, there are two lines of tunnel stitching as decoration. Date: 17th century.
501555	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
501586	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	27	Post medieval	16 sole fragment. The largest one measures 215x80x3mm Three rand fragments. The largest one measures 180x25x1mm 8 off cuts.
501595	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	19	Post medieval	Seven sole fragments. The largest one measures 180x85x2mm Three rand fragments. The largest one measures 105x15x2mm Three vamp fragments. The largest one measures 200x120x2mm One quarter fragment: 135x60x6mm Five off cuts/ waste.
501706	Leather soles (B)	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501707	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	1 vamp: 210x130x3mm. 3 soles. The largest one measures 265x75x4mm
501733	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	10 sole fragments. The largest one measures 280x90x5mm 1 stacked sole/ heel with wooden pegs: 270x110x30mm 2 stacked heels with wooden pegs. The largest one measures 80x80x35mm 1 rand fragment: 90x20x2mm

502217	Mule/slipper, felt sole, textile vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	<p>Mule / slipper consisting of suede leather vamp with a piece of textile intact on top (at the toe), insole that appears to be made out of thick felt or leather with no grain side. Heel is made of wood and has straight breast. Heel measures: Top: 100 L x 62 W. Bottom: 45 L x 50 W. Height: 28 mm. The wood is worn on the right side. Vamp is measured.</p> <p>Toe is narrow and square. There are traces of more textile along the side, edge. Under the toe there is a toe reinforcement.</p> <p>Date: Last half of the 17th century</p> <p>4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 75x75x2mm</p> <p>3 heel fragments. The largest one measures 50x45x3mm</p> <p>60 production waste fragments. The largest one measures 260x30x3mm</p> <p>From sieving</p>
501675	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	67	Post medieval	<p>20 sole fragments. The largest one measures 150x55x6mm</p> <p>3 very worn vamp(?) fragments. The largest one measures 160x50x1mm</p> <p>2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 155x15x5mm</p> <p>Multiple off cuts. From sieving</p>
501678	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	0	Post medieval	<p>25 sole fragments. The largest one measures 70x50x3mm</p> <p>20 off cuts. The largest one measures 70x30x4mm. From sieving</p>
501680	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	45	Post medieval	<p>The largest one measured.</p>
501711	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	<p>13 sole fragments. The largest one measures 195x70x3mm</p> <p>6 rand fragments. The largest one measures 200x10x6mm</p> <p>1 quarter fragment with hole and decorative stitching: 80x22x3</p> <p>From sieving</p>
501735	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	20	Post medieval	<p>2 sole fragments, one with stacked heel.</p>
501753	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Sock lining, in sole, outer sole, rand, heel covering, wooden heel.</p> <p>Sock lining is complete from toe to heel, folded around the edge of the in sole. Heel covering is sewn together at the back. The outer sole has a heel part that covers the breast and the bottom of the the wooden heel. Heel has wooden pegs. Wooden heel measures: Top: 78 L x 63 W Bottom: 32 L x 35 W. Square heel.</p> <p>Date: 17th century</p> <p>Child suede shoe consisting of: vamp, in sole, middle sole and outer sole.</p> <p>Vamp has decorative holes in each side, and two smaller holes in the middle of the vamp edge, for laces. Toe is very worn. Square toe. In sole measured</p> <p>Date: 17th century</p>
502269	Leather soles and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
502272	Child leather shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	

501580	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	One sole fragment: 200x80x3mm One vamp fragment: 140x70x2mm 24 sole fragments. The largest one measures 72x55x4mm Eight rand fragments. The largest one measures 215x15x55mm Nine pieces of leather fragments. The largest one measures 55x50x10mm Two stacked heel fragments. The largest one measures 55x55x10mm 90 smaller off cuts/ production waste. From sieving 8 sole fragments. The largest one measures 45x45x4mm 9 off cuts. The largest one measures 80x15x3mm. From sieving
501599	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	133	Post medieval	
501691	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	17	Post medieval	
501713	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501731	Leather soles (B)	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	7 soles. The largest one measured. 11 soles (1 with stacked heel and one with red paint). The largest one measures 280x115x20mm 8 rands. The largest one measures 200x20x4mm 2 stacked heel (1 with traces of red paint). The largest one measures 90x75x10mm 1 leather piece with curved edge: 310x24x3mm 1 vamp with linear and curved decoration: 140x100x2mm 1 quarter with stitch decoration and hole: 125x85x3mm 3 soles with stacked heels. The largest one measures 255x95x40mm 7 sole fragments (2 of them stacked). The largest one measures 240x80x5mm 4 soles (2 with stacked heel). The largest one measures 260x95x40mm 1 quarter with hole: 95x85x3mm 1 wooden heel with leather rand: 75x55x20mm 1 oblong piece of leather: 320x40x1mm 1 rand fragment: 100x20x5mm 1 quite large leather piece with edge stitching: 340x300x5mm 1 large leather piece: 280x240x1mm 1 quarter with decorative stitching and hole: 130x65x3mm
501739	Leather shoe frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	24	Post medieval	
501743	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	
501745	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	
501746	Leather shoe frags. et al (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	
501761	Leather object (B)	Undefined	1	Post medieval	Long wooden object wit leather sewn round it. Use unknown? Mule / slipper consisting of back part of in sole with leave line decoration cut in to the leather, a middle sole and outer sole. Wooden heel with leather covering (two pieces with back seam). Part of leather piece underneath the wooden heel. Worn. Underneath the outer sole there is a linear pattern of decoration. Toe is square. Heel measures: Top: 80 L x 63 W. Bottom. 50 L x 50 W. Hight: 30 mm. Date: 17th century
502166	Leather sole, wooden heel and deco Mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

501584	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	15	Post medieval	11 sole fragments. One with stacked heel preserved. The largest one measures 200x110x4mm 4 vamp? fragments. The largest one measures 120x110x1mm 24 leather shoe fragments: 5 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 130x20x5mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 90x60x1mm 10 off cuts. The largest one measuring 60x40x5mm 5 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 130x60x3mm 2 latchet. The largest one measuring 190x11x2mm. From sieving The largest one measured. From sieving
501666	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	24	Post medieval	
501692	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
501714	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	3 soles. One is stacked and has wooden pegs (the measured one).
501715	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	2 quarters. The largest one measures 140x65x2mm 2 stacked heels with wooden pegs. The largest one measures 80x70x25mm 7 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 140x115x2mm
501736	Leather soles (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	The largest one measured. From sieving
501744	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	13 sole fragments. The largest one measures 230x75x3mm 1 vamp: 160x130x3mm Suede shoe consisting of vamp, insole, two middle soles, outer sole (in two parts), rand, heel layer of leather attached with wooden pegs. The vamp has a long, narrow, square toe and a high, narrow, rounded vamp (4,8 cm wide) with two pairs of holes, making the corners of a quadrant, for lace fastening. There are decorative holes at the side seam. The middle soles and outer sole goes from toe to heel, also covering the breast of the heel. The outer sole consist of a front part and a back part, which are sewn together. Wooden pegs are also used to keep the outer sole in place. There seems to be a decorative pattern of lines cut into the leather at the shank of the outer sole. In sole is measured. The waist is very narrow: 20 mm. The rand is the folded type. Date: 17th century
502121	Leather shoe with high, narrow vamp	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	
501567	Leather shoe rand (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
501757	Leather shoe part (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather sole/ heel. From sieving
501582	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	Seven sole fragments. The largest one measures 250x95x2mm Four rand fragments. The largest one measures 160x10x2mm
501581	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Four stacked heel fragments. The largest one measures 100x70x30mm One sole fragment: 225x90x3mm One rand fragment: 110x30x2mm

501750	Decorative leather frag. (B)	Undefined	1	Post medieval	1 piece of leather with decoration round the edges consisting of semi circles with small hearts in the centre (12 circles all in all). 11 sole fragments. The largest one measures 235x65x3 Six rand fragments. The largest one measures 170x65x3mm Five vamp fragments. The largest one measures 260x190x1,5mm 52 off cuts/ production waste. From sieving
501601	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	74	Post medieval	Seven sole fragments. The largest one measures 160x80x3mm 6 stacked heel fragments. The largest one measures 80x70x20mm Three rand fragments. The largest one measures 180x20x2mm One quarter: 80x50x2mm One toe cap: 110x25x2mm One book cover fragment with decoration: 115x105x1,5mm 21 off cuts/ waste
501587	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	40	Post medieval	14 sole fragments. The largest one measures 190x66x4mm One rand fragment: 260x9x2mm 8 off cuts/ waste
501597	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	23	Post medieval	1 complete sole and 3 sole fragments. The complete one measured. Five sole fragments. The largest one measures 190x80x2mm Three rand fragments. The largest one measures 150x12x4mm
501708	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	One quarter fragment: 115x70x3mm One stacked heel fragment with wooden pegs: 60x55x10mm 6 off cut fragments - one with traces of red paint.
501563	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	16	Post medieval	The largest one measures 150x52x3mm Two rand fragments. The largest one measures 160x25x7mm
501569	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	15 sole fragments. The largest one measures 190x65x3mm One stacked heel: 80x50x20mm One rand fragment: 120x20x3mm 17 off cuts.
501585	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	34	Post medieval	16 leather shoe fragments. 6 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 130x40x3mm 3 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 105x75x2mm 7 off cuts. The largest one measuring 150x50x2mm
501662	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	16	Post medieval	One sole part from child shoe.
501721	Leather sole frag. (B)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501722	Leather sole frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	1 vamp(?) fragment: 210x110x1,5mm The largest one measures 270x90x1,5mm
501723	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	3 soles, 1 toe and 1 rand. Likely to be from the same shoe. The largest sole fragment measured.
501724	Leather shoe frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	

502218	Big leather piece with a knot	Bag	1		Large piece of leather (grain side outwards) with a decorative knot at the one corner. Three sides folded with stitches along the edge. The other two sides not intact. Possibly from a bag or a sack.
502225	Leather sole and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	2	Late post-medieval	Middle sole, outer sole, wooden heel, leather covering (two side attached at the back seam), leather layers underneath the wooden heel attached with wooden nails. Toe is a wide square. The outer sole goes all the way from the toe to the back of the heel and lies under the wooden heel! the leather layers are attached under the outer sole's heel part. Quarters, in sole, rand, middle sole. Child size. The quarter is in one piece and has cut marks along the edge. The outside of the quarters has a linear, cut decoration. Square toe. In sole measured. Date: 17th century
502271	Leather child shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Seven sole fragments. The two largest ones with rands still preserved. The largest one measures 265x95x15mm Three stacked heel fragments with wooden pegs. The largest one measures 65x57x20mm 13 sole fragments. The largest one measures 100x55x2mm Three quarter fragments. The largest one measures 155x75x4mm One heel fragment with wooden pegs: 40x38x5mm 49 small off cuts/ waste.
501566	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	Estimated around 300 fragments from production waste. From sieving
501568	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	66	Post medieval	Seven sole fragments. The largest one measures 158x65x2mm Six rand fragments. The largest one measures 122x8x1,5mm
501572	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	300	Post medieval	A two litre finds bag with production waste. From sieving
501596	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17 sole fragments. The largest one measures 180x55x4mm 6 heel fragments. The largest one measures 80x80x45mm 1 quarter: 140x70x3mm 53 production waste fragments. The largest one measures 110x10x5mm From sieving
501670	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	1		8 heel fragments. The largest one measures 65x65x5mm 5 sole fragments. The largest one measures 115x60x2mm 4 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 150x120x1,5mm From sieving
501671	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	77		4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 90x90x2mm 3 latchet fragments (one with a loop). The largest one measures 110x10x2mm 18 off cuts/ production waste. From
501676	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	17	Post medieval	
501679	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	25	Post medieval	

sieving

501704	Leather shoe frag. et al. (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 vamp from child shoe: 77x80x2mm 1 piece of leather with marks from buttons and decorated with semi-circles: 400x260x2mm 1 vamp from child shoe with clear edge stitching and linear decoration: 100x65x3mm 1 rand: 220x12x5mm 5 soles. The largest one measures 260x90x3mm The largest one measures 160x70x5mm
501705	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	3 stacked heel fragments. The largest one measures 70x65x30mm 1 toe: 100x80x1,5mm. From sieving
501737	Leather shoe parts (B)	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	Four vamp fragments. The largest one measured.
501649	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	4		2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 66x30x3mm 6 off cuts. The largest one measures 100x7x3mm 2 shoe pieces that each consists of layered soles and stacked heels. One of the heels has traces of red paint (the measured one).
501696	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	An oblong piece of leather with edge stitching. Use unknown.
501709	Leather shoe pieces (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
501734	Leather frag. (B)	Undefined	1	Post medieval	42 fragments of production waste. A random fragment measured.
501564	Leather sole frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Early 17th Century
501570	Leather production waste (C)	Shoe/boot	42	Post medieval	Early 18th Century.
208000	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp from suede shoe? Either this vamp is from an upper class shoe with the flesh side turning outwards or it is the inner layer of a shoe that had two layers of vamp.
207719	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Well crafted.
207826	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Part of rand preserved.
207828	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
207989	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	18th Century
207991	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207992	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17th Century
208003	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
208005	Leather production waste	Production waste	1		
208007	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	First half 17th Century
208009	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Early 17th Century
220923	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Insole with a very narrow square toe. Two holes from last(nails). Thread imprint on one side. 17th Century

220929	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Man's shoe with a wide square toe. Has a leather reinforcement underneath the toe of the vamp. Good quality in craft and leather. Has a special sole on top of the normal insole, a so called sock lining, that is folded on an sewn on to the in sole. Between the layers, there are organic material (grass). Has made it softer to walk in. The sole is symmetric, but has possibly been worn on the left foot. It is very worn on the right side of the foot, which could be the sign of Hallux Valgus and perhaps even a hammer toe too. Early 18th Century
220964	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Wide rand from a narrow, square toed shoe. Possibly second half of the 17th Century.
501700	Leather sole frag. (C)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207377	Leather toe stiffener	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Dated to the beginning of the 18th Century. From a mans shoe
207380	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207381	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Beginning 18th Century
207382	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Late 17th Century
207383	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Beginning 18th Century / late 17th Century
207390	Leather	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17th Century. Spur leather with lace.
207391	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Early 18th Century
207393	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207394	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
207395	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
202484	Leather child's shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Leather shoe/ankle boot from bucket fill 201875. Probably 14th century. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
207638	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17th Century
207639	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Repaired sole
207640	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
213534	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Heel part of a sole with many holes from wooden nails and seam holes.
213536	Heel layers	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	2 layers of leather from a heel. Wooden nail still intact. Not repaired.
221190	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
502134	Leather shoe /mule/ slipper, child size	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Shoe/late mule consisting of vamp, quarters, insole, rand, middle sole, outer sole, stacked, leather heel. Vamp edge has been cut off and shaped into a convex curve. The toe is worn, and there seem to be stitching from a toe cap repair. The quarters have been cut off, so there is just the bottom reinforcement piece left. Originally a shoe, but was thereafter used a mule. In sole is missing the toew piece. There is hair intact on the skin (from the animal) underneath the insole. Rand is folded. The outer sole has wooden pegs along the edge and in the middle. Also the heel has wooden pegs. Heel is repaired. At the outside of the middle sole there are traces of cut line decoration. Heel measures: 50 L x 45 W x 20 H.

Outer sole measured.
Date: possibly early 17th century

502145	Leather mule / slipper	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mule / slipper consisting of vamp, insole, rand, middle sole. Vamp has a straight edge and a round toe. 15mm from the edge there is tunnel stitching as a decorative element. In sole measured. Flesh side turned upwards. This has been visible when the person was walking. Folded rand. Date: 17th century
501653	Leather frags. (C)	Undefined	2		Two leather fragments. Use unknown. The largest one measured.
501554	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Four leather sole fragments. The largest one measures 210x70x4mm One latchet fragment: 180x20x2mm
501668	Leather production waste (C)	Production waste	1		A two litre finds bag with production waste. From sieving
501684	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	57	Post medieval	14 sole fragments. The largest one measures 120x70x5mm 43 off cuts. The largest one measures 75x30x4mm. From sieving
502150	Leather vamp with cut outs decoration	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp with a narrow vamp extension (has been cut off, but the shoe has continued to be used). The vamp edge is curved from the holes / openings at each side of the side seam. Along the edge there are star / flower cut outs and two rows of tunnel stitching as decoration. The edge it self is cut in miniature points. Round toe. Front part of middle sole and outer sole. Toe is round.
502157	Leather sole with cork	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	On top of the leather middle sole there is a piece of cork intact, attached with wooden pegs. The outer sole has been repaired and is very worn. Date: 17th century
501556	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Two sole fragments. The largest one measures 165x70x4mm Two leather pieces. Off cuts? The largest one measures 430x160x1,5mm

Bilag 7: Leather artifacts from Rådhuspladsen, KBM 3827

Leather artifacts from Rådhuspladsen, KBM 3827

by Vivi Lena Andersen

September 2015



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INTRODUCTION

A large assemblage of leather was recorded during the Metro excavations at Rådhuspladsen in Copenhagen, carried out in 2011 and 2012. A total number of **781 FO numbers consisting of 5.546 parts and fragments of leather**, coming from a range of contexts and areas. The assemblage included 7 overall types/categories of leather artifacts, ranging in date from the High Medieval period to the Post-medieval period²³, and were generally found in contexts that appeared to date to the appropriate period.

These finds will be presented and analyzed in the following report. First an overall introduction to and description of the leather material, registration of the finds, preservation conditions and context. Then followed by a presentation divided into the different types of leather artifacts, including highlighting selected items to illustrate both representative characteristics of the material as well as exceptional findings. Finally the report will be round off by a discussion and conclusion divided into themes dealing with People, Trade, Fashion and Consumerism.



Work photo from the excavation at Rådhuspladsen.
Parts of leather shoes are sticking out of the soil.

The Museum of Copenhagen has a large collection of leather items from archaeological excavations in the centre of Copenhagen. This is partially due to the city's location by the coast with wet soil being ideal condition for preservation of organic material. Especially excavations along the old coast lines, on the artificial islets/city districts and in the old moats surrounding the city centre have led to a special collection of items of organic material – including leather. The

²³ Oldest leather finds date to the 15th century and the youngest date to the 18th century.

Metro-site at Rådhuspladsen is one of those important locations that has contributed to the leather item collection. Uncovering the old moat, the site has the mix of the water in the moat and the damp refuse that was deposited in it, resulting in favorable conditions to prevent degradation of leather. Rådhuspladsen is by far one of the excavations with the highest number of found leather items in the history of Copenhagen archaeology.



A container was needed to store a large part of the organic finds from the Metro Excavations. The space on the shelves and in the racks is mainly occupied with leather items from the RHP site.

The table below shows a selection of large excavations that have retrieved a large quantity of leather material. Exemplifying the impressive quantity of leather material found at the Rådhuspladsen Metro excavation.

Number of FO numbers and fragments of leather finds from three large archaeological sites.

Excavation	FO numbers	Fragments
Rådhuspladsen (KBM 3827)	781	5.546
Kongens Nytorv (KBM 3829)	492	3.837
Krøyers Plads (KBM 3967)	77	734

As mentioned the leather material was found in a wide range of contexts and areas of the RHP excavation. More precisely leather items were retrieved from **109 different deposits**. Some

deposits contained only one fragment of leather while the Stratigraphic Object 557296, Phase 3, deposit excels with **140** Find Objects of leather.

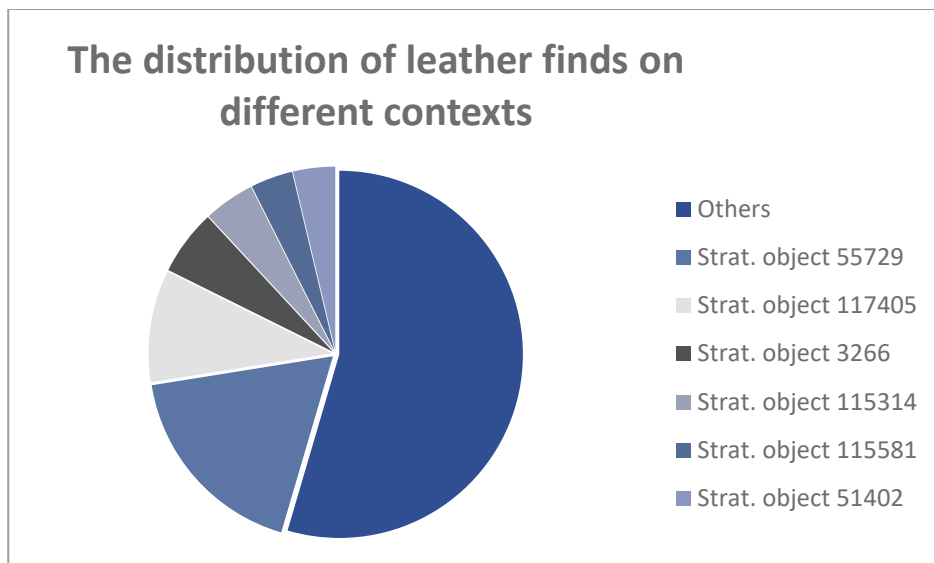


Table showing the distribution of leather finds from the different contexts, here by 109 stratigraphic object numbers. “Others” covers groups that have less than 18 registered leather Find Objects within a group. The specified groups contain between 29 and 140 Find Objects of leather.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

781 FO numbers has been registered in the database under the material category *Leather*.^{24 25}

Yet several of these FO numbers contains more than one object or fragment. All in all the 781 FO numbers contains **5.546 separate pieces of leather**. Only separate pieces have been counted, meaning that e.g. a complete shoe, where threads and pegs still keep the shoe together, is counted as one though it consists of several parts. These numbers therefore express the overall degree of fragmentation of the found material.

If we take a closer look at the degree of fragmentation of the leather objects there are not surprisingly a quite high percentage of fragments, a lower percentage of complete pieces and a small percentage of intact objects. The table and diagram below and on the following page

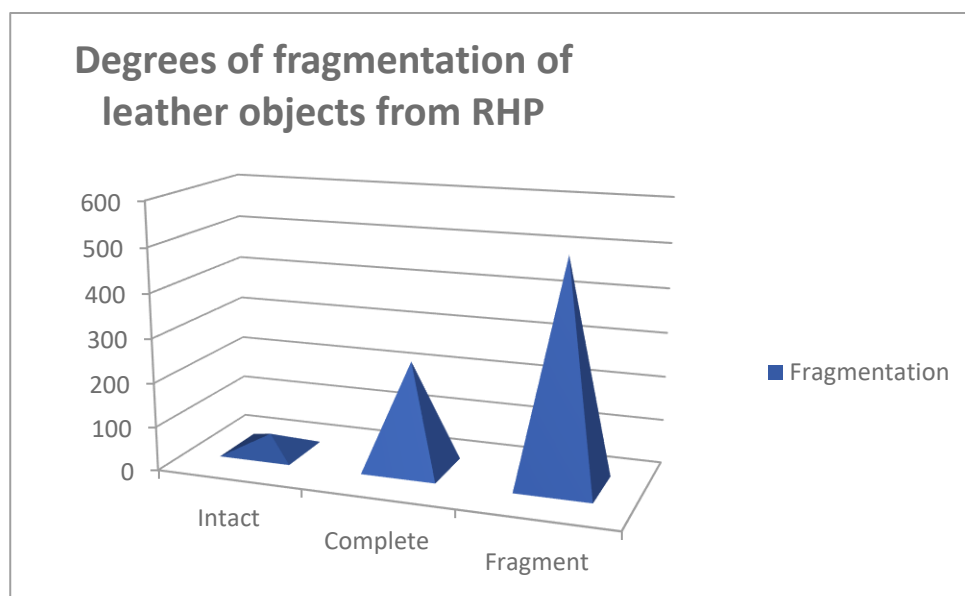
²⁴ Please note that the author of this report is specialised in footwear, and therefore the assesment, description and analysis of the leather shoes are more advanced and comprehensive than the other types of leather objects presented in this report. The shoe finds from RHP will be a part of the data used for the PhD research on archaeological footwear from Copenhagen handed in June 2016 by the author. More information on the RHP shoe finds can be found in that publication.

²⁵ Networks and collaborators within the field of archaeological leather material have already shown great interest in all these finds. E.g. Archaeological Leather Group (UK) with members from 11 different countries, associates at The Centre for Textile Research at the University of Copenhagen with researchers from 12 different countries and The Bata Shoe Museum, Toronto, Canada planning a joint research project that includes the shoe collection of Museum of Copenhagen, a large part excavated from the Rådhuspladsen.

illustrates this. This is a classical pyramid pattern, but yet in comparison to the leather objects from the Metro-excavation at Kongens Nytorv, we see a quite different fragmentation degree within that pyramid.

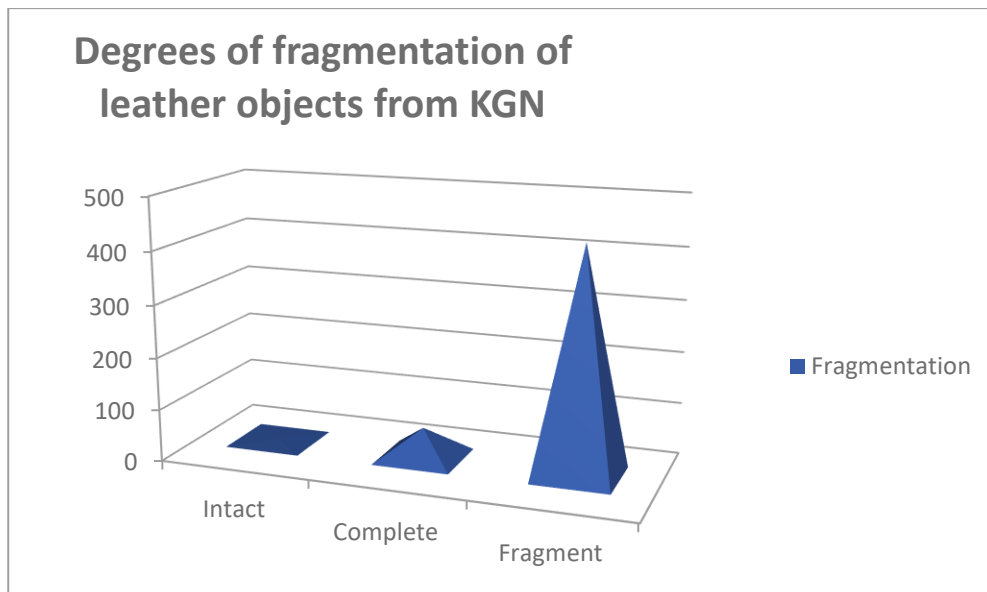
Overview of the condition of the leather objects from RHP based on degrees of fragmentation

Condition of object	FO numbers	Percentage
Intact	37	4,7
Complete	242	31,0
Fragment	502	64,3
Total	781	100 %



Overview of the condition of the leather objects from KGN based on degrees of fragmentation

Condition of object	FO numbers	Percentage
Intact	2	0,4 %
Complete	58	11,8 %
Fragment	432	87,8 %
Total	492	100 %



The quite striking difference between the degrees of fragmentation of the leather finds from the two sites (e.g. RHP: 64,3 % fragmented vs. KGN: 87,8 % fragmented), could be caused by:

- 1) different preservation conditions at the individual site,
- 2) differences in biographies for the finds that was deposited in the areas (stemming primarily from different areas of the city perhaps? Or from different functions e.g. production leaving more fragments behind than household?),
- 3) a possible difference in collection strategy and collecting practice during the excavations and
- 4) the find registrars having different understandings of defining and determining degrees of fragmentations, and
- 5) a combination of more/all of the abovementioned possibilities.

Concerning point 3, collecting practice:

When found during excavation organic and composite objects, such as complete shoes, require support and should be wrapped with fluted plastic to prevent the different elements falling apart. The soil surrounding the shoe should also be kept in place, so small shoe parts (such as pegs and nails) stay in place. It is also very important to isolate the intact or complete find in a bag of its own. During washing the leather finds it is equally important to wash the leather very gently, so thread and stitches do not break. This ideal procedure is of course not always possible due to time, deadline and/or budget resulting in other priorities. The collecting practice could e.g. be too rough handling while retrieving and packaging or harsh circumstances while excavating, i.e. excavation methods and tools.

Registration

Concerning point 4, registration:

The leather objects were mainly registered by finds coordinator Mia Toftdal, bachelor student Signe Groot Terkelsen and museum curator Vivi Lena Andersen. When more than one person is registering finds, inconsistency can not be avoided. Besides putting different weight on different aspects of the finds, there was also a necessary difference in the level of detail description for the individual find. Due to the large assemblage of finds, but limited time for registration, different levels of priority was needed. This led to the division of the finds into groups **A, B and C** prioritized from respectively information value, state of preservation, exhibition and public outreach potential, its representativeness and its relation to the Museum of Copenhagen's other current collection and research questions. In addition conservation strategy and conservation budget were also aspects that had an impact on which category the leather items were separated in. The B and C categories both contain objects which can be conserved by a simple freeze drying method locally at the museum, by our own conservator staff. The B and C objects are characterized by being mainly 2 dimensional and consisting of preferably only one material per object. E.g. a leather sole. The A category object can be 3 dimensional and can consist of multiple materials (composite). E.g. a shoe consisting of leather, wood, metal and textile make simple conservation insufficient. Furthermore many of these A category objects are suitable for exhibition and other public outreach approaches, meaning that the A category objects need advanced conservation, which is conducted by the National Museum.

Further basic comments on the registration of the leather objects:

The measurements, that are given in IntraSis are taken on the widest/longest/thickest place on the object. In the remark field there might also be additional measurements if needed.

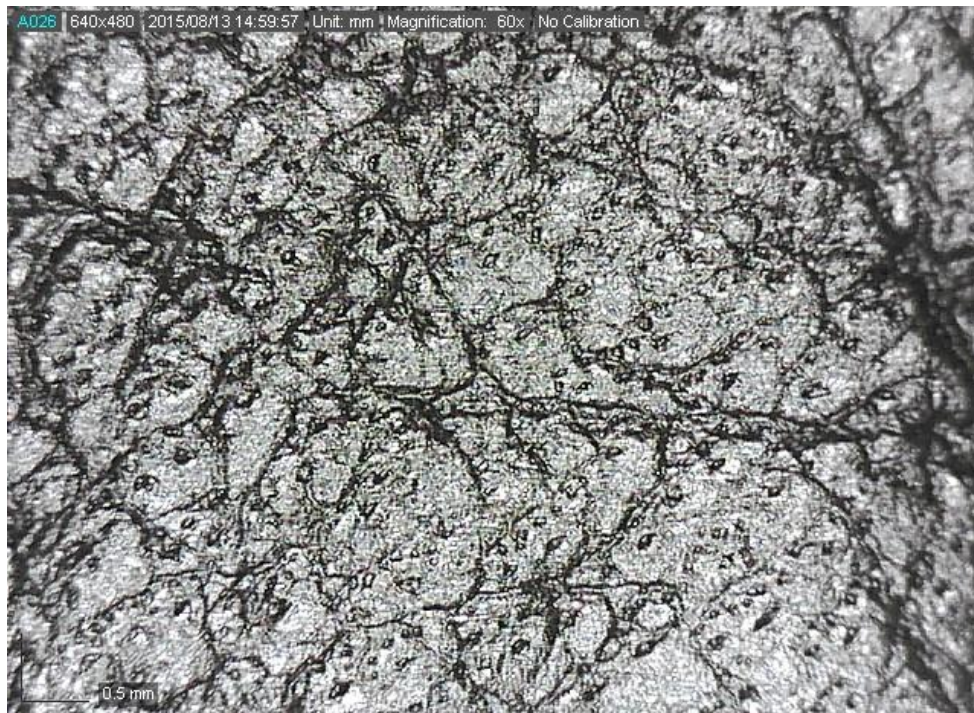
If both in sole, middle sole and outer sole are preserved from the same shoe, the in sole is measured.

The leather has unlike many other objects and material types not been weighed. This because the leather contains water, so the weight of the single fragment depends on how much moist it has/has not absorbed from the surrounding environment. Meaning that similar sized leather fragments in individual bags could weigh differently if there was less water in one of the bags. Therefore the leather objects are only measured.

Species identification

Regarding species identification, using the DinoLite digital microscope it is possible to see the patterns of the so called *hair holes* in leather. These are the holes stemming from the hair straws of the specific animal. It is difficult to see these hair holes clearly when using the microscope on wet leather, seeing that the water and moist on the surface of the skin will reflect the necessary light coming from the microscope creating reflection that blurs the picture. On the next pages, there are examples of microscope photos of a small selection of leather finds from RHP. A glove

and a book cover. It is clear that these are not taken under optimal conditions, due to the fact that the organic leather needs to be kept wet in the phase that precedes retrieval in the excavation and before conservation in order not to deteriorate. Though the photo conditions are not optimal, it is sometimes still possible to detect the small hair holes and the patterns they leave in the skin. The samples that I have taken at this stage appear to show the use of mainly cow hide in the making of the found leather objects from RHP. Hide from cow/ox from various stages in life (calf or full grown animal) has been used. After conservation by freeze drying it will be easier and possible to see and detect the type of and age of animal that have been used for each specific artifact. The microscope hair hole analysis that I have undertaken on other conserved/intact shoes from other museum collections in Denmark and abroad show the use of hide from the goat and sheep specie as well, yet these types of skin only appear in absolute high quality footwear that have belonged to the upper class. Only a thorough leather analysis of the post conserved items can reveal whether these species are also among the RHP finds. Analysis to be continued.



DinoLite Microscope photo of a glove FO 228677. Magnification 60x.
The little holes in the skin are from the hair from the animal.
While the skin is wet it is difficult for the camera to capture the hair holes.



DinoLite Microscope photo of a book cover FO 228731. Magnification 60x.
 The little holes in the skin are from the hair from the animal.
 The more worn the skin is the more difficult it is to detect the hair holes.

Types of leather objects

The following sections of this report have been divided into the different types of leather objects.

Shoes, gloves/mittens, hats, book bindings, scabbards, belts/straps, off cuts/production waste and undefined leather items are among the finds from RHP.

In the table on the next page, I have also added other specific leather object types that were not found at RHP, in order to be able to compare the leather finds with another large Metro excavation at Kongens Nytorv.

The tables and diagrams on the following pages show an interesting difference in both the amount of objects found and the types of objects found/not found at respectively RHP and KGN. The majority of the leather finds from RHP and KGN are mainly found as a part of the fill of the moat areas at the western and eastern gates of the city, and you'd might expect clear similarity. However this is not quite the case for all instances.

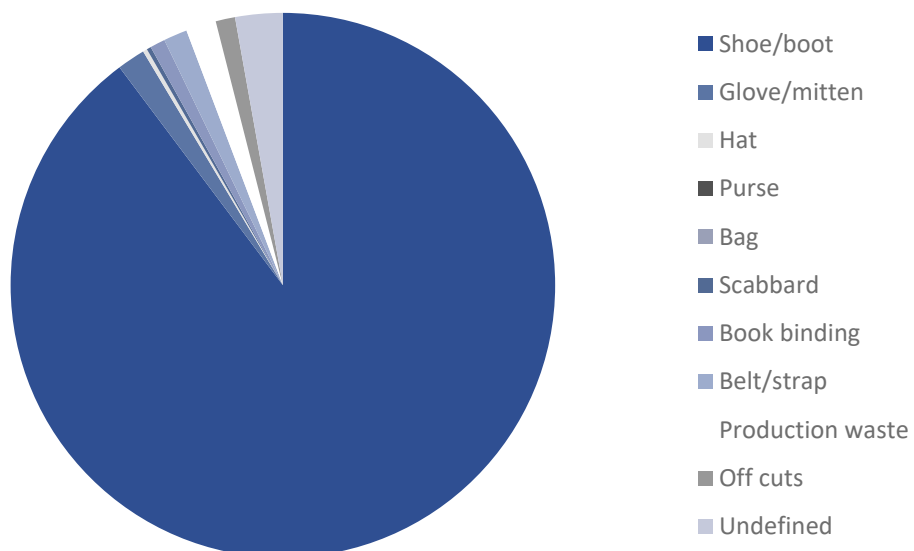
Overview of the distribution of the different types of leather objects from RHP

Type of object	FO numbers	Fragments
Shoe/boot	699	4374
Glove/mitten	15	18

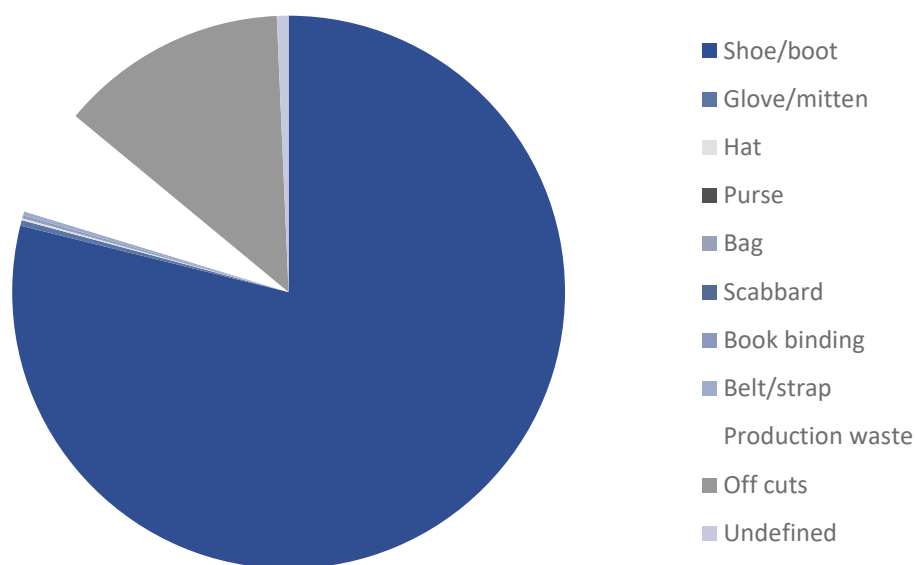
Hat	2	7
Purse	0	0
Bag	0	0
Scabbard	2	2
Boook binding	7	7
Belt/strap	11	13
Production waste	14	348
Off cuts*	9	739
Undefined	22	38
Total	781	5546

*Off cuts are also production waste, but the category is here listed on its own, because the production waste category also includes parts of shoes that have been cut up for reuse – making new shoe parts or repair parts for other shoes. Off cuts are mainly scraps from cutting the hide.

Types of leather objects from RHP based on number of Find Objects numbers



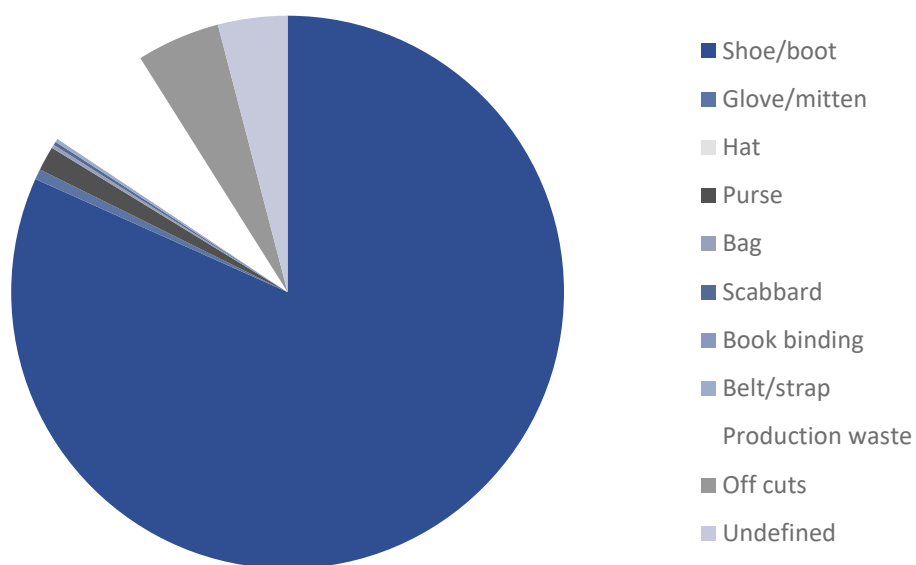
Types of leather objects from RHP based on number of fragments



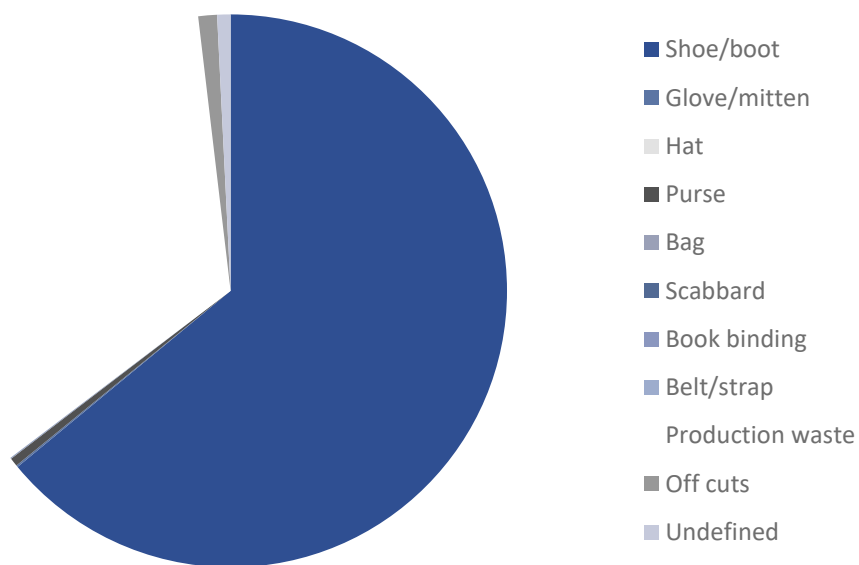
Overview of the distribution of the different types of leather objects from KGN

Type of object	FO numbers	Fragments
Shoe/boot	402	2456
Glove/mitten	3	4
Hat	0	0
Purse	7	19
Bag	1	1
Scabbard	1	1
Boook binding	0	0
Belt/strap	1	1
Production waste	33	1283
Off cuts*	24	42
Undefined	20	30
Total	492	3837

Types of leather objects from KGN based on number of Find Objects numbers



Types of leather objects from KGN based on number of fragments



As the statistics show a large number of shoes were recovered during the excavations at Rådhuspladsen. Nearly 90 % of the leather objects found are shoes (based on FO numbers). In addition to this many of the off cuts and production waste fragments can also be related to footwear production. The group of shoes is also large for the KGN site making up nearly 82 % of the leather objects (based on FO numbers). But apart from this many variations appear in the

count. For RHP only 20 % of the total number of found leather fragments is defined as production waste and off cuts. For KGN the number is 35 %. Either this illustrates another excavation method (more sieving?) at the KGN or the high percentage of production waste could reflect more workshop waste being deposited in this area.

Among the curiosities, 2 hats and 7 book bindings were found at the RHP. *None* were found at the KGN. In contrast, 7 purses and 1 bag were found at the KGN. *None* were found at the RHP. The numbers are nevertheless quite low, and we do not know where in the city the items originally stem from, but it is intriguing to imagine whether this find picture reflects a difference in the use of the two areas in each end of the city.

Dating the finds

The leather items identified as either medieval or post medieval have mainly been dated based on typology and technical evolution of construction and style and this correspond well with the dating of other objects types from the same contexts, as far as I have been informed. The far majority of the leather finds are registered as Post medieval, and the majority of these are stemming from the 17th century – mainly second half of the 17th century. The leather objects were recovered from a range of contexts dump layers from the moat from the later 17th century. As such they would mainly be part of the general dumping of waste to fill up this area at the current Rådhuspladsen.

Periods	FO numbers
Post medieval	738
Medieval	5*
Unknown	38

**The five FO numbers covers 15 fragments*

Perhaps surprisingly only **5** of the FO numbers²⁶ for leather are registered as dating to the medieval period (and this being the Late medieval period). Compared to the KGN excavation **70** FO numbers are dated to the medieval period. Yet compared to other artifacts types found at the RHP the pattern shows the same tendency. Only few items have been identified as being high or late medieval, while the remainder have been dated to the Post medieval period. As it always is in archaeology: The absence of evidence is not the evidence of absence. Some of the very fragmented pieces of found leather²⁷ could in theory be from medieval period, but due to the lack of type specific features preserved, it is not possible to date the fragments.

²⁶ FO numbers: 200895, 241553, 241580, 242427, 242426

²⁷ E.g. in the unknown category.

In the presentation on the following pages, the shoes have been divided periodically and chronologically because footwear can be clearly typologically dated to the medieval period, whereas the remaining and majority of the finds appears to be post-medieval.

Shoes

Making up **90 %** of the recovered leather from RHP, shoes are a very dominant object type, telling us of the importance of leather footwear in an urban environment.

There are examples of these categories of footwear from the RHP: Shoe (closed), slipper/mule (open), boot, clog and also what was originally a closed shoe but later transformed/modified into a slipper/mule.

The overall preservation condition for the shoes is good, but ranging from superb to poor. This is connected to both the age of the finds (the younger the better preserved), the find context (the more water logged the better preserved), the quality of the skin material and the shoemakers' skills, but also connected to the extensive use of the shoes (the more worn out the worse is the preservation condition).

I have photographed two stacked leather heels from RHP to exemplify this. Both of them are from the end of the 17th century.



Two heels from the RHP exemplifying the different levels of wear and preservation conditions. In the left side of the picture a heel that is complete, well crafted and has never been repaired. Right side a worn out heel of stacked leather with several repairs in a much more fragile state.

The most fragile shoe fragments are from the medieval period.

MEDIEVAL SHOES

The medieval shoes are characterized by asymmetrical soles (made to fit either left or right foot), the often one piece upper, the heel stiffener and the so-called turn shoe construction, where the shoe is sewn from the inside and then turned when finished. These features are often easy to detect and easy to distinguish between medieval and post-medieval shoes, that are constructed very differently.

The **five** FO-numbers consisting of medieval footwear fragments are in a fairly fragile state, due to the age and the thin skin material.

FO 241580 consist of parts of leather that was originally forming an ankle boot of a turn shoe construction. Part of the sole, the heel stiffener and parts of the upper are preserved. The find is very fragmented and is in poor condition, but the type and construction technique can still be identified as very typical for the medieval period in general. The ankle boot was very popular and common.



Photo of FO 24158, fragments of a medieval ankle boot.

The FO 241553 is an asymmetrical sole from a turn shoe that could be from the 15th century or the very beginning of 16th century from its shape (the toe, the curve and the width of the waist). It is an example of the typical medieval one sole shoe.

The few finds of medieval footwear from RHP belongs to the category of plain everyday footwear.



Photo of FO 241553, asymmetric sole from a late medieval shoe.

POST MEDIEVAL SHOES

694 items from the Rådhuspladsen site are related to post medieval footwear. A selection of the shoe finds and selected features will be presented in this section.

FO 241538 refers to two soles from the same shoes, which are of a type that is seen in the period between the turn shoe technique of the medieval period and the fully developed welted shoe technique in the post medieval period. It is typical for the early post medieval, 1500s and first half of the 1600s with the round/oval toe, the narrow waist and the symmetric shape. A few of the shoe parts found at RHP are from that time.



Photo of FO 241538, symmetric sole with narrow waist and a round-oval toe are typical characteristics of a shoe from near the end of 16th century and beginning 17th century.

The majority of the post medieval shoes are from the second half of the 17th century, where the symmetric shape, square toes, high heels, welted construction, suede uppers and latchets on quarters were typical features.



Conserved intact men's shoe with several of the characteristics of a 17th century shoe. Symmetric, welted construction, high heeled, square toe, latchets and suede upper.



Women's shoe with curved wooden heel from the 17th century. FO 2423472

During the latter half of the 17th century shoes with pointed toe and a high, curved wooden heel, covered with leather slowly becomes fashionable for women, while the high, stacked leather heel for men continues.



High stacked leather heel from the 17th century. FO 238813

All in all **548** heels and parts of heels from shoes were registered. **483** of them are stacked heels consisting of stacked layers of leather attached together with wooden pegs. Only **65** heels were the type of heels that has a wooden core covered with leather. A part of the explanation to this big difference between the two types can be found in the construction and preservation condition for

the stacked heel, consisting of numerous small pieces of leather, leaving the stacked heels more fragmented than the wooden heels, which means that fragments from the same heel could be found and recorded separately. But another explanation for the difference in representativity is connected to the period that the majority of these shoes stem from. The stacked heel is very characteristic for the 17th century shoe fashion. If the emphasis of the find contexts had been from the 18th century, then many more wooden heels would have appeared, as we have observed at the excavations from e.g. Esplanaden 50 and Krøyers Plads.²⁸ This because nearly all shoes for females had wooden heels in the 18th century. That is not the case in the 17th century. In the 17th century both men and women wear shoes with stacked leather heels. This being one out of many differences between men's shoes and women's shoe that changed from the 17th century to the 18th century. In the 17th century we see a much more unisex style in shoe fashion, making it difficult now to determine whether the shoe belonged to a man or a woman. The difference between the shoes of the two sexes slowly becomes clearer and clearer throughout the 17th century, so that towards the end of the century it becomes more straightforward to determine the gender relation between the shoe and the owner. E.g. the toe of the female shoe evolves into a pointed shape, whereas the toe of the male shoe evolves in the opposite direction, forming a wide square shape. Same goes for the heels. In the 17th century the shape and material of the heel were appropriate for both men and women to wear. But at the end of the 17th century and throughout the 18th century developing into a clear division of: large, wide, heavy, stacked heels for men and more slender, curved, wooden heels for women. For the case of the RHP site, the finds covers a period where the shoes were undergoing a gendered fashion revolution and division.

A test of heels from the RHP site, executed by bachelor student Signe Groot Terkelsen, showed that the number of layers of leather used for making these heels, is in fact not possible to count, which can sometime be seen in registrations practices. This because waterlogging affects the edge of the leather to split, which makes it appear as if there are more and thinner layers of leather than there really is.

²⁸ See Andersen 2007 and/or find reports from these excavations.



One piece of leather and one layer of leather from a stacked heel, but split into two layers due to water logging.



Heel consisting of what appears to be extremely thin layers of leather, but due to waterlogging of the leather, the skin has split into two layers.



Heel found at RHP showing the practice of reusing even the smallest fragments of leather scraps from production waste. Instead of using an intact piece of leather to make one layer in a stacked heel, this shoemaker used several, small, triangular scraps of leather. Extremely time consuming and doesn't serve a practical function for the heel or the wearer. Only explanation is making the best use out of the available skin material, leaving very little skin going to waste.



Example of small stones and sand in the bottom of the heel showing the type of surface that these shoes were stepping on in Copenhagen

Slippers/mules

Besides the common closed latched shoe, the open slipper without quarters, also called a mule, was equally fashionable, especially for women. It usually had a wooden heel covered with leather, a vamp with either a narrow square toe or pointed toe. Many examples of these were found at the Rådhuspladsen. Below you see a well preserved item with textile covering the leather vamp.



Woman's slipper with textile covering the leather vamp. FO 228689

The slipper was so common that it was apparently only natural to transform the closed shoe into slippers as well. This was done by cutting off the quarters and the vamp edge or tongue. Many of the shoes that were originally closed, have been found this way from the RHP, which is a feature we have often seen from other Copenhagen excavations too. Below you see an example of this redesigning practice.



Man's shoe transformed into a slipper by removing the quarters and tongue. FO 228593

Clogs

Generally, very few clogs are preserved. This is because larger pieces of wood seldom were thrown out, but were used as firewood instead. However, and luckily, two wooden soles from clogs were found at the RHP.²⁹ The FO 242417 consists of a wooden sole with traces of a layer of textile on top (as a sock lining), which made it more comfortable to walk in. There has apparently been a leather vamp attached to the front and the sides of the sole of clog FO 242355, which was how clogs were usually constructed. Around the edges in the front half, there are traces from where the metal nails have been. The heel area has no sign of this, meaning it must have been an open clog without a back piece - a mule. The heel is cut and shaped to look like the most frequently used leather heel type in the second half of the 17th century, having a sloping neck and a straight breast. Meaning that this clog was partly an imitation of the footwear made entirely of leather.

Decoration and colour

Many of the shoes look quite plain at first sight, but if you look into the detail, there are many decorative features to be found. What has been interpreted as decoration and not least what has been preserved in the shoes found at Rådhuspladsen are e.g.:

- Holes/openings as part of the shoe design. Many of the shoes are of the type of shoe

²⁹ FO numbers 242417, 242355

that was very popular throughout Europe during the 17th century. The shoe with openings at both side seams of the shoe, leaving space for the stocking underneath to become visible.

- Suede upper, using the grain side as contrasting colour and texture for the folded tongue (see picture below).
- Textile covering the vamp or even textile underneath the vamp, which was see through by cut out decoration, as described below.
- A variety of different cut out, incised, and slashes on the vamp. In the RHP finds we see patterns of straight and curved lines, stars, triangles, half circles, dots, leafs, flowers, hearts with arrows crossing it, flower branches
- Ribbons for closing the shoe.
- Red coloured heels and edge of outer sole.

These decorative features are seen on shoes for both men, women and children.



Conserved intact shoe. Note the suede upper. The tongue is high and wide and folded down on the vamp, so the contrasting grain side of the skin is visible and adds a decorative feature.



Red textile covering the leather vamp of a slipper.

I will like to focus on the last point of the list of decorations. The red heels and soles. Brown and black shoes were actually in fashion, which did not demand that much from the plain leather itself. But in stark contrast to these many different nuances of brown, the colour red was a crucial fashion feature.

During the process of washing the leather finds from RHP a colourful discovery was made.

Among the many shoes, with many nuances of brown, heels with traces of an intense red colour was found. The first observation was obviously particularly surprising, and we didn't assume that we would come across this phenomena again. This because the red heels traditionally belongs to dress codes within the sphere of nobility and not on every day shoes.



This 17th century shoe belonged to a boy from well off family, and this is the type and standard of shoe that is normally linked to the red colour. The marking shows the area of the shoe, which is painted red. The stacked heel and the outer and visible edges of the middle sole and outer sole.
Exhibited at the Bata Shoe museum, Toronto.

Yet more observations of red color on heels and also sole edges were made as the registration of the leather finds progressed and the more attentive and aware we became.

It resulted in the total number of **96** observations of red colour on leather from the RHP site.

This means that we have observed red colour on **20 %, or 1 out of five**, of the found stacked heels. In the table below, you can see the distribution of the observations.

Number of observed soles and heels with red color from RHP

Shoe part /Adult, child and gender	Adult	Man	Woman	Child
Red color on sole	17	1	-	-
Red color on heel	43	2	3	4
Red color on sole + heel	18	2	1	5
Total number of 96 observations	78	5	4	9

As the table shows the red colour is found on heel and soles of shoes for men and women, as well as adult's and children's shoes. In the 17th century and early 18th century red heels and soles were a signature mark for Louis XIV, the sun king of France. He introduced an edict, a regulation, which stated that only royals and nobles were allowed to wear shoes with red heels and soles.



Painting showing the French King Louis XIV and his court.

Notice the red heels on the gentlemen's shoes.

(Reparation faite à Louis XIV par le Doge de Gênes. 15 mai 1685 by Claude Guy Halle, Versailles)

But the finds from the RHP show that at the same time in Copenhagen, Denmark they were a common feature. Both men's, women's shoes and slippers and child shoes show this trend. The quality of the shoes on which the red dye is found, show that they were available not only for the wealthy elite but to a larger part of the citizens.³⁰ Signe Groot Terkelsen argues in her bachelor project on a selection of the RHP leather finds that the use of red heels can be seen both as example of new luxury as described by the historian Jan de Vries and as an expression of conspicuous consumption aimed at promoting the wearers status in a society undergoing large scale social change.

In attempt to determine which type of dye stuff was used for coloration of these shoes, fourteen leather shoe heels from the RHP excavation were sent to x-ray fluorescence testing by conservation scientist Michelle Tauber at the National Museum, Bevaring og Naturvidenskab in Brede. In x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, samples are bombarded with a beam of x-rays, and this was done to determine if any inorganic pigment remains could be detected.³¹ Iron was found in all the objects. Further analysis would be necessary to determine if the iron is from the soil, rust from metal nails in the shoes, or if it is a part of an iron oxide red colorant.

Lead was found at the join between the heel and the sole of many of the shoes.

³⁰ Terkelsen 2014

³¹ See individual report from Bevaring og Naturvidenskab

The red stripe on FO 471474 contains mercury, which indicates that the pigment vermillion (cinnober) was used.

Seeing that it was not possible to detect all of the tested heels with the XRF method, it must be assumed that this is due to the use of inorganic dye stuff.

The cochineal has been for centuries one of the most popular dyes. It was widely used among Central American natives, and appeared in Europe at the beginning of the 16th century. Its brightness, chromatic range and stability over time confirmed it as a high quality dyestuff. Future analysis will add new knowledge on this subject.

If we compare the case of red colour on shoes to the site at Kongens Nytorv the difference is striking. From the KGN only **four** find objects are registered to have red colour.³² But why so many observations of shoe parts with red colour on them found at the RHP? One explanation might be different and better preservation conditions that apparently have been favourable for the finds from the moat at the RHP site. Another explanation can be that the finds from KGN were registered before the RHP finds, and at that time, we were not aware of looking thoroughly after this colour phenomenon. Tests show that some of the traces can hardly be seen with the naked eye. This was discovered by using the DinoLite microscope. So from both the KGN and RHP site (as well as many other find locations) there can certainly objects with colour that hasn't been discovered yet and needs to be revisited. The number of red heeled shoes will therefore be even higher than what we have observed so far.

³² KGN FO 501739, FO 501709 (heel), FO 502267(sole and heel) and FO 220900 (sole).



Example of clear and visible red colour on stacked leather heel from RHP. FO 242295



Example of visible ochre nuanced red color on stacked leather heel from RHP. FO 242300



Child shoe with red painted heel. See detail of heel and colour on picture below. FO 228681



Detail of FO 228681. Example of a child shoe with red painted heel and sole edge.



Example of DinoLite microscope photo (Magnification 56x) of stacked leather heel showing traces of red color, that is not clearly visible with the naked eye, which is why many unobserved and unregistered cases of this must exist.

Reuse and repair

It is true to say that reuse and repair are extremely common practices seen from the shoe finds. Shoes that have not been repaired or altered in any way are a minority. Again and again the finds demonstrate repeated repair of the stacked leather heels especially, new outer sole were attached to the middle sole, cracks and holes in vamps were mended or covered by stitching and patches (see examples on photos on the following pages).

You might think that the relatively narrow latchets of the shoes were mended often too, but this is not quite so. The majority of the single found quarters have their latchets intact and were fully functional, when they were separated from shoe, so the theory (previously suggested by June Swann, former curator at the Northampton Boot and shoe museum), that the quarters were cut off because the latchets were broken or worn out (due to the wear and tear from using metal buckles or ribbons closing the shoe), must be rethought. But then why cut off the quarters? When removing the quarters from any shoe, you make room for a larger foot to fit into the shoe, because the shoe is transformed into the open shoe type, the slipper – as mentioned earlier in the report. This practice has not to do with repair, but with maintenance and reuse. When a child grew out of its shoes, removing the back piece made room the growing foot, and postponing buying new shoes. Below you see an example of a child shoe from RHP that has had the quarters cut off. It is also an example of a toe cover covering the hole in the vamp. This is very typical for children shoes, because they wear the shoes on the top of the vamp toe too, due to crawling.

But making room for a larger foot could also come in handy if the closed shoe was bought on the reuse market or handed down directly to a person, that couldn't fit his/hers feet into the shoe. By altering the shoe into a slipper, you get a flexible design.



This small child's slipper was originally a closed shoe, but the quarters with latches has been cut off to make place for its growing owner's larger foot, or for it to be inherited by an older child. This way of adapting shoes to the feet of new owners was not all unusual. Numerous examples of this from Copenhagen exist.



Shoe exemplifying a repair type, where holes/cracks in leather were sewn together.



A shoe exemplifying both repair and reuse practices, FO 227976. In the heel part of the inner sole you see three metal nails hammered through the heel. Made the shoe last longer, but was not comfortable to walk on. Parts of the vamp have been cut out for material reuse in other items.

“Swap shoes”

The so-called swap shoes (“byttesko” in Danish) covers the act of using a shoe alternately on each foot. Meaning that the same shoe would be on the left foot one day, and on the right foot the next day. The symmetric design and construction made this practice possible. Though it wasn’t healthy for the feet, it was financially a good idea. The shoes would last longer this way, and the owner could save money on fewer repairs and postpone the purchase of new shoes. This practice has been registered in six instances among the RHP finds,³³ yet many more could be detected. The instances consist of both shoes and slippers and both men’s, women’s and child’s shoes and the distinct wear pattern is found on both reused shoe as well as on shoes of high quality, that has very little wear, has never been repaired, one owner only, never been handed down, perhaps meaning that some in the higher classes cared for the durability of new shoes or simply didn’t want the heels to become worn unevenly because this affected their gait.



FO 242389 is one of the shoes with the distinct wear pattern of the “Swap shoe” practice.
An even wear is seen across and on both sides of the shoe.

Traces of foot deformities in shoes

Due to the footwear fashion and shoe construction of the 17th century shoes, foot deformities were common in 17th century Copenhagen.

A foot deformity such as a bunion is a defect that can leave traces on especially the vamp of the shoe, and not just by wear, but also by cut out holes into the leather to make room for the bunion,

³³ FO 241020, 242389, 210080, 242364, 236252, 206378

which was found in multiple instances among the finds from RHP.³⁴ A bunion is a bony deformity of the joint at the base of the big toe. Wearing badly fitted shoes can cause and/or make the deformity worse. Even a shoe fitting a juvenile, FO 200292, was found having a bunion cut out hole on the left side of the shoe.

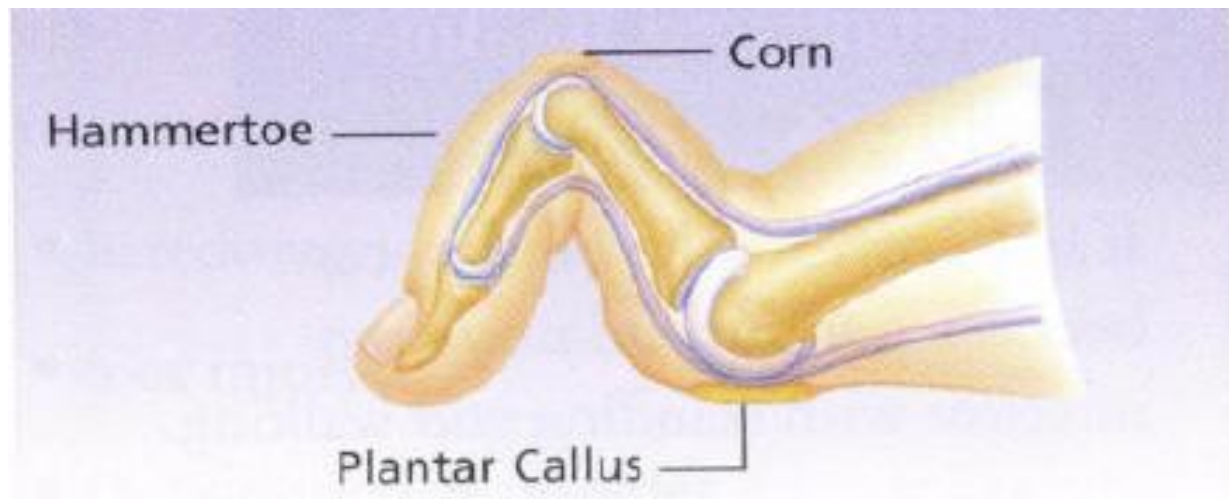
FO 242357 is presumably an example of a shoe, where the wearer suffered from hammer toes. Two holes were slit to make room for the crooked hammer toes.

Hammer toe is a deformity that causes your toe to bend or curl downward instead of pointing forward. It usually develops over time due to wearing ill-fitting shoes, e.g. shoes being too tight, narrow or wearing high heels that put pressure on the front of the foot. Elements that are all an integrated and unavoidable part of the 17th century footwear ideal.



Vamp with toe hole from hammertoes. FO 242357

³⁴ E.g. FO 242359, 242428, 242432



Hammertoe deformity

Flatfoot is another foot defect that leaves traces on the shoes of the wearer. Only severe cases of flatfoot were registered as this was a very normal feature on the majority of the shoes. Not all find registrars have been aware of this or have mentioned it as a part of the basic data in the database. Former studies show that flat footedness was a very normal defect as it still is today.³⁵ Some are born with the defect, some develop it through childhood and for others the defect is triggered by the use of improper footwear. Flatfoot leaves a severe wear on the inside of the shoe's sole and/or heel, as seen on e.g. FO 242395. Also children shoes show this wear pattern, e.g. FO 235822, which is a child's shoe with severe wear on the right of both heel and sole.³⁶

While some deformities can be caused by wearing the wrong shoes, people with other types of handicap seek help in shoes, the orthopedic shoes. FO 210097 and FO 242421 are a shoes that have an unusual high number of middle soles, making the shoe taller at the front (like a plateau). This type is used for people with uneven leg lengths. FO 242396 has several patches making the sole extremely asymmetrical fitting a person that suffers from in-toeing and has a C shaped foot rim.

Gloves and mittens

In total 14 leather gloves and 1 mitten were recovered during the excavations at Rådhuspladsen. The mitten is complete with its thumb intact. It has the grain side out and the flesh side of the skin facing in, making it a really practical piece of clothing, but perhaps also a piece of work wear. This type is ideal for crafts where very hot objects need to be handled (e.g. smithing).

³⁵ Andersen 2007

³⁶ See also 206378



Intact and practical mitten with grain side out and flesh side in. FO 228684.

The practical mitten extinguishes itself from all the other finds of leather gloves, which are of a complete different character. There a leather gloves for men, but long and short leather gloves for women dominates. The fragile, but beautiful and soft suede surface was apparently popular and if possible also decorative, detailed stitching and impressed decoration added. It is noteworthy that the fingers of the glove often have almost the same length, and they are even longer than necessary, meaning longer than a normal person's finger length. Such impractical gloves were worn to show that they did not perform manual labor, reflecting upper class style and identity.



Conserved suede glove for women. FO 210083.

Notice the three middle fingers are of the same length and are longer than a human's fingers.

Also, notice the fine detailed decoration by the thumb.



Long suede glove (elbow length). A part of the shaft has been cut away. FO 228582

Hats

Typically headgear was made of various types of textile, but at the Rådhuspladsen site also **two hats** seemingly made of leather were recovered. The hat FO 228572 has the shape and style that is actually quite typical for the 16th century, especially knitted versions. Jane Malcom Davis, Marie Curie researcher at the Centre for Textile Research and Early Modern dress specialist, has seen the hat and questions whether this really is made of leather or if it might be of very hard felted wool. Further tests in relation to the conservation process, which this item is undergoing at the National Museum's conservation department at this moment, will tell us much more about the material of this hat.



Hat made of leather? Time will show. FO 228572

Book bindings

7 book bindings were recovered in various states and types. Some found with both back, cover and bark plates intact and some with only a fragment of one side. They are all seemingly quite small, but some have a wide spine others have a narrow spine. Some are simple and plain. Others are ornate with very advanced decoration. See pictures on the following pages.



Book binding FO 200383. One side of a book cover with flower/leaf rank imprints on the leather front.



Book binding with metal clasp of copper alloy. FO 228731



Book binding opened up, so the bark inside is visible. FO 228731



Simple book binding with both sides intact. Narrow spine. FO 210062



If you look closely at this inconspicuous piece of leather you can discern fine line, flowers, vines and heads in profile, as well as the words ALLE and GOT. FO 210066, part of book binding.



The impressive book binding FO 205017, with golden decoration along the spine.



Detail of the spine of the book binding FO 205017

Scabbards

Two items interpreted as scabbards were found at the RHP site.

FO 210068 is what appears to be the middle part of scabbard. Holster of leather on the outside and thin wood on the inside. FO 242218 is a part of an oblong leather case with a pointed end, and has a layer of wood inside.

Belts and straps

Among the many smaller fragments of leather that have been registered under one FO number (bulk finds), are sometime also containing small fragments from belts and straps. Seeing that this object type is often quite narrow in its design and is also penetrated with several holes for flexibility in size regulation, it is fragile and most likely to be found very fragmented. The items that have been recognized as parts of belts and straps have been registered individually.

A total number of 11 items of belts and straps were recovered at the RHP, two of them with the buckle intact. For many people belts are and were entirely functional. The majority of the recovered belts are completely plain and meet the basic need and function of a strap that probably served several functions when it needed to. But even if belts are functional, there is still the human need for embellishment. The braided belt loop and the groove that follows the leather all the way around the belt of FO 210081, are example of this.



Leather belt with braided belt loop and buckle intact. Decoration groove along the edges. FO 210081

Off cuts and production waste

Off cuts are pieces of raw hide or fragments of tanned, processed skin. Off cuts are also production waste, but in IntraSis it is separated in a category of its own, because production waste also includes e.g. parts of shoes that have been cut up for reuse or for making new shoe parts or repair parts for other shoes. Off cuts are mainly just scraps from cutting the hide. Therefore, even though the two categories have very much in common and can be difficult to distinguish, they are also different from each other on some points.

The off cuts and other types of leather production waste have been recovered at the Rådhuspladsen site, and are a very common find category. The number of off cuts and production waste fragments are only surpassed by the number of found fragments from shoes. **In total 1.087 fragments** were registered from RHP. Sometimes they have been found, collected and registered individually (fragment by fragment, e.g. during sieving), but usually the archaeologists have come across these object types in bulks, which might originate from the larger deposits of waste from leather workshops. The pieces of leather that have traces of cutting could be the marks made by an apprentice, getting to know the leather material or the testing of a new knife in the workshop.³⁷

The majority of off cuts are small fragments measuring around 2-7 cm. Only very few examples of larger pieces of skin were found (over 30 cm), which tells us of a practice, that were focused on using the resources available in the best way possible, which has resulted in only smaller amounts of waste – all things considered.

Also other types of leather production waste tell the story of a society, or at least craft, that works with reuse and recycling as an integrated part of production and maintenance of consumer items. Many of the production waste fragments are parts of old, used and discarded shoes, where usable pieces of leather have been cut out to be used as material for either new shoes or as patches for older shoes, that need repairing.

³⁷ E.g. FO 241531, FO 241527. Pieces of leather with traces of both cutting and tearing.



Examples of off cuts from Rådhuspladsen

Other leather items

A number of 22 items that do not fit in to the previous categories will be included in this section. In IntraSis they are registered as undefined leather objects.

Yet these items seemingly once had a specific function seen from e.g. punched decoration, cut out holes, thread holes etc., they cannot be categorized further with certainty. None of the items are intact or complete, and their very fragmented state leaves a lot for the imagination. However, it is clear that they are not “just” off cuts or productions waste, but simply objects that are too fragmented to be recognized as what they once were.

E.g. FO 241512 is a perforated piece of leather wrapped around a bundle of wool. FO 24119 is a leather ribbon with 13 cut out tongues along one side. Along the opposite edge, there are imprints from metal nails and holes for fastening. Perhaps from decorating furniture?

Discussion and summary

The leather finds from the Metro excavation at Rådhuspladsen has shown to be impressive in both number and condition. The leather object collection has a great potential both as research collection and for exhibition use dealing with the 17th century especially. This thanks to the good preservation conditions and to the many larger and smaller findings and features that have not

been found elsewhere in Copenhagen before, and in some instances not elsewhere at all in the same condition and/or number.

The finds reflect a population in Copenhagen that utilized leather as part of the everyday life for a wide range of objects, mainly for shoes. The shoes in particular reflect the styles prevalent across Europe, and illustrate an awareness of the wider trends in clothing, and indeed of the development of footwear from the Medieval through to the Post-medieval period. While broad trends are followed, it can also be seen, particularly in the case of the post-medieval footwear, that there was some room for individual taste, with a range of variations of style. But being fashionable has a price.

In the following sections the observations of the leather items from Rådhuspladsen is commented on within these specific themes: People, trade, fashion and consumerism trends, that of course are connected in many ways. Again, I must stress, and apologize, that the shoes will be the core of this discussion, due to my specialized knowledge on this field.

People: Choice and need

When finding an object in an archaeological excavation it is not always possible to link the item to an individual person of the past. But when recovering pieces of garments and personal accessories the link is straightforward. The hats, gloves and shoes from Rådhuspladsen tell the personal stories of both adults and children, men and women, boys and girls.

An interest aspect of the footwear in relation to gender is that shoes from the medieval period and up until the end of the 17th century are characterized by being more or less uni sex. In the medieval period, the majority of the footwear looked quite similar, and there were overall few clearly distinct types of different designs coexisting. The typical shoe was a flat, low, ankle boot with leather laces and with an oval or pointed toe, which was the exact type found at RHP. Meaning that it is difficult to determine whether the shoe belonged to either male or female from this period. The size of the footwear cannot be of much help, seeing that a smaller shoe could have fitted an adolescent boy as well as an adult, fully-grown woman. Seeing that shoes could also be handed down to/circulate between different owners, some of these uniform shoes found at the Rådhuspladsen site could in theory have been worn by both male and female.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, the visual appearance for men and women's shoes became more and more divided and different from each other, though it first became very distinct and imbued in the 18th century, during The Absolutism, making shoes an object emphasizing gender identity. The majority of the shoes from RHP are from that very interesting transition, showing how males and females slowly preferred or were presented to footwear designs that underlined the gender of the wearer. At the same time vanity becomes more distinct, both seen from the development in adornment of the footwear and from the willingness to wear fashionable footwear that was not healthy for the feet. Flat footedness, bunions and hammertoes are deformities many Copenhageners in the 17th century have lived with according to the wear and

alterations to the found shoes. In comparison: Shoes from the medieval Copenhagen do not show the same level of foot defects. The inventions around 1600 of the high heel and symmetrical and narrow shoe design take the blame for the foot defects in the 17th century. One must suffer for the ideal and to fit in as an inhabitant in an urban environment.

In my further research I will use the footwear from RHP to calculate an estimation of how tall the inhabitants of Copenhagen were, inspired by forensic science and former research. Therefore, there will be more to come on the physique of the people of Copenhagen in the 17th century.

Trade: International impact - local production

Animal hides was imported to Copenhagen, but so far I haven't detected any clear indications of specific shoes or any other everyday item being produced and imported to Copenhagen directly. I hope my further research will shed more light on what and how much was made locally. My theory at this stage is that the big majority of the finds are made by shoe makers and leather craftsmen situated in Copenhagen. But not necessarily by Danish craftsmen alone. Written sources are e.g. mentioning a few foreign shoemakers working in Copenhagen. The shoes clearly show trend connections to France, Spain and the Netherlands, so the outlook and "trade" of ideas is evident.

The finds show Copenhagen's close connections to other European metropolis, and illustrates partly an active urban consumer society, and partly how inhabitants in Copenhagen adapted the European fashion to their own preferences and resources³⁸. The inspiration from and exchange with other countries is obvious in this metropolis, though the footwear is notably clearly not mere copies, imitations or directly imported goods either. It appears to have been a balance between choice and need, and an appropriation, where the Copenhageners have adapted the overall fashion, but refined it to its own taste, preferences and customs - creating an urban identity of their own, while establishing and maintaining foreign relations at the same time.

Concerning the red colour trend on the heels and soles of the shoes in the 17th century, I hope to be able to get the red dye tested for organic dyestuff, and whether this could stem from cochineal. The RHP site is one of the best excavations that I know of, where colour has preserved so well on organic material. An Italian/European research project is undergoing right now within the field of History of a global product, Cochineal. The leather material from RHP could contribute to this study by testing the actual dye and its relations to global trade networks. A study of a selection of leather objects from RHP showed that traces of repeated reparations are seen more frequent on the red heels than among the heels without colour. Perhaps these were cherished more than the more common shoe styles, and/or these circulated more widely in society and hierarchy due to their massive popularity. The red heels are not produced differently than the shoes without color,

³⁸ Grew & de Neergaard 2006 (1988); Swann: 2001

so there is nothing suggesting that these types of shoes were produced outside Copenhagen. Local production, but clearly influenced by trends outside of the Danish realm by urban networks.

I must also generally mention the second hand trade here as vital for the society of Copenhagen, because the leather artifacts so clearly reflect that one object has had more than one owner, and that the object biography is extremely complex with production, trade, use, exchange, repair, second use, handed on, alteration, re-re-use, maintenance, disposal, recycling material into new objects and a new production phase starting was a very common “object life” and circulation of goods in Copenhagen.

Fashion: International outlook – local adaption

As mentioned above the shoes from the 17th century in Copenhagen are much inspired by the French, Spanish and Dutch fashions, and it was indeed striking that the RHP shoes featured so many shoes with traces of red colour on the heels and sides of the soles. Though being a fashion that began among men in the French aristocracy, and was forbidden for others than the nobles to wear, here in Copenhagen the iconic red colour on shoes found its way to other classes of the society and were worn by both men, women and children. This illustrating international outlook as well as local adaption to what they saw.

Many today find it hard to believe, that fashion frenzies is an old phenomena, based on the idea of the people of the past first and foremost thinking practical and functional in their perpetual pursuit to survive. Surprising to some, fashion, appearance, identity and self-promotion often came first. During the 17th century The Little Ice Age were peaking in the Northern Hemisphere, including Denmark. You could imagine that these rough, freezing, wet and slippery conditions would affect the design of the everyday footwear in line with basic bodily needs and moralist principles. The actual shoes themselves, found in the excavations in Copenhagen, do not appear to excel in climate adaption. On the contrary. The typical footwear design of that time was a high heeled, suede shoe with low cut quarters and decorative holes and cutouts on the vamp and/or at the side seams. Anyone who has ever owned a pair of suede shoes know of their fine but also very fragile and delicate surface³⁹. Because when the animal hide's flesh side is turned outwards it loses its natural protection capabilities and is by far impractical in wet and cold weather. Furthermore the majority of the found shoes were redesigned and reused as slippers (by cutting off the quarters), so the owners' heel and ankle were exposed - optimally only covered by woolen stockings. On the inside of some of the shoes, I found examples of preserved lining made of hair and woolen textile, meaning that the individual could protect the feet, but it was crucial that it was in a way that was not visible from the outside. You might also think that only the upper class

³⁹ Suede leather is made from the underside of the animal's skin. Because suede does not include the tough exterior skin layer, suede is less durable but softer than standard leather. Due to its textured nature and open pores, suede quickly absorbs liquids and become dirty easily.

would live under conditions that enabled them to buy and wear suitable footwear, which the lower classes of economical reasons could not. But this is not so either. The fine examples of preserved footwear in the museum collections is certainly not suited for being outdoors, but tell of a life indoors, where the appearance of what you wore on your feet mattered on another level. Some might also think that high heels were invented in the 17th century to protect the feet and shoes from the litter and wastewater on the streets of the city, which is an innovation explanation often heard (though the front and lower part of the shoe obviously is still in the filth). The invention of the heel being exclusively motivated by a need of protection does not explain why you could buy wooden pattens to fit under the shoe to protect the shoe itself - including the heel..., meaning that the introduction of the heel in the shoe design history and not least the long lived trend (we still use heels today) must be sought elsewhere - and might not solely be explained by practical and financial reasons. Satisfying and fulfilling vanity and identity purposes?

Consumerism trends – between vanity and sustainability

The majority of the items were relatively everyday in nature, while some of the objects point to upper classes and/or special occasions, such as book binding with gold leaf décor, suede gloves and extremely well crafted and good quality footwear, that did not at all needed to be discarded at the point it actually were. In contrast, the large majority of the finds show many, many examples of shoes being repaired and altered over and over again. Some repaired by professionals (shoemaker or shoe repairer), but also some repaired (poorly) by the owners themselves.

The majority of the objects tell the story of a society with an extensive practice of keeping the objects in circulation, by maintaining, repairing, reusing, recycling, altering and passing on from one consumer to another. A consumer system that we today probably to some extent would call sustainable. The results indicate that the evolution of shoes in the timeframe from the Medieval period and into the Age of Absolutism became more and more sustainable: meaning: shoes were made easier to repair, the use of resources when producing the shoes were optimized. From the design development - and the increased level of standardization it was made easier for one pair of shoes to have several owners during its time of function. The design was made easy to modify and change. So both within production, construction, style, use and reuse, shoes become more sustainable. This seemingly mainly due to the heel, the development of the welted construction, shoes becoming symmetrical (no left and right shoe), and the small foot being the ideal and desirable size. It is here worth noting that even fine, expensive shoes with lush silk embroidered flower decoration on delicate textile and soft calf skin, once worn by upper class members of society, are symmetrical too. Not because they had to be. Not because the owner could not afford shoes made to fit left and right foot. It was the consumers' choice and preference – including enduring pain in order to achieve something that goes beyond protecting the human body, immediate rationale and basics logics.

The shoe collection alone is drawing acknowledged specialists within cultural history from all over world to the Museum of Copenhagen now and in the coming years, but also Danish designers, shoemakers, ingeniers and foot doctors are using the research behind this collection for the future

production and design of sustainable and suitable footwear. Much more on the history of the leather artifacts from Rådhuspladsen is yet to come.

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**Rådhuspladsen
Leather Finds**

Id	Name	Type	Num.	Dating	Description
228673	Leather belt with iron buckle	Belt	1		Small part of one end of a leather belt. The iron buckle is intact. Buckle measures: 57mm(width) x 30mm(debth) x 0,6mm (thickness).
228731	Leather bookbinding	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	Small leather bookbinding with clasp made of cobber alloy. The leather cover is folded around thin, wooden(barch) plates. The cover appears to have the flesh side of the skin turned outwards.
200894	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Left side of quarter with lace hole in the rim
210062	Book cover	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	Simple book cover with both sides intact. Slightly worn. No decoration visible. Narrow back. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
210091	Leather shoe intact	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe with slightly square, middle narrow toe. Outer sole measured. Special outer sole. Front part of sole repaired. Sewn together with the original part in the back with edge/flesh stitching. Stacked, leather heel repaired with metal nail (otherwise wooden nails). Heel measures: 65mm x 58mm x 72mm. Worn vamp toe. A toe cap has been sewn on, but is not preserved. Right side of the vamp is torn open. Intact flared vamp extension (an intact part of the vamp). Right side latchet (long and narrow) on quarter is secondary repair is sewn on. Measures 10mm x 12mm.

228677	Leather suede glove	Glove	1	Late post-medieval	Suede glove, missing the thumb.
228689	Leather and silk mule/slipper for women	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Ladie's mule/slipper with vamp, insole, middle sole and outer sole made of leather. Curved heel made of wood with leather layers underneath(leather covering missing). A layer of silk textile covers the leather vamp in a golden/light brown nuance. The vamp edge is concave. The toe is slightly worn, but this slipper is in good condition. Leather shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Toe part of middle sole has been cut off. stitch holes are even and closely spaced. Additional stitch holes are placed inside the first line of stitch holes from the waist towards the toe. These holes are approximately 10 mm apart. Toe part of outer sole has also been cut off 8 mm closer to the heel than the middle sole. Heel measurements: 60 x 59 x 20 (breast) x 52 (neck). Multiple wooden pegs and at least two metal nails (heads 13 and 7 mm in diameter) in heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: 12-13 Estimated stack thickness: 3-7 mm
239806	Shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240876	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241581	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	From baby shoe.
241623	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	4 rand fragments. The largest one measures 160x20x5mm 3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 95x60x5mm
242187	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 quater: 190x95x1mm 1 off-cut: 140x60x3mm 1 leather shoe with sole and part of vamp preserved: 270x100x20mm
242191	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 wooden heel fragment: 50x40x35mm 1 vamp: 190x110x3mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 140x60x5mm
242192	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 vamps. The largest one measuring: 220x110x5mm 1 stacked heel with traces of red paint: 70x65x40mm 7 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 130x80x3mm
242216	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	4 off-cuts. The largest one measuring 220x110x3mm 2 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 120x20x5mm 1 quarter fragment: 125x85x2mm 7 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 200x80x4mm
242238	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	2 wooden heel fragments. The largest fragment measuring 100x30x25mm 1 stacked heel with metal nails: 80x65x60mm 1 stacked sole with traces of red colour: 175x80x20mm
242317	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel/ soles with wooden and iron nails.
242318	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 sole from child shoe: 155x60x4mm 1 stacked heel/ soles from child shoe: 140x50x15mm 1 vamp fragment from child shoe: 70x70x3mm 1 wooden heel with leather exterior: 90x65x20mm 1 quarter: 130x80x3mm

242332	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 220x130x3mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 235x70x5mm
242394	Glove	Glove	1	Post medieval	Man's glove with thumb intact.
242399	Child shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe originally, later modified into a mule with quarters and vamp edge. Oval toe. Suede. Holes in vamp at the side seam. Middle sole measured. Heel missing. Worn at the toe. Date around mid 17th century.
242414	Baby child shoe with red color	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Baby - child shoe with a vamp with square toe and decorative cut pattern of lines. High narrow vamp edge. Sideholes at the side seams. Red color on both edge of the vamp, and outer sole. Outer sole measured. Date 17th century
200383	Leather and wood book cover	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	One side of a book cover with flower/leaf rank imprints on the leather front
200866	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	One layer of leather from a heel. Holes from wooden pegs
200867	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Toe part of outer sole, mid sole and in sole. Pointed toe.
200868	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Mid sole. Oval toe
200869	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather rand from a shoe with a pointed toe
200870	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Heel part of sole
200871	Leather piece with holes	Strap	1		Piece of leather with holes in it. Not from shoe. Unknown function.
200872	Leather fragment	Production waste	1		
200875	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Toe part of outer sole
200879	Leather soles and rand	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Outer sole, mid sole and in sole. Mid sole measured. Oval toe.
200880	Leather soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, mid sole and outer sole. Round toe. Heel consist of many layers of leather with wooden pegs. Heel hight: 35 mm
200881	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
200882	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
200883	Leather pieces	Undefined	2		2 similar leather pieces. Unknown function.
200884	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
200885	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Outer sole, mid sole and in sole with narrow pointed, slightly square toe.
200886	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Vamp with narrow, pointed, slightly squared toe
200898	Leather heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	1		
200899	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
200900	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	18th Century vamp with lace holes. Is cut up in the middle of the piece
200901	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Assymetric sole from child shoe
200902	Leather piece reinforcement	Shoe/boot	1		
200903	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole and heel from child shoe. Heel consist of many layers of leather and wooden pegs. Outer sole and mid sole.
200904	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Right side leather quarter from child shoe with lace hole in the rim.
200905	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		
200907	Leather soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole and outer sole with organic material (grass/hair?) between the in sole and the middle sole to make the sole softer. The heel consist of many layers of leather with wooden nails.
200913	Leather sole and vamp	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Mid sole measured. Middle sole, outer sole, rand and vamp. The soles have red colour on the sides of the heel. The toe is narrow, pointed and square.
200918	Leather sole + heel + rand	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole with square toe. Metal nail in the heel. Heel consist of many layers of

					leather and many wooden nails.
200921	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole.
200924	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Heel consist of many layers of leather with wooden nails and a large metal nail through the top. 17th Century.
200927	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Heel consist of many layers of leather and wooden nails. Are very worn on one side of the heel.
200930	Leather piece - large	Production waste	1		Large piece of fine leather - unknown function. Might be from production.
200931	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Middle sole, outer sole. Toe missing.
200934	Leather off cut	Production waste	1		
200935	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1		Rand with traces of thread
237536	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Two leather sole fragments. The largest one measured. From sieving 27.04.2012. PM 200368. Lady's shoe with vamp, inner toe cap, in sole, middle sole, outer sole, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. It is a slipper, but was originally a closed shoe. Vamp edge has been cut off. Holes at the edges of the vamp at the side seam shows that the stocking was visible. Symmetrical, pointy toe. Heel measures 38x36x34(breast)x45(neck): Heel has traces of one reparation. Well crafted and good condition. Shoe with in sole, middle sole, and waist part of outer sole.
238554	Leather shoe/slipper/mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Worn on the left side. Symmetrical pointy toe. Leather vamp with toe cap. Shoe/mule? Pointed square toe. Toe is worn through to the toe cap. Two lines of stitch holes along the side of the vamp. Thread is still visible. Marks (?) along the edge on the inside of the vamp. Marks from binding stitches on the toe cap.
238557	Shoe, soles and heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	
239813	Leather vamp from shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240890	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240899	Leather fragment, undefined	Undefined	1	Post medieval	Suede?
240900	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240901	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241018	Ladie's slipper with sole and vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	In sole with pointed and high toe, rand and vamp. Vamp edge/extension has been cut off. Well crafted. Leather quarter and piece of heel stack. The tip of the strap has been cut of. Half of the strap hole is visible. Signs of wear from the lateral malleolus (knyst). Quarter has been cut of at the bottom, so that the thread holes are missing. Measurements: Bottom: 70 mm. Back seem: 73 mm. Strap length: 46 mm. Strap width: 25 mm. The mall piece of heel stack (from the side of a stack) has holes from wooden pegs. Measurements: 43 mm (length) x 11 mm width.
241524	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
200887	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
200874	Leather strap	Strap	1		Two layered leather strap with stichting and holes
200878	Leather piece	Shoe/boot	1		Bad condition. Could be from a sole.
200873	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
200876	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		Small part of sole
200877	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1		
200895	Leather soles and rand	Shoe/boot	3	Late Medieval	Assymmetric soles.

240863	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Three leather shoe fragment. One with iron nail attached. The largest fragment measured.
240892	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Leather sole fragment and leather rand fragments. The sole fragment measured.
240893	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather rand fragment.
240894	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240895	Folded leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240896	Folded leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240897	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240898	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240917	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240918	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
240919	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240920	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240921	Leather strap	Strap	1	Post medieval	
240922	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240923	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
					In sole, middle sole and outer sole with round toe and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Traces of red colour. Thread intact.
241017	Leather soles and stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Metal nail in in sole and heel. Traces of gravel in the bottom of the heel. Outer sole and heel repaired. Wooden pegs along the edge of the outer sole. There are several small layers of leather at the waist of the shoe between the in sole and the outer sole. Heel measures: 65x65x20(breast)x43(neck)mm. Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and one or two large metal nails. Even and narrowly spaced thread holes visible at the top indicating this must be the cut off heel part of the outer sole. One or two large metal nails also visible at the top in the center of the heel. Leather stacks in the heel range from paper thin to 3 mm.
241504	Stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Multiple wooden pegs around the edge of the heel at the bottom. Also holes from missing wooden pegs on the right side of the bottom of the heel. Heel measurements: 71 mm (length) x 74 mm (width) x 41 mm (breast) x 68 mm (neck). Estimated number of heel stacks: 17-20. Estimated stack thickness: 2-3 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. Middle and outer soles are cut off at the breast of the heel making it difficult to distinguish, where the sole stops and the heel begins. Leather shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and one large metal nail. Rounded toe. Most likely left shoe. Evenly distributed holes around the edge of the middle sole. 3 cuts in the middle sole on the ball of the foot. Metal nail is visible on heel part of middle sole. Outer sole has thread holes as well as wooden pegs around the edge. Sole has multiple signs of wear. Sole is broken in two under the breast of the shoe. Heel consists of multiple layers of varying thickness. Wooden pegs around the edge, signs of one or more repairs. One additional small piece of leather 61 x 20 mm with holes along one side and has been trimmed along the other edge. Heel measurements: 57 (length) x 64 (width) x 34 (breast) x 54 neck) mm.
241508	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	

Estimated number of heel stacks: 19?
 Estimated stack thickness: 1-3 mm
 Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.

229763	Leather sole fragm., C	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	From sieving 12.04.2012. PM 200363
229777	Leather production waste, C	Production waste	1	Post medieval	Multiple small fragments from leather production waste. A random fragment measured. From sieving 02.04.2012. PM 200363. 17th Century shoe fitting a juvenile or young person. Worn outer sole and very worn toe. Heel consists of multiple layers of leather put together by wooden nails. The quality is very good and very well crafted. Suede shoe - flesh side of leather turning outwards - upper class shoe. Right foot shoe - based on the wear of the symmetrical shoe. Hole for bunion is cut on the left side of the shoe. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
200292	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Early post-medieval	Upper part of vamp with lace holes in the middle below the vamp extension. Leather heel with both metal and wooden nails. Man's shoe.
200331	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Right side quarter from child shoe
200334	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Left side quarter from child shoe with rim intact. One lace hole in rim. Might match with FO 200336
200336	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
200337	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
200338	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
200339	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Part of leather vamp with double lace holes.
200340	Leather vamp extension	Shoe/boot	2	Early post-medieval	
200341	Leather rand	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
200342	Leather heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
200343	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		
200425	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1		Toe part is missing
200888	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Mid sole and in sole.
200889	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mid sole
200890	Leather off cut	Production waste	1		
200891	Leather quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Left side of quarter with lace hole in the rim.
200892	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mid sole
200893	Leather soles and rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Mid sole and outer sole with round toe. Rand piece. Outer sole - repair fastned with wodden pegs.
200896	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mid sole + outer sole from high heeled shoe.
200333	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	
200335	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	7		

200332	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	11	Early post-medieval	
240902	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
229746	Leather shoe frags.,	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	4 fragments from a leather shoe: 3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 77x61x3mm. 1 quarter fragment: 83x60x2mm From sieving 23.04.2012. PM 29341. Nine sole fragments. The largest fragment measures 180x95x5mm 12 vamp fragments. The largest fragment measures 125x40x1,5mm Three rand fragments. The largest fragment measures 240x10x1,5mm
240882	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	24	Post medieval	
240904	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240877	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240903	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
229732	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	From sieving 04.10.2012. PM 41993.
240861	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240889	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	75	Post medieval	25 sole fragments. The largest fragment measures 115x90x7mm Six rand fragments. The largest fragment measures 95x17x4mm Three wooden fragments from heels. The largest fragment measures 58x58x10mm One stacked heel: 42x33x25mm Seven vamp fragments. The largest fragment measures 140x75x2mm 33 off cuts. The largest fragment measures 130x25x2mm Child shoe with oval toe. Suede. Originally a shoe, but later modified into a mule. Vamp edge and quarters are cut off. Worn on the right side. Insole measured. Stacked heel height 17 mm. Date 17th - 18th century. Leather vamp and part of rand from leather mule. Vamp is made of two layers of leather flesh sides facing. Oval toe. Toe is worn through both layers. Stitch marks from binding stitches across the toe. Stitch holes along the sides of the vamp irregularly spaced.
242411	Child shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
239956	Vamp from leather shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Additional line of stitch holes/ornamentation (?) in the top layer approximately 15-20 mm further in. Ornamentation in form of four pairs of lines across the top half of the vamp. One additional line along the edge of the top layer of the vamp + stitch holes along the edge of the bottom layer of the vamp. Loose toe part of rand. Additional piece of leather possibly not from this shoe.
241500	Production waste leather	Production waste	1	Post medieval	Leather production waste. Cut marks along the edge and irregular holes. Very poor preservation. Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Measurements: 15 (breast) x 20 (neck) mm. But the wooden pegs are longer indicating the heel may have been higher. Wooden pegs are placed along the edge and two in the center.
239662	Stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Heel stacks are worn and frangmented on the right side of the heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm Notes on stacks: Bottom stacks are missing. Up to 13 mm of wooden pegs are visible indicating the original height of the heel.

239756	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Wooden pegs around the edge and in the center + a few additional in between. Part of the top layer towards the breast has been cut off: 16 x 57 mm. Also part of the second layer from the top towards the breast: 15 x 41 mm. Additional heel measurements: 25 (breast) x 25 (neck) mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: 13. Estimated stack thickness: 1-2 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.
240905	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240932	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242176	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 sole fragment: 250x75x5mm 1 rand fragment: 130x10x5mm 11 sole fragments. The largest fragment measures 110x60x3mm
240880	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	19	Post medieval	Five rand fragments. The largest fragment measures 165x25x4mm Three stacked heels with metal pegs. The largest fragment measures 75x60x22mm
240910	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured. Leather middle and outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Toe part of shoe is missing. Closely spaced slightly uneven thread holes in middle sole. Marking line in center of outer sole. Multiple wooden pegs and one large metal nail in stacked heel.
241467	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Heel measurements: 62 (length) x 71 (width) x 32 (breast) x 48 (neck). Red colour on heel. Category B. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown. Estimated stack thickness: 0-5 mm Notes on stacks: Many stacks are indistinguishable from one another due to decay. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014\b0 Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Unknown number of layers from the top of the stack may be missing.
241516	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	One line of wooden sticks evenly distributed around the edge as well as multiple in the center. Heel measurements: 63 mm (bottom length) x 67mm (bottom width) x 23 mm (breast) x 23 mm (neck). Top length: 67 mm. Top width: 64 mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown Estimated stack thickness: 0-3 mm Top stacks may be missing. Child shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Rounded toe. Right edge of all layers of soles has been roughly cut of. Also signs of wear on the left side of the sole. Wooden pegs visible through middle sole on heel part.
241517	Leather child shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Outer sole attached with both wooden pegs and thread. Faint traces of decoration on the breast of the outer sole in form of a cross slashing. Stacked heel has multiple wooden pegs in no apparent order from multiple repairs. Heel measurements: 51 (length) x 42 (width) x 10 (breast) x 18 (neck) mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: 5? Estimated stack thickness: 1-3 mm Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.

241518	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Unknown number of layers may be missing from the top of the stack. Heel has been worn down at the neck. Multiple wooden pegs from repairs. Heel measurements: 50 mm (bottom length) x 57 mm (bottom width) x 22 mm (breast) x 14 mm (neck). Top length: 57 mm. Top width: 56 mm. Red colour on heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm Notes on stacks: Top stacks are missing. Leather middle sole. Oval toe. Large hole from wooden peg at the tip of the toe. Evenly distributed thread holes, in some places also larger holes further apart.
241519	Leather middle sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Multiple holes from wooden pegs also in the heel part. Outer sole is missing apart from fragments at the toe. Also a toe reinforcement (repair?) attached with wooden pegs along the side and across the foot.
241629	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 stacked soles: 170x90x10mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs: 80x70x35mm
242343	TEST Heel and sole	Shoe/boot	102	Post medieval	Test taken in relation to Signe Groot Terkelsen's bachelor project. Counting wooden pegs in 1 stacked heel. 67 wooden pegs. Date 17th century Middle and outer sole and stacked leather heel of childshoe. Toe of middle sole is pointed. Toe of outer sole is oval. Closely spaced but irregular stitch holes with additional stitch holes inside the first line in toe part of outer sole.
239964	Childshoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs around the edge and in the center. Heel measurements: 31 x 35 x 10 (breast) x 9 (neck) mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: 4-5 Estimated stack thickness: 1-2 mm Notes on stacks: one additional heel stack attached to the outer sole of the shoe making the total number of stacks 5-6.
241465	Stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Multiple pegs in no apparent order. Heel measurements (top): 59 (length) x 54 (width) mm. Heel measurements (bottom): 42 (length) x 42 (width) x 29 (breast) x 32 (neck) mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: 11? Estimated stack thickness: 1-5 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. 7 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 230x85x4mm 3 toe fragments. The largest one measuring 100x85x2mm 3 quarters. 2 still stitched together: 280x80x2mm 3 stacked heels. 1 with part of sole preserved: 200x65x50mm 1 wooden heel fragment: 85x50x20mm
242221	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	17	Post medieval	The largest piece measured.
242222	Leather production waste?	Production waste	2	Post medieval	Folded over leather, stitched together. The one piece with wood inside. Use unknown. The largest one measured.
242223	Leather belt? frags.	Belt	2	Post medieval	18 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x75x5mm 3 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 220x20x5mm 3 heel fragments. One wooden and two stacked with both wooden and metal nails. One with traces of red paint. The largest one measuring 130x65x35mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 180x115x3mm 1 toe fragment: 80x50x2mm 1 quarter fragment: 140x80x4mm 1 heel stiffener(?): 120x40x2mm
242242	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	29	Post medieval	

242243	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	18	Post medieval	11 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 165x90x5mm 4 stacked soles with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 165x90x20mm 1 vamp fragment: 165x160x3mm 1 wooden heel with leather around: 80x70x60mm 1 stacked sole with toe cap still preserved: 220x95x35mm 11 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 280x75x5mm 8 stacked heel/ soles. Two with traces of red colour (PHOTO). The largest one measuring 290x120x55mm
242295	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	29	Post medieval	5 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 170x170x3mm 2 quarter fragments. The largest one measuring 130x85x2mm 1 stacked soles with traces of red colour: 250x90x15mm 1 stacked heel wwith wooden nail and iron nails: 75x75x30mm 1 wooden heel with iron nail: 60x55x40mm 2 stacked heel/ soles. The largest one measuring 280x85x55mm 1 sole from a child shoe: 130x50x3mm
242296	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 stacked heel/ soles. One with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 280x105x55mm 1 vamp: 155x105x4mm 1 quarter: 140x80x5mm
242298	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
242299	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	Man's shoe originally, but later modified into a mule. Quarters and vamp edge are cut off. Suede. Medium wide square toe. D shaped stacked heel. Has wear on both sides of the outer sole. Could be from both left and right foot. Heel height 42 mm. Date around the end of the 17th century.
242389	Mans' shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Child shoe with a toe cover that is an integral part of the shoe. Not a repair. Wear on the toe. The cover has fur side out and the the vamp and quarters have flesh side out. Suede. Contrast effect. The vamp edge is high, in two parts, two holes for ribbon. Oval toe. Quarters have two short straps with a hole in each for ribbon. Wear shows that the owners foot was too big for the shoe. The heel end, the quarters are pushed back. D shaped stacked heel. Heel height 15 mm. Date mid, second half of the 17th century.
242406	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Insole with a very pointed toe and vamp with the flesh side out. The vamp furthermore has decorative partern, holes incised like stars, triangles, half circles. Textile is seen underneath the vamp. This has been visible through the decoration. Insole measured. Date after 1650 and before 1750.
242407	Ladies', girls' mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Suede shoe with high square vamp edge. Narrow square toe. Quarters are missing. Stacked leather heel. D shaped. The whole shoe is measured. Heel is 53 mm high. Date second half of the 17th century.
242420	Man's shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mule with pointed toe, concave edge. Curved wooden heel. Leather heel cover missing. Insole measured. Heel height 27 mm. Date after 1650 and before 1750.
242422	Ladie's mule	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	6 sole fragments. The largest one measures 180x80x3mm
241689	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	1 wooden heel fragment: 65x35x25mm
210081	Leather belt with buckle	Belt	1		Leather belt with braided rim and metal buckle intact. Decoration lines impressed along the edges. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
241557	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1	Post medieval	Off cut fragment with two equal edges.
241565	Leather glove	Glove	1	Post medieval	
241584	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4		6 rand fragments. The largest one measures 220x200x2mm 2 off cuts. The largest one measures 160x60x3mm

241601	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Part of a shoe consisting of sole, rand and stacked heel with wooden pegs. The heel is ca. 50 mm high.
241673	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 120x40x10mm 1 vamp fragment: 160x155x2mm 1 quarter(?): 270x75x2mm 16 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 260x80x5mm 11 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 220x20x5mm 3 off-cuts/ production waste: The largest one measuring 230x175x3mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 160x140x2mm (holes for buckle) 1 quarter fragment: 110x100x3mm 1 thin string with two knobs: 180x5x2mm 1 stacked heel/ soles with metal nails: 260x90x30mm
242198	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	35	Post medieval	
242215	Leather glove frags.	Glove	1	Post medieval	
242219	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	35	Post medieval	13 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 275x75x5mm 10 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 235x30x5mm 7 toe fragments. The largest one measuring 100x75x2mm 3 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 280x100x15mm 1 stacked heel with sole and wooden nails: 240x80x30mm 1 quarter: 140x90x2mm 26 sole fragments. Two with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 260x80x5mm 19 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 190x25x5mm 5 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 230x130x3mm 3 stacked heels with soles preserved. The largest one measuring 190x105x50mm 3 toe caps. The largest one measuring 120x80x2mm 2 heel stiffeners. The largest one measuring 220x50x2mm 2 stacked heels with both iron and wooden nails. The largest one measuring 70x65x55mm 1 rim(?) - small round fragment with a hole in the middle: 50x25x3mm 7 off-cuts (one fragments has "B +" incised. The largest one measuring 190x65x3mm
242249	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	68	Post medieval	
242250	Leather glove fragment	Glove	1	Post medieval	Leather glove fragment. Two fingers preserved.
242253	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	15	Post medieval	7 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x90x5mm 4 quarters. The largest one measuring 265x90x3mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 170x95x3mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 70x60x60mm 1 belt(?). Oblong fragments with consistent square holes: 620x20x3mm 6 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 270x15x5mm 5 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 130x75x5mm. 1 toe cap: 95x55x2mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 65x65x15mm 1 heel stiffener: 120x50x3mm 4 off-cuts/ production waste (one raw hide). The largest one measuring 370x110x3mm 10 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 285x70x4mm 9 stacked heel/ sole, some with iron nails and some with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 270x110x30mm 4 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 250x200x3mm 1 quarter: 140x70x2mm 1 rand fragment: 165x10x5mm
242259	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	18	Post medieval	
242267	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	25	Post medieval	

242275	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 stacked heel/ sole: 240x60x60mm 3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 250x80x5mm 1 quarter: 155x75x4mm 3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 280x70x5mm
242297	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	2 quarter fragments. The largest one measuring 250x75x3mm 2 stacked heel/ soles with iron nails. One has traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 285x100x50mm 7 quarters. The largest one measuring 220x75x4mm 5 stacked heel/ soles. Two with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 300x110x50mm
242306	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	19	Post medieval	4 vamp fragments. Two with button holes. The largest one measuring 170x130x5mm 1 wooden heel with leather exterior: 70x60x60mm 1 leather cover from wooden heel: 80x50x4mm 1 sole: 240x75x5mm 6 stacked heel/ soles with wooden and iron nails and with traces of red paint. The largest one measuring 280x110x50mm
242326	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	3 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 150x15x5mm 2 sole fragments. One with textile and an iron nail attached (PHOTO). The largest one measuring 180x75x5mm 1 vamp fragment: 180x150x3mm
242363	Man's shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Man's mule. Originally a closed shoes, but the quarters have cut off. The vamp edge is cut off. There is slash down the middle of the vamp. Perhaps for a larger foot. Suede. Flesh side out. Square toe. Insole and outersole. Outersole have covered the breast of the missing heel. Meaning it was a wooden heel. Date Second half of the 17th century.
242369	Man's shoe, mule with red heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Originally a shoe. Modified into a mule. Quarters and vamp cut off. Wide round toe. Suede vamp. D shaped heel with small traces of red color. Height 34 mm. Date second half of the 17th century.
242377	Mule with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Originally a closed shoe. Later modified into a mule. Quarters and vamp edge cut off. Suede vamp. Oval toe. Insole, middle sole and outer sole. Outer sole is in two part sewn together in a edge - grain stitching. Perhaps repair. Stacked leather heel. Repaired. 60 mm high heel.
242378	Man's shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Man's shoe originally, but later modified into a mule. Vamp and quarters are cut off. Suede vamp. Square toe. Three metal nails are hammered through the insole into the heel as a repair. Stacked leather heel D shaped. Date last half of the 17th century.
242379	Man's shoe with high vamp.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Man's shoe. Suede vamp with high and wide vamp edge. 17 cm wide. Square toe. Outer sole is covering the breast of the heel. Heel and quarters are missing. Insole measured. Date second half of the 17th century.
242390	Mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mule with a concave edged thick vamp with decorative pattern cut into the surface across the foot. Sock lining with hair underneath for comfort, insole, middle sole, outer sole with oval toe. Repaired on the outer sole and heel. Insole measured. Heel height 50 mm. Perhaps ladies mule. Date 17th century.
242391	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Suede shoe. Round toe. Vamp has two holes in the middle of the vamp edge. Toe worn on top of vamp. Quarters has straps with a hole in each for ribbon. Insole measured. Stacked heel. Heel height 41 mm. Date 17th century.
242395	Soles and red heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Insole, middle sole and outer sole from shoe. Oval toe. Red color on heel. Metal nail through insole and down through the stacked heel. Repair. Quarters have been cut off. In sole measured. 53 mm high. Heel is severely worn on the left side. Flatfootedness? Date second half of the 17th century.

242396	Deform shoe, soles and red heel	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Bottom from shoe with rounded toe. Insole, middle soles and outer sole plus several repair patches attached with wooden pegs. The stacked heel is painted red. The shape of the soles are extremely assymmetrical, left foot. Might be a orthopaedic shoe. 37mm high heel. Date second half of the 17th century. Originally a man's shoe, later modified into a mule. Quarters and vamp edge are cut off. Suede. Square toe. Stacked D shaped heel. Height of heel 52 mm. Insole measured. Date late in the second half of the 17th century.
242397	Man's shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Child shoe with suede vamp, round toe, red color on stacked heel. In sole measured. 23 mm heigh heel. Date second half of the 17th century.
242431	Suede shoe, red color heel	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	475 leather off cuts from shoe making. A medium sized fragment measured. From sieving 23.11.2012. PM 118588.
227925	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	475	Post medieval	6 sole fragments. The largest one measures 180x80x10mm
241669	Leather shoe frags. et al	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	2 off cuts. The largest one measures 330x100x2mm
242197	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 belt(?) fragment with 4 holes: 220x60x5mm
242224	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	Stacked soles with wooden pegs. The largest one measuring 290x170x2mm
242260	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	17	Post medieval	3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 100x60x3mm
242273	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 75x70x30mm
242313	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 toe fragment: 60x50x2mm
242365	Man's shoe, mule with red heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	8 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 255x75x5mm
242376	Ladies' mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 210x20x5mm
242353	Shoe / mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 toe cap with part of rand preserved: 200x100x20mm
241505	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 quarter with traces of red colour(?): 150x70x2mm

side of the shoe.

241615	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	A sole with stacked heel. The heel is 10mm high.
241652	Leather sole frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241588	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241589	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 sole fragment: 110x70x5mm 1 rand fragment: 130x15x5mm
241592	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	A baby shoe sole.
241632	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	4 rand fragments. The largest one measures 270x15x5mm 1 sole fragment: 240x90x5mm
242342	Man's shoe. Vamp and soles.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	Man's shoe with narrow square toe. Vamp not intact. Damaged edge and worn toe. Grain side of vamp turned out wards. Suede. Insole measured. Date second half 17th century.
242405	Mule	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Mule with vamp, sock lining covering the insole, middle sole and outer sole covering the breast of the wooden heel. Oval toe. Heel height 34 mm. Date after 1650 and before 1750.
242175	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	4 heel fragments (one with red colour). The largest one measuring: 60x55x4mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring: 370x120x2mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 200x70x5mm 1 tow fragment: 120x70x2mm 1 rand fragment: 210x15x6mm
242186	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	3 soles (2 adult and 1 child) Traces of red paint. The largest one measured
229757	Leather sole fragm.,	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	From sieving 06.08.2012. PM 53467.
241665	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 115x70x5mm 1 stacked heel fragment with iron nails: 110x60x20mm
241696	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	8 sole fragments. Some of them belong together. The largest one measures 255x100x10mm 1 rand fragment: 185x10x5mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs: 75x70x30mm 1 circular off cut: 120x115x2mm
209517	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole with round toe. Last hole and thread pattern.
209518	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole with round toe. Two last holes. Double rand stitching in the toe area. Part of rand intact.
209519	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	In sole, outersole, rand and part of heel cover preserved. Heel cover and outer sole shows that the wooden heel(not preserved) was curved and aprox. 3 cm tall.
209523	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Womans shoe with pointy toe. In sole measured. In sole with a pointy toe that ends in small square shaped piece, that seems like it has turned upward in the construction. Two last holes. Half of the rand preserved.
210080	Leather child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe with round toe. Insole, middle sole and outer sole. Stacked leather heel with wooden nails. Heel worn evenly in the middle, back area. Could be a shoe used for both left and right foot. Toe cap on outside of vamp. Vamp worn on the left side. Holes on each side of vamp, so the socks have been visible. Two holes for laces at the edge of the vamp.

Quarters are missing. Heel measures: 40mm x 45mm x 30mm. Small pebbles intact in heel. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.

229538	Leather shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Leather shoe with in sole, middle sole, outer sole and part of a loose sock lining attached with a wooden nail. Stacked leather heel with wooden nails, Repaired outer sole and heel. Under the repair outer sole there is a piece of felt attached with wooden nails. Part of an inner toe cap intact. 10 fragments from leather shoes: 4 soles: The largest and best preserved one measures 255x84x3mm. 5 fragments from stacked heel with wooden nails. The best preserved measures 68x68x22mm. 1 rand fragment: 170x15x2mm. 133 leather fragments of various sizes: 46 sole fragments. The largest measuring 130x82x1,5mm 52 off-cuts. The largest measuring 92x30x3mm 3 vamp fragments. The largest measuring 199x50x2mm 28 rand fragments. The largest measuring 135x15x7mm 3 stacked heel fragments. The largest measuring 125x70x26mm 1 quarter: 140x76x3mm From sieving 27.11.2012. PM 53463. 9 sole fragments. One with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 220x80x4mm 5 stacked soles with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 230x95x20mm 3 stacked heels. The largest one measuring 70x60x35mm 3 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 110x10x5mm 22 off-cuts. The largest one measuring 100x65x4mm 11 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 210x70x3mm 5 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 175x15x5mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 175x100x30mm 1 vamp fragment: 210x140x3mm 1 stacked heel/ sole from child shoe: 150x60x30mm 4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 250x75x5mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 255x25x7mm 2 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 270x90x20mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 150x120x3mm 1 stacked heel: 65x60x40mm 1 quarter fragment: 170x50x3mm 1 stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with iron nail and traces of red colour: 160x80x40mm 1 stacked heel/ soles with iron nails: 260x90x60mm 1 stacked soles with hair fill: 250x100x25mm (PHOTO) 1 stacked heel/ soles with iron nail and traces of red colour, and vamp with oblong cuts: 280x130x35mm (PHOTO) Ladies' mule consisting of two layered suede vamp with pointed toe and concave edge, insole, middle sole, outer sole and stacked leather heel with red color. Outer sole worn on both sides, both left and right. Middle sole measured. Heel height 4 cm. Date last half of the 17th century.
229704	Leather shoe frags.,	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	
237573	Leather frags. misc.	Shoe/boot	133	Post medieval	
242258	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	42	Post medieval	
242265	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	17	Post medieval	
242276	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242277	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	18	Post medieval	
242364	Ladies' mule with red heel	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	

242368	Ladies' mule with hair between soles	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Ladies' mule with pointed toe. Two layered vamp with threads inlaid between the layers. Concave edge. Insole measured. Layer of brown hair between the insole and middle sole. Date second half 17th century.
241682	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
209524	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole with narrow square toe and extremely wide heel area. Heel area measured. Thread pattern on one side. Vamp with pointy toe with a small square end. Traces of stitching on the toe from a piece of toe cap - 2 cm long. 2 sets of lace holes.
209525	Leather vamp + extension	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	A small vamp extension (measures: 52 mm long x 50 mm wide) with round top has been sewn onto the vamp. Perhaps stitching from repair on one side of the vamp. On the inside of the toe there is a toe stiffener with bark on between the vamp and the stiffener. Well crafted 17th Century Outer sole and middle sole from a woman's shoe with a oval/pointy toe. Thread pattern on the inside of the middle sole. Toe of the outer sole not intact.
209526	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Heel part curved to fit a wooden heel + to go under the heel as a part of the outer layer of the heel. Unusual and impractical. A little bit asymmetrical in shape. For right foot. Though there is unusual wear in the right side of the soles. Vamp with a round toe and holes by the side seam. Good craft. Toe has a wear on the right side = probably left foot shoe.
209527	Vamp, sole and rand	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	The vamp has been cut up in the vamp extension area. Inside there is a toe stiffener. Part of rand and in sole preserved. Vamp measured. 17th century
209529	Leather child shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Child shoe with in sole, rand, middle sole, part of vamp (toe area) and looks like a heel stiffener. Round toe with wear - both on the top and the bottom. Very thick leather
229701	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole. Best preserved near the heel.
237608	Leather soles and heel	Shoe/boot	4	Late post-medieval	Insole, middle sole, rand and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Traces of gravel in the bottom layer. Pointy toe. Could be a woman's shoe. In sole measured. Heel measures: 60x53x27 (breadth)x25 (back)
237610	Leather middle soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Two middle soles. Oval toe
237612	Leather sole and leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather shoe with middle sole, outer sole and heel of stacked leather with wooden pegs and repaired with four metal nails from the sole and down through the heel layers. Many repairs on the soles. Rounded toe. Middle sole measured. Heel measures: 50x46x28 (breadth)x40 (back)
237616	Leather shoe of soles and heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Shoe with in sole, middle sole and outer sole, rand and heel of stacked leather with wooden pegs. Traces of gravel in bottom layer. Thread intact in soles. Probably a man's shoe. Rounded toe. In sole measured. Heel measures: 58x55x35 (breadth)x65 (back)
241531	Leather production waste	Production waste	1	Post medieval	One piece of leather with traces of both cutting and tearing.
242213	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel with metal nails.
242290	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 stacked heel/ soles: 250x85x60mm. 1 stacked soles: 140x90x10mm. From the same shoe.

242388	Ladies' shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Ladies' shoe with pointed toe and stacked heel. Vamp edge not well preserved. Decorative holes at the side seams. Long narrow straps with a hole on each. Outer sole measured. Heel height 35 mm. Date around mid 17th century.
242400	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Child shoe with vamp, that has a narrow high vamp edge with two holes for ribbon and two holes at the side seams. Oval toe. Insole measured. Stacked leather heel. 20 mm high heel. Date around mid 17th century.
210085	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Insole, several thin middle soles and outer sole(measured) with narrow square/pointy toe. Stacked leather heel with many wooden nails (repair). Numerous wooden nails are seen on the outer sole. Very worn and repaired shoe.
210097	Leather shoe - many soles - orthopaedic	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	Propably woman's shoe - second half 17th Century. In sole measured. Round toe. Numerous soles, numerous repair with wooden nails. Could be orthopaedic shoe. Stacked, leather heel measures: 60mm x 60mm x 20mm. Toe worn.
227963	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Three leather shoe fragment: One sole fragment. 130,5x80,5x4mm One shank/ waist fragment. 100x70,5x6mm One sole fragment with a stacked heel with wooden pegs. 100,6x80,5x5mm From sieving 15.11.2012. PM 55756
227974	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Two vamp fragments from a leather shoe. Tha largest fragment measured. From sieving 08.11.2012. PM 55756 Nine fragments from a leather shoe: 3 quarter fragments. The largest one measures 70,6x60x4mm
227981	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	1 toe cap. 40,6x30,6x2mm 1 sole fragment (toe part). 80,6x60,6x1,5mm 1 fragment from a stacked heel. 50,9x50,5x2mm 1 rand fragment. 140,7x20,5x7mm 2 vamp fragment. The largest one measures 320x235x1,5mm From sieving 08.11.2012. PM 55756
228582	Leather glove	Glove	1	Late post-medieval	Long suede glove (elbow length). Thumb part missing. A part of the shaft is cut away.
228586	Leather mule	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Mule awith a stacked leather heel, outer sole(in two parts), middle sole and insole + rands, 1 layer vamp with a convex arch and inner toe cap. Metal nail from the insole and down through the heel.
228593	Leather shoe / mule	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Mule(former shoe) with stacked leather heel (with wooden pegs and metal nail), outer sole (in two parts), middle sole and insole. Rounded and worned toe. The vamp has been cut. The vamp extension and quaters are cut away. Heel measures: 80mm in height and has traces of red colour.
228681	Child leather suede shoe with red heel	Shoe/boot	5	Late post-medieval	Child leather suede shoe with outer sole, middle sole, insole and vamp with a rounded/pointed toe. The vamp has an inner toe cap and a high round vamp extension. The toe is worn. Both quarters intact, each with a hole for the fastening (ribbon/string). A decorative hole on each side of the shoe at the side seam. The outer sole is worn at the toe too. The heel is of stacked leather with wooden pegs. Traces of red colour on heel.
228709	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Late post-medieval	Leather shoe with a vamp, insole and middle sole. It is an assymmetric shoe. Right foot shoe. The vamp has a high, narrow vamp extension with 4 hole for the fastening (ribbons/strings). There are two decorative holes on each side of the vamp at the side seam. Toe is pointed. Suede shoe.
229526	Leather shoe with metal nail	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Insole, middle sole, outer sole with a pointed toe and stacked leather heel with wooden nails and a large metal nail in the heel part of the insole. Repaired outer sole and heel. Wooden nails used for repairing soles as well.

229531	Leather shoe with metal nail	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	<p>Leather shoe with in sole, 3 middle soles, outer sole repaired with wooden nails. Heavy construction. Stacked leather heel with wooden nails (intensively repaired), and a metal nail that appears to go all the way from the in sole to the bottom of the heel. The vamp and the quarters has been cut away. Some thread intact.</p> <p>Could be the bottom of a boot.</p>
229535	Leather shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	<p>Leather shoe with in sole, middle sole, outer sole with a round toe and stacked leather heel with wooden nails (intensively repaired) and a metal nail from the in sole and down through the heel. The metal nail also goes through a small, triangular piece of leather. The outer sole has been repaired with wooden nails.</p>
229659	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Leather sole with part of rand preserved. Slightly crumbled up.</p>
229664	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	<p>Nine leather shoe fragments:</p> <p>6 sole fragments. The largest on measuring 158x92x2mm.</p> <p>1 rand fragment: 148x30x1,5mm.</p> <p>1 vamp fragment: 136x62x2mm.</p> <p>1 toe cap with rands attached: 210x82x2mm.</p> <p>18 leather shoe fragment:</p> <p>10 sole fragments (1 with wooden nails preserved).</p> <p>The largest fragment measuring 168x68x3mm.</p> <p>1 rand fragment: 161x21x10mm.</p>
229670	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	18	Post medieval	<p>1 stacked heel with wooden nails preserved: 68x56x38mm.</p> <p>4 vamp fragments: The largest one measuring 102x69x4mm.</p> <p>1 toe cap: 116x75x1,5mm.</p> <p>1 sole with rand: 260x90x10mm.</p>
229702	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Leather sole with part of stacked heel with wooden nails.</p>
229784	Leather vamp?	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
233470	Leather child shoe	Shoe/boot	6	Late post-medieval	<p>Child shoe with a rounded toe. Suede vamp (flesh side turned outwards). Vamp has two holes from lace. Stitches from vamp extension (not found). Toe cap on top of the vamp. In sole, middle sole and outer sole(outer sole only on the front part of the foot). Probably repaired with wooden pegs. Rand.</p> <p>Middle sole measured.</p>
233484	Leather mule / slipper	Shoe/boot	4	Late post-medieval	<p>Intact slipper consisting of vamp(straight edge), half in sole, middle sole, outer sole, rand, heel of wood and leather covering and leather layers in the bottom. Slightly curved heel. Decoration slightly cut outs on vamp(flowers, heart, dots). Leave ornamentation on the in sole(heel part too).</p> <p>Right foot child shoe consisting of vamp, insole, two layers of middle sole, outsole and stacked heel with wooden pegs.</p> <p>The vamp is worn at the toe and has an inner toe cap as reinforcement. Fleshside out (suede shoe). The vamp extension has been cut away, and there is wear - a hole - at the left side of the shoe. The quarters have been cut away. The shoe is symmetrical. The toe is oval. The insole has last holes. Thread intact. Rand intact.</p>
235822	Child shoe/mule	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	<p>The outsole is worn on the right side which can be a result of flatfootedness. At the waist there is decoration (crossed lines).</p> <p>Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. No apparent traces of repair. Worn at the right side. Traces of red colour on heel and on edge of sole.</p> <p>Heel measures: 40x40x24 mm.</p> <p>A well crafted shoe, good quality uniform leather, uniform seams.</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 14</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 1-4 mm</p> <p>The individual stacks are easily distiguisable.</p>

236238	Leather shoe, soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Assymmetric right foot shoe(man) with in sole, middle sole, outer sole, rand and heel of stacked leather with wooden pegs.</p> <p>In sole measured. Outer sole consist of two separate parts sewn together at the waist. At the toe area the outer sole has been reinforced with an extra layer of leather and wooden pegs placed evenly. Heel measures: 65x60x25(in the back). Heel has been repaired. Wooden pegs places evenly. Well crafted.</p> <p>Assymmetrical leather mans shoe with sock lining, in sole, middle sole, outer sole, repair sole part, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs.</p> <p>In sole measured. Underneath the sock lining(and on top of the in sole), there is a layer of hair and wood(barch) to make the shoe more comfortable. The outer sole has been repaired with an extra part of leather nailed on with wooden pegs. The heel measures: 68x 60x20(breast hight) and 45(back of heel). Red colour on heel. Traces of gravel in the bottom.</p> <p>Heel has been repaired and has large wooden pegs placed randomly.</p> <p>Shoe is very worn on the left side, which could be due to curved legs or crooked ancle.</p> <p>Child, suede shoe with middle sole, outer sole, vamp, quarters and heel.</p> <p>Vamp has a very worn out toe. Tall, narrow vamp extension with two pairs of holes for laces. Rounded toe. Quarters are sewn together in the middle of the back. The rims has a hole in each end. The vamp and quarters leaves decorative holes on each side, so the sock was visible. Worn evenly. Perhaps it has been worn on both left and right foot.</p> <p>Stacked heel with wooden pegs.</p> <p>Heel measures: 52x45x10.</p> <p>Symmetric shoe with vamp, in sole, middle sole, outer sole, rand, side reinforcements(traces of thread), one quarter, stacked leather heel. The vamp extension is tall an wide with rounded corners.</p> <p>The quarter(left side) has seam traces along the edges from lining. There is a decorativ hole above the side seam, so the stocking was visible.</p> <p>Sole has a narrow square/rounded oval toe. The front part of the outer sole is missing. Heel is worn evenly and has wooden pegs. Red colour on heel and edge of sole. Heel measures: 70x62x20(breast side)x 55(back side).</p> <p>Symmetric shoe with suede vamp, rand, two middle soles, outer sole.</p> <p>Vamp edge has been cut away. Toe reinforcement on the inside of the vamp.</p> <p>Toe is rounded. Wooden nails in outer sole along the edge. Could be repair.</p> <p>Leather woman's shoe/slipper with in sole, middle sole and outer sole, rands and curved wooden heel.</p> <p>Toe is pointy/oval.</p> <p>Heel measures: 89x50x20(breast)x40(back). The outer sole is only slightly worn. at the waist of the sole, you can see a decorative pattern cut into the leather. The outer sole goes from the toe to the heel in one piece. Meaning the outer sole covers the breast as well. Wooden pegs in in the heel. Difficult tecnique. Unpractical for use/reuse.</p> <p>Shoe with vamp, side reinforcements and in sole.</p> <p>Vamp has a tall and wide extension with two holes for laces. Extension has a square shape. Toe reinforcement underneath the vamp toe. Holes at the side seam, so the stocking would be visible. Thread intact in edge of sole</p> <p>Symmetric sole with a wide square toe. Two middle soles and 1 outer sole (from waist to toe). The outer sole is a repair. Hole in the middle sole.</p> <p>Symmetric middle sole from a woman's slipper.</p> <p>Narrow pointed, oval toe.</p> <p>Shoe sole with traces of wooden pegs.</p>
236246	Leather shoe, soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	
236252	Leather, suede child shoe complete	Shoe/boot	7	Late post-medieval	
236917	Leather shoe with red heel and tall vamp	Shoe/boot	2	Late post-medieval	
236924	Leather suede shoe/slipper	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	
236927	Leather woman's shoe/slipper	Shoe/boot	3	Late post-medieval	
236934	Leather shoe with wide vamp extension	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
237098	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	
237103	Leather sole, middle sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
237515	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

237517	Leather parts	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Three leather fragments: 2 quarters from leather shoes. The largest fragment measures 154x68x4mm 1 rim from belt? 559x25x3mm
237518	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole with part of rand preserved.
237519	Leather heels	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Two stacked heels with wooden pegs. The largest heel measured. Five leather shoe fragments: 2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 72x20x5mm 3 sole fragments (1 pointing toe, one rounded toe and one square toe). The largest one measures 144x77x5mm
237520	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
237521	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole fragment.
238027	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Middle sole, outer sole (covers breast of wooden heel), leather heel cover(left half) and leather top pieces with wooden pegs. Heel measures:50x50x20(breast)x35(neck).
238035	Leather sole and rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole with oval/pointy toe. Woman's shoe.
238040	Leather insole and rand	Shoe/boot	3		Symmetric in sole with pointy toe and narrow waist(38mm) + wide rands (23mm). Woman's shoe.
238044	Leather soles and stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Inner toe cap, insole, middle sole, outer sole, rand, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Symmetric. Round toe. Heel measures: 60x58x15(breast)x45(neck). Worn on the left side.
238050	Stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Worn on the left side. Repaired.
238145	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Symmetric shoe with middle sole and outer sole. Toe is worn. Wooden pegs in the sole. Repair. Heel of stacked leather and wooden pegs. Repaired. Heel measures:60x60x12(breast)x35(neck)
238147	Soles(hair) + stacked heel. Womans shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Symmetric shoe with sock lining, in sole, middle sole and outer sole, rand, and stacked heel of leather and wooden pegs. Toe is pointy. Underneath the sock lining there is a layer of brown hair. Heel measures: 43x40x23(breast)x43(neck).
238153	Leather soles and heel (metalnail)	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather shoe with in sole, middle soles and outer sole(repair) with wooden nails, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs(repair). Metal nails in sole/heel. Symmetric with a semi wide square toe. Mans shoe. Heel measures: 70x65x23(breast)x45(neck). Middle sole and outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden nails.
238162	Soles and heel Child shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Symmetric and round toe. Heel measures: 55x50x19(breast)x20(neck)Child size.
238165	Soles from womans shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	The outer sole has a middle line on the outside of the sole plus four smaller lines at the waist. Decoration? Test piece? or Reuse? Insole, middle sole and outer sole from a woman shoe. Heel end covers heel breast. Symmetric and pointy toe. Middle line in outer sole.
238169	Man's shoe, sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Two middle soles, outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs(repaired). Metal nails in sole and heel. Symmetric, wide rounded toe. Heel measures: 70x65x45(breast)x59(neck).
238172	Child shoe, sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole and outer sole, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Traces of red pigment on heel/edge of sole. Child shoe. Symmetric and round toe. Heel measures: 43x42x10(breast)20(neck).
238174	Soles from mans boot	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Bottom of a man's boot. In sole, rands, 6 middle soles and outer sole. Vamp and shaft has been cut off. Traces still left.
238180	Outer sole and middle sole + heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Thread intact. Symmetric and with a semi narrow toe. Symmetric middle sole, outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Round toe. Heel measures: 70x65x10(breast)x28(neck).
238189	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Insole, middle sole, stacked leather heel and wooden pegs. Symmetric and round toe. Heel measures:

70x70x24(breast)x45(neck).

238219	Soles and rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, two middle soles and outer sole + rand, and part of the vamp, that has been cut off. Soles repaired with wooden nails. Symmetric, semi narrow square toe.
238220	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole, and heel with wooden nails. Repaired. Vamp has been cut off. The edge is left. Symmetric and round toe.
238221	Stacked heel and sole part + rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Heel measures: 62x65x24(breast)x50(neck). Part of middle sole and heel of stacked leather with wooden nails.
238222	Insole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Very thin layers of leather. Rand with hair in the edge. In sole with a narrow waist(32mm). Oval toe.
238223	Womans slipper, vamp, sole + decoration	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Vamp with leaf decoration incised, outer sole, rand, front part of middle sole and sock lining(from heel to waist) has also leaf decoration. Symmetric, pointy toe. Woman's/young lady's slipper/mule.
238231	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Parts of insole, middle sole and outer sole, and stacked leather heel with wooden nails. Red colour on edge of sole and on the side of the heel.
238236	Soles and rand	Shoe/boot	3	Late post-medieval	Rand with thread intact. Symmetric, round toe. Insole, middle sole and outer sole + rand. Symmetric, pointy toe.
238237	Soles	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	Woman's shoe. In sole, middle sole, outer sole and rand. Symmetric, round toe.
238241	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Front part of the outer sole could be a repair piece. (outer sole consist of two parts) In sole, middle sole and outer sole, rand and part of vamp (vamp has been cut off), stacked leather heel with wooden nails. Outer sole repaired.
238246	Soles and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Heel measures: 60x60x15(breast)x35(neck). Metal nail in middle sole and into the heel. Symmetric, round toe.
238265	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sock lining, in sole, middle sole, outer sole, rand, curved wooden heel with leather covering and top pieces intact. The cover piece is sewn together in the back. Symmetric, narrow square toe. Heel has never been repaired. Heel measures: 56x53x10(breast)42(neck)
238266	Soles with red pigment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle soles, outer sole and heel of stacked leather. Heavily repaired heel with wooden pegs. Heel very worn on the right side.
238267	Soles and heel. Red pigment	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Symmetric, square toe. Traces of hair under the middle sole. Heel measures: 70x65x20(breast)x40(neck)
238268	Soles and rand, red pigment	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Sock lining(from heel to waist), insole, middle sole and outer sole and rand. Symmetric and oval toe. Red colour on edge of sole preserved.
238269	Soles, woman's shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sock lining(from heel to waist), middle soles, outer sole(repaired), stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nail. Few traces of red colour. Man's shoe.
238270	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Symmetric, narrow square toe. Heel measures: 70x65x15(breast)x43(neck)
238271	Soles with cut off vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole and rands. Traces of red colour on sole edge.
238272	Soles and rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Wooden nails in outer sole. Thread preserved. Symmetric, square toe.

238273	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Vamp has been cut off. Symmetric, oval toe. Heel measures: 62x60x25(breast)x50(neck).
238274	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs(repaired). Symmetric, narrow square toe. Heel measures: 65x63x20(breast)x43(neck).
238275	Soles and heel from child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole, outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs(repaired once). Symmetric, round toe. Heel measures: 44x40x11(breast)x23(neck).
238276	Soles and vamp	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole(repaired with front piece) and vamp. Red colour on edge of sole. Suede vamp with lines of decoration. Symmetric. Toe worn off.
238277	Soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole and outer sole + rand. Symmetric, round/oval toe.
238278	Soles and heel + red pigment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and red colour. Outer sole repaired with new front piece. Symmetric, oval toe. Heel measures: 40x45x43(breast)x70(neck)
238279	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and four metal nails. Outer sole repaired. Heel repaired and very worn on the right side. Traces of stones. Symmetric, round/oval toe. Heel measures: 70x60x20(breast)x40(neck)
238280	Soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole, outer sole, heel of stacked leather with wooden pegs and metal nail. Heel very worn on the right side. Symmetric, oval toe. Heel measures: 50x50x34(breast)x60(neck).
238281	Soles with metal nail + rand	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole and part of outer sole with wooden pegs. Metal nail. Symmetric, round toe.
238282	Soles with red pigment + rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole and outer sole, rand. Wooden pegs and thread preserved. Red colour on the edges of the soles. Symmetric, rounded toe. Vamp cut off.
238283	Soles and rand with red pigment	Shoe/boot	2	Late post-medieval	Middle sole, outer sole and rand. Red colour preserved on the edges. Symmetric, Oval/pointy toe.
238284	soles and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	In sole, middle sole and outer sole, rand and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs (repaired) and metal nail. Symmetric, round toe. Heel measures: 70x62x10(breast)x32(neck)
238435	Middlesole from childshoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole. Symmetrical. Rounded toe. Two intended slashes parallel to the length of the shoe on either side across heel and waist.
238438	Middle sole from child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole from child shoe. Rounded toe. Even stitch holes. Few traces of wear. Symmetrical.
238443	Middle sole from man's shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole from man's shoe. Symmetrical. Traces of thread in the stitch holes. Oval toe. Red colour on side.
238444	Middle sole from man's shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Middle sole from man's shoe. Possibly asymmetrical. Square toe. Red colour.
238445	Shoe sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole. Symmetrical. Rough stitch holes. Pointed toe. Thread still visible.
238446	Shoe with heel and sole.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Shoe with sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs in heel and sole. Symmetrical. Rounded toe. In sole is missing. Top middle sole is worn on left side near the waist. Traces of thread visible on middle sole near heel. Outer sole from toe to waist. Wooden pegs along the edge and down the center of the sole. Multiple signs of repair. Heel measurements: 59 x 67 11 (breast) x 33 (neck). Red colour on heel and sole. Estimated number of heel stacks: 5. Estimated stack thickness: 4 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.
238520	Vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp from adult's shoe. The edge is intact with markings from binding stitches. Oval/pointed toe.

					Decoration in form of twin lines across the vamp 15 mm apart.
238526	Quarter from shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	One quarter left side. Suede side out. One hole in strap. Strap measures: Back seem: 97 mm Strap length: 59 mm Strap width: 23 mm.
238531	Quarters with heel stiffener	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Two quarters still sewn together with heel stiffener. Slightly asymmetrical straps with one hole in each. Measurements: Back seem: 88 mm. Strap length left quarter: 46 mm. Strap length right quarter: 51 mm. Strap width: 22 mm. Thickness with heel stiffener: 7 mm
238535	Vamp with toe cap	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Intact vamp from adult's shoe with toe cap. Marks from binding stitches on upper edge. Worn on right side near edge and on left side of toe. Square toe. Toe cap measurements: Length: 86 mm. Width: 118 mm
238544	Heel and sole from adult shoe.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Adult's shoe with sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Toe part of middle sole is missing. Outer sole is cut off at the toe. Heel has four metal nails (13 x 13 mm) hammered in from the top and wooden pegs hammered in with no apparent pattern. Heel measurements: 74 x 63 x 16 (breast) x 26 (neck) mm. Red colour on heel and sole. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown. Estimated stack thickness: 0-5 mm. Notes on stacks: bottom part of heel is missing. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014 Child's shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs.
238553	Child's shoe with heel and sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Symmetrical - right foot. Oval toe. Middle sole is slashed from heel to toe on left side. Outer sole is cut off at the waist. Wooden pegs around edge and in center of heel. Heel measurements: 38 x 42 x 6 (breast) x 13 (neck) mm. Red colour on heel and sole. Estimated number of heel stacks: 2. Estimated stack thickness: 5
238555	Wooden heel with leather top piece	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	Wooden heel with leather top piece with wooden pegs. Heel top measurements: 79 x 57 mm. Heel bottom measurements: 23 x 37 x 25 (breast) x 50 (neck) mm. Top piece is missing on left side.
238556	Adult's shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Adult's shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and one metal nail. Top middle sole is cut off at the waist. Second middle sole cut off before the toe. Thread still visible on middle sole around the heel. Wooden pegs in heel with no apparent pattern. One metal nail in center of heel (from top). Heel measurements: 50 mm (length) x 50 mm (width) x 45 mm (breast) x 60 mm (neck). Estimated number of heel stacks: 22? Estimated stack thickness: 2-5 mm
238773	Stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Red colour. Wooden pegs show signs of repair. Measurements: Breast: 27 mm. Neck: 40 mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: 16-17? Estimated stack thickness: 1-4 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. Many uniform stacks.
238781	Vamp from adult's mule.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp from mule. Suede side out. Oval toe. Vamp edge intact. Ornamentation in form of grooves approximately every 13 mm across the top half of the vamp (near the edge). Additional decoration?: three cuts: one in the center of the last groove towards the toe (16 mm wide), two in the groove near the edge towards either side of the shoe. (left cut: 12 mm, right cut: 26 mm). Marks from binding stitches visible along the edge.

238792	Vamp from adult's shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Vamp from adult shoe. Oval toe. Worn through at the toe and on left side.</p> <p>Vamp extension cut of - as well as other pieces near the edge of the vamp.</p> <p>Thread visible in stitch holes. Decoration in form of pin size holes along the sides and across the toe about 15 mm apart.</p> <p>Left shoe with fragmented sole and stacked leather heel. Toe part of middle sole is missing. Thread still visible in stitch holes.</p> <p>Outer sole is cut of near the waist. Decoration on sole in form of two eye shaped markings on either side of a thin line cut down the middle of the sole.</p> <p>Also a thin line cut across the first line at a right angle just before the sole is cut of. Heel measurements: 52 (length) x 48 (width) x 45 (breast) x 81 (neck) mm. Wooden pegs show signs of repair. One metal nail hammered in from the top. Diameter: 10 mm. Red colour on heel and sole. Estimated number of heel stacks: 28. Estimated stack thickness: 1-6 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.</p> <p>Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p>
238813	Shoe with sole and stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Vamp from shoe. One small fragment from right side seem in the bag.</p> <p>Rounded toe. Worn through at the toe. Suede side out. Vamp extension is cut off. Markings from binding stitches still visible at side seems.</p> <p>Left shoe with sole, rand and stacked leather heel. Beside the four parts of the shoe that are present, there are also four small fragments. Toe part of middle sole is missing.</p> <p>Part of rand is present: heel part and right front part. Thread still visible in heel part of rand. Front part of outer sole is missing.</p> <p>Heel measurements: 48 x 57 x 28 (breast) x 50 (neck).</p> <p>Wooden pegs in center, around edge and in between. Two metal nails hammered in from the top. Red colour on heel and sole.</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 13-15</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2-3 mm</p> <p>Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p> <p>Middle and outer sole from adult left shoe.</p> <p>Rounded toe. Middle sole has even and closely spaces stitch holes. Thread is still visible primarily around the heel.</p>
238832	Vamp from shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Center of the heel part of the outer sole has been cut out and back end of outer sole has been cut of approximately 13 mm from the back of the shoe. All wooden pegs have been removed.</p> <p>No traces of repair on the outer sole.</p> <p>Red colour on the side at the heel part of the sole.</p> <p>Leather sole from childshoe with few traces of wear.</p> <p>Narrowly spaced even stitch holes in middle and outer sole.</p> <p>Possible traces of thread.</p> <p>Right quarter from leather shoe. Suede side out - two layers?</p> <p>Measures: Back seem: 72 mm. Heel seem: 67 mm. Strap length: 50 mm</p> <p>Strap width: 18 mm</p> <p>Left shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Rounded toe. Original stitch holes are even and closely spaced. Outer sole is worn and shows mutiple signs of repair with additional pieces of leather on the left side and wooden pegs on both the right and left side of the shoe. One repair on the left side is made with a piece of an outer sole where the stitch holes are still visible along the edge near the center of the shoe. Heel measurements: 46 x 46 x 13 (breast) x 24 (neck)</p> <p>Heel shows multiple signs of repair with no apparant pattern in the placement of the wooden pegs and two metal nails in the left side of the shoe. Estimated number of heel stacks: 6. Estimated stack thickness:</p>
238857	Shoe with sole, rand and stacked heel	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
239617	Shoe with middle and outer sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
239630	Sole from childshoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
239643	Left quarter from leather shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
239655	Shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

2-4 mm. Notes on stacks: Only few traces of stacks being split across due to waterlogging.

239660	Shoe with soles, rand and heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Leather shoe with inner, middle and outer sole as well as rand and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Also the vamp and quarters have been cut off, but the lower part of these parts are still attached to the shoe, and string is visible and in some places still holding the shoe together.</p> <p>(when I lifted the shoe, the vamp part from the left side of the shoe fell out and the string was visible. Inner sole with pointed toe, sole still attached to the shoe. Middle sole has oval toe and is only visible from the outside.</p> <p>Rand is intact on the left side of the shoe but missing on the front part of the right side. Rand is intact on the heel part of the shoe.</p> <p>Traces of ornamentation in form of a double lined cross on the waist of the outer sole. Two layers of leather under the outer sole cut of just before the waist and attached with wooden pegs across the shoe as well as with string around the edge of the shoe. String holes are uneven and wide apart. Heel measurements: 58 x 53 x 8 (breast) x 40 (neck) mm. Multiple holes in the center of the heel (+15) as well as wooden pegs around the edge of the heel indicates that part of the heel is missing.</p> <p>Red colour on heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm. Notes on stacks: Bottom stacks are missing. Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.</p> <p>Perforated piece of leather wrapped around a bundle of wool.</p> <p>The Leather piece has a rhombic shape being 212 mm long and 127 mm wide at one and 72 mm wide at the other. The longest side of the rhombe has marks from binding stitches, the side across from this appears to be cut of at a right angle from the two short sides.</p> <p>The leather is perforated in relatively paralel lines 25-30 mm as well as about 80 mm from either of the short sides.</p> <p>The wool has a square form from being wrapped in the leather.</p> <p>Leather outer sole with rand and quarter.</p> <p>The sole has a pointed toe.</p> <p>Rand and additional piece of leather (reinforcement?) still visible at the tip of the toe. Thread still intact.</p> <p>Outer sole attaced with wooden pegs around the side as well as with thread in groove. Outer sole is cut of before the waist. Stitch holes along the edge.</p> <p>Sole measurements: 140 mm (length) x 70 mm (width) x 12 mm (thickness including rand and additional leather)</p> <p>Botton part of quarter is cut of. One hole in the strap.</p> <p>Quarter measurements: 101 mm (bottom length) 42 mm (back seem) 52 mm (strap length) 25 mm (strap width) 3 mm (thickness)</p>
241512	Piece of leather wrapping bundle of wool	Undefined	1	Post medieval	<p>The leather is perforated in relatively paralel lines 25-30 mm as well as about 80 mm from either of the short sides.</p> <p>The wool has a square form from being wrapped in the leather.</p> <p>Leather outer sole with rand and quarter.</p> <p>The sole has a pointed toe.</p> <p>Rand and additional piece of leather (reinforcement?) still visible at the tip of the toe. Thread still intact.</p> <p>Outer sole attaced with wooden pegs around the side as well as with thread in groove. Outer sole is cut of before the waist. Stitch holes along the edge.</p> <p>Sole measurements: 140 mm (length) x 70 mm (width) x 12 mm (thickness including rand and additional leather)</p> <p>Botton part of quarter is cut of. One hole in the strap.</p> <p>Quarter measurements: 101 mm (bottom length) 42 mm (back seem) 52 mm (strap length) 25 mm (strap width) 3 mm (thickness)</p>
241533	Leather sole and quarter	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Leather middle sole. Pointed toe.</p>
241543	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Consists of stacked soles.</p>
241545	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>17 Stacked soles and heel.</p>
241546	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

241547	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241548	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole with stacked heel (with wooden nails)
241550	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 120x80x3mm quarter: 80x60x3mm
241554	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	2 soles from child shoes. One with stacked heel. The largest one measures 140x50x3mm 2 soles from adult shoes. One with iron nail. The largest one measures 225x75x3mm
241566	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole with stacked heel.
241567	Leather sole part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather sole part.
241568	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241572	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241573	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241574	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
241575	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241576	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
241577	Leather glove fragment	Glove	1	Post medieval	
241578	Leather deco. strap(?)		1	Post medieval	Decorative strap on(?) Clover of four with two straps.
241579	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242165	Leather quarters	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	2 quarters sown into one piece.
242166	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Male shoe consisting of 4 stacked soles and a stacked heel
242167	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measuring 250x85x8mm
242170	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	25	Post medieval	14 sole fragments (one from a child shoe). The largest fragments measuring: 255x95x5mm 4 stacked heel fragments (with wooden pegs). The largest fragments measuring: 260x85x15mm 4 rand fragments. The largest fragments measuring: 240x15x7mm 2 vamp fragments (one with four holes for attaching buckles). The largest fragments measuring: 170x105x1mm 1 heel fragment (with traces of red pigment): 40x40x10mm
242189	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with sole. Metal nails.
242193	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	1 vamp: 230x120x5mm 2 quarters. The largest one measuring: 145x70x2mm
242194	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with sole. Traces of red paint.
242211	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	63	Post medieval	27 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 205x20x5mm 20 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 230x70x5mm 5 toe fragments. The largest one measuring 100x55x2mm 4 stacked heels. The largest one measuring 140x70x3mm 3 fragments from wooden heels. The largest one measuring 80x25x20mm 3 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 260x90x20mm 1 stacked heel/ soles: 260x70x40mm 4 stacked heel/ soles with wooden and iron nails. The largest one measuring 255x80x65mm 4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 260x90x5mm
242303	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	2 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 180x70x10mm 1 stacked soles/ toe cap/ rands: 185x110x20mm

1 vamp with linear incisions: 100x100x2mm

242357	Vamp with toe holes from hammertoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp with square toe and inner reinforcement, toe cap. Vamp edge is worn away. Two slit holes where the toes have been. Might be due to making room for hammertoes. Date second half 17th century.
242359	Shoe, mule of vamp, sole and heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Mule with vamp, insole, middle sole, outer sole and heel of stacked leather. Insole measured. Round, oval toe. The vamp edge is cut off. Slash cut in to the side of the vamp where a bunion might have been. This slash has later been repaired. Sewn together. Modified shoe, second hand. Sloping heel neck. Height 58 mm. Date 17th century.
242416	Man's shoe with red color on heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Man's shoe with wide square toe. Sock lining in the heel area of the insole. Middle sole and outer soles plus repairs. Wooden heel. Height 36 mm. Heel covered with leather. Edge of soles are red. Date last quarter of the 17th century.
242428	Suede ladies' mule or shoe	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Suede vamp with pointed toe. Vamp edge cut off. Might have trace of bunion hole. Insole, middle sole and outer sole. Covering breast of wooden heel. Insole measured. Heel measures 5 cm in height. Date After 1650 and before 1750.
242429	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe. Round toe. Straps for ribbon. Stacked heel. Date 17th century
241570	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 sole: 210x70x7mm 1 stacked heel: 80x60x30mm
242288	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 stacked soles with traces of red colour: 230x90x20mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails and with traces of red colour: 65x55x25mm
242370	Upper from child shoe with textile	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Upper, vamp and quarters from a child shoe. Round toe. One layer of leather with textile on the outside. Could be wool. Consist of two long narrow straps, large holes at the side seams and the vamp being a third narrow strap in the middle. Date first half of the 17th century.
227909	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Fragment from a leather shoe. The heel part of s sole. The heel is made of stacked leather with traces of one wooden peg. Very worn. From sieving 21.11.2012. PM 59917.
227956	Leather production waste	Production waste	8	Post medieval	8 fragments from production waste: One fragment from a plaited button. 30,2x30,2x20mm Two fragments from soles. The largest one measures 100,7x70,1x2mm Five off cuts. A medium sized one measures 70x20,6x3mm From sieving 21.11.2012. PM 59918.
228663	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	7	Early post-medieval	Shoe with a vamp, rand, insole and middle sole with a round toe and very narrow waist(28mm for the middle sole and only 15mm for the insole). Part of a low, stacked leather heel with small wooden pegs. The vamp extension has been cut away. The vamp has two holes in the middle for fastening(ribbon/string). The toe i worn. Quartes are gone.
229724	Leather soles,	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	4 sole fragements. The largest one is measured and is also stacked.
241648	Leather frags.	Undefined	2		2 rim(?) fragments, both circular shaped. The largest one measured. Purpose unknown.
241684	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 rand fragment. The largest one measures 170x10x5mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs: 50x50x20mm
241687	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 175x90x8mm 2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 150x20x5mm
242153	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242154	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	5 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 250x85x3mm 2 rand fragments. The largest one measuring:

					140x10x4mm
242155	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	8 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 200x70x5mm 1 stacked sole with wooden nails : 230x80x25mm 1 heel with wooden core and nails: 70x60x15mm
242157	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 190x80x3mm 1 stacked heel: 60x60x20mm
242230	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	1 sole fragment: 140x80x4mm 1 heel fragment: 60x60x10mm 1 wooden heel fragment: 60x60x20mm
229748	Leather sole fragm.,	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	One sole fragment from a stacked heel.
241667	Leather belt(?) frags.	Belt	1	Post medieval	The largest one measured
229779	Leather quarter frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 quarter fragments. The largest one measured
241582	leather production waste	Production waste	214		214 production waste fragments. A random fragment measured.
241598	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241599	Leather quarter	Strap	1	Post medieval	
241655	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	4 sole fragments. One from child shoe. The largest one measures 140x55x55mm 2 stacked heel fragments with both wooden pegs and iron nails. The largest one measures 90x65x15mm 2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 155x15x5mm
242149	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	8 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 270x100x4mm 1 heel with wooden nails: 145x75x25mm 1 quarter: 175x100x3mm
242150	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	35	Post medieval	20 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 230x90x5mm 12 rand fragments. The largest one measuring: 200x20x5mm 1 heel with wooden nails: 110x70x15mm 1 vamp: 130x55x2mm 1 buckle rim with two holes: 160x25x2mm
242151	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	17 Stacked leather soles.
242291	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	1 stacked soles: 220x80x20mm 1 sole fragment: 80x40x3mm 1 vamp fragment wqith button holes: 160x135x3mm From the same shoe. Leather inner and middle sole with fragment of outer sole still attached. Rounded toe on separate inner sole. Inner sole is complete but worn through under the toes and at the ball of the foot. Middle sole has rounded/square toe and is worn through just before the waiste. Heel part of middle sole has been torn of.
241522	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Evenly spaces thread holes in middle sole, in some places it appears there are two lines. Toe part of outer sole still intact and attached to the middle sole with wooden pegs and possibly thread as traces of a groove visible on the right side of the sole. Inner sole measurements: 237 mm (length) x 83 mm (width). Middle sole measurements: 180 mm (length) x 92 mm (width).
241658	Leather off cut	Off cuts	1	Post medieval	

237526	Leather parts misc	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	<p>Six leather parts: 1 vamp/ tow/ rand: 162x98x30mm 1 sole/ rand: 138x55x6mm 1 sole/ rand/ wooden peg: 240x99x10mm 1 sole: 188x74x4mm double layered glove(?) with finger hole: 280x200x3mm 1 shoe (sole and vamp): 235x115x55mm Note! All of these leather parts have not been washed. 9 leather shoe fragments, probably from the same shoe: 3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x75x4mm 3 stacked sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x90x20mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 160x120x3mm 1 stacked heel: 80x55x20mm</p>
242282	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	<p>3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x75x4mm 3 stacked sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x90x20mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 160x120x3mm 1 stacked heel: 80x55x20mm</p>
229772	Leather sole fragms.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>3 sole fragments. The largest one measured.</p>
237523	Leather heels	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Two stacked heels with iron pegs/ nails. The largest one measured. Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and large metal nail and parts of middle and outer sole intact. Toe part of shoe is missing. Thread holes in fragmented middle sole are large and uneven. Ornamentation in form of leaf pattern on bottom of outer sole. Holes from wooden pegs at the edge of the outer sole (just before the waiste). Multiple wooden pegs and at least two large metal nails in stacked heel. Top neck part of heel is fragmented. Heel measurements: 60 mm (length) x 65 mm (width) x 14 mm (breast) x 18 mm (neck). Red colour on heel. Category B. Estimated number of heel stacks: 7. Estimated stack thickness: 2-5 mm. Notes on stacks: Heavily decayed. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p>
241469	Stacked leather heel with parts of sole	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	<p>Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and a large metal nail. Wooden pegs and metal nail are visible at the top of the heel sticking out about 10 mm. Two holes from missing wooden pegs are seen at the breast of the heel. Multiple stacks are missing from the neck of the heel. Stacks are of varying thickness between one and four mm (the top stack). Measurements: 44 mm (length) x 49 mm (width) x 31 mm (breast) x 35 mm (neck) Top length: 68 mm Top width: 61 mm Estimated number of heel stacks: unknown Estimated stack thickness: 1-4 mm Notes on stacks: Top stacks are missing. Up to 10 mm of wooden pegs are visible indicating the original height of the heel. Leather sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Toe part of soles have been cut of just before the waiste. Due to decay it is difficult to distinguish between middle and outer sole. Evenly distributed thread holes visible on heel part. In some parts two lines of holes are visible. Wooden pegs still in place under the waiste. Stacked leather heel has multiple wooden pegs in no apparant order, sign of one or more repairs. Red colour on the heel. Heel measurements: 59 mm (length) x 51 mm (width) x 26 mm (breast) x 48 mm (neck) Also two fragments of sole or heel stack, possibly from this shoe. Estimated number of heel stacks: 8-9. Estimated stack thickness: 3-5 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.</p>
241526	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Measurements: 44 mm (length) x 49 mm (width) x 31 mm (breast) x 35 mm (neck) Top length: 68 mm Top width: 61 mm Estimated number of heel stacks: unknown Estimated stack thickness: 1-4 mm Notes on stacks: Top stacks are missing. Up to 10 mm of wooden pegs are visible indicating the original height of the heel. Leather sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Toe part of soles have been cut of just before the waiste. Due to decay it is difficult to distinguish between middle and outer sole. Evenly distributed thread holes visible on heel part. In some parts two lines of holes are visible. Wooden pegs still in place under the waiste. Stacked leather heel has multiple wooden pegs in no apparant order, sign of one or more repairs. Red colour on the heel. Heel measurements: 59 mm (length) x 51 mm (width) x 26 mm (breast) x 48 mm (neck) Also two fragments of sole or heel stack, possibly from this shoe. Estimated number of heel stacks: 8-9. Estimated stack thickness: 3-5 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.</p>
241520	Shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	<p>Measurements: 44 mm (length) x 49 mm (width) x 31 mm (breast) x 35 mm (neck) Top length: 68 mm Top width: 61 mm Estimated number of heel stacks: unknown Estimated stack thickness: 1-4 mm Notes on stacks: Top stacks are missing. Up to 10 mm of wooden pegs are visible indicating the original height of the heel. Leather sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Toe part of soles have been cut of just before the waiste. Due to decay it is difficult to distinguish between middle and outer sole. Evenly distributed thread holes visible on heel part. In some parts two lines of holes are visible. Wooden pegs still in place under the waiste. Stacked leather heel has multiple wooden pegs in no apparant order, sign of one or more repairs. Red colour on the heel. Heel measurements: 59 mm (length) x 51 mm (width) x 26 mm (breast) x 48 mm (neck) Also two fragments of sole or heel stack, possibly from this shoe. Estimated number of heel stacks: 8-9. Estimated stack thickness: 3-5 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.</p>

241521	Leather sole with waist string	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Two or more layers of sole with additional reinforcements and a piece of leather string attached under the waist, about 60 mm sticking out. Rounded toe with metal nail at the very tip of the toe. Top layer of sole badly worn or decayed. Part of the rand at the left edge visible. Wooden pegs are sticking out of this sole and also two more metal nails. Soles appear to have been cut off just after the waist. Outer sole has at least two reinforcements attached with wooden pegs both along the edge and in the center of the reinforcement. One covers the ball of the foot, the other covers the waist and has the leather string sticking through it. In this reinforcement there is also another hole, possibly from a wooden peg or another leather string. 1 sole fragment: 155x80x5mm 1 square toe piece: 75x75x2mm 1 sole with stacked heel, which has traces of red paint: 240x75x40mm 6 fragments from a sole/ heel. Stacked and with wooden nails. A large lump of metal waste attached to the sole. Very fragile. 8 sole fragments. The largest one measures 210x100x10mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 190x90x2mm 2 stacked heels, one with some of the sole preserved and with iron nails. 150x80x40mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs.
241704	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Man's shoe. Middle sole, outer sole and stacked heel, straight breast and neck, completely D shaped. Middle sole measured. Outer sole shows sign of wear on both sides of the sole. Heel worn. Height of heel 32 mm. Date second half of 17th century.
229735	Leather shoe,	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
241679	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	Ladies' mule with double layered vamp with straight edge, sock lining in the heel area, insole, middle sole, stacked heel. Insole measured. Pointed toe. Layer of hair underneath the sock lining. Date 17th century - second half 17th century.
241702	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 square shaped toe piece.
242354	Man's shoe, sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Insole, middle sole, outer sole and stacked heel. Round toe. Decorative slashes underneath outer sole. D shaped heel with red colour. Has a lot of wear on the right side of heel. has been repaired. Insole measured.
241643	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 185x100x5mm 1 rounded toe piece: 95x50x2mm
242350	Mule with hair lining and stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Triangular piece of leather with traces of binding stitches on two sides and larger holes on the third side.
241676	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 vamp: 220x130x2mm 1 sole fragment: 210x100x10mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 180x85x40mm Probably from the same shoe.
242356	Sole and stacked heel with red	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	21 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 120x100x5mm 6 off-cuts/ production waste. The largest one measuring 200x7x3mm 4 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 140x100x3mm 1 quarter fragment: 145x85x3mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 95x70x20mm 20 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 265x70x5mm 12 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 215x15x5mm 3 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 250x170x3mm
241675	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Short sleeved. Thumb missing.
241534	Leather		1	Post medieval	
241552	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	
242244	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	33	Post medieval	
242245	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	35	Post medieval	
242294	Leather glove	Glove	1	Post	

	fragment			medieval	
241699	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with wooden pegs + soles.
242351	Mule with red colour on heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Ladie's mule with red colour on stacked heel. Insole, middle sole, outer sole, rand and stacked heel. Insole measured. Pointed toe. 4 cm high heel. Heel repaired. Outer sole worn. Hole in the middle of the sole. Date second half 17th century.
227931	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	256	Post medieval	256 leather off cuts from shoe making. A medium sized fragment measured. From sieving 05.12.2012. PM 68759. A man's shoe with outer soles, middle sole and insole + rands, bottom of the vamp and quarters, stacked leather heel. The toe is narrow square. Stacked heel has wooden pegs in the bottom of the heel and three large metal nails in the top, penetrating the insole. The bottom of the heel also has small stones. The vamp and quarters are cut off, and there do not seem to be a side seem, so perhaps this is the bottom of a boot. The vamp consist of two thick layers + reinforcements. The quarters/back has a back seem and also here reinforcements, which is needed in a heavy boot. The outer sole consist of two parts, which is sewn together in the middle/at the arch, and wooden pegs at the edge. The outer sole has a repair/new sole part. The heel has been repaired with new layers and new pegs. Heel measures: L: 80mm x >W: 80mm x H: 55mm Insole: W: 80mm x L: 280mm.
227976	Leather shoe/boot with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	
237477	Leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather shoe heel with wooden pegs
237569	Leather frags. misc.	Shoe/boot	229	Post medieval	229 leather fragments of various sizes: 211 off-cuts. The largest measuring 133x55x4mm 6 vamp/ rand fragments. The largest measuring 118x58x3mm 11 sole fragments. The largest measuring 185x79x3mm 1 top piece: 36x27x5mm From sieving 05.12.2012. PM 68759. Outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Possibly left shoe. Outer sole is cut off just before the waist and has closely distributed holes around the edge both across the sole and along the edge of the shoe. Holes are of uneven size. Four - possibly five - wooden pegs are visible through the outer sole on heel part of sole. 16 mm of the outer sole has been cut off from the back (neck part). Multiple wooden pegs in heel along the edge and in the center. Closely spaced. Heel measurements: 67 (length) x 68 (width) x 40 (breast) x 47 (neck). Red colour on heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: 11-12 Estimated stack thickness: 4-6 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. Wooden heel with traces of heavy wear. Left side is almost completely worn down. One hole in the right side of the breast about 1,5 mm in diameter. Heel measurements: 89 mm (top length) x 61 mm (top width) x 39 mm (breast) x 33 mm (neck). Bottom length: 25 mm. Bottom width: not possible to measure
241499	Stacked leather heel with outer sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 stacked heel: 90x80x32mm 1 stacked sole: 285x100x15mm
241537	Wooden heel from shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Consists of multiple stacked soles.
241544	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 sole fragments: The largest one measures 250x72x4mm
241549	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 quarter: 280x90x2mm 1 vamp: 190x190x2mm
241551	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 140x90x50mm 1 vamp fragment: 120x100x5mm 1 sole fragment: 180x60x5mm
241586	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	
241595	Leather shoe fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather sole with rand preserved.
241596	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post	Leather sole with rand and stacked heel. The heel is

			medieval	ca. 60mm high.
241600	Leather glove?	Glove	2 Post medieval	Two glove(?) fragments. The largest one measured. Very worn and very fragile, but seems to have the tip of a finger part preserved.
242247	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	2 Post medieval	
242279	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8 Post medieval	8 leather shoe fragments, probably from the same shoe: 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x80x10mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 200x130x3 2 quarter fragments. The largest one measuring 140x80x5mm 1 toe cap fragment: 70x50x3mm 1 stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with traces of red colour: 120x60x40mm
242289	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	Stacked heel/ sole and rands. Iron nails.
242293	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3 Post medieval	1 stacked soles: 225x80x15mm 1 vamp (double layered): 160x110x5mm 1 sole fragment: 190x45x5mm From the same shoe.
241525	Soles and heel from leather shoe	Shoe/boot	6 Post medieval	One heel in two parts and four whole or fragmented soles. Some parts may be from the same shoe. Inner sole no 1: Complete inner sole with an imprint on the bottom, that matches the cut down the middle of a fragmented middle sole (no 1). Inner sole has oval toe and suede side up. Measurements: 210 mm (length) x 69 mm (width) x 4 mm (thickness). Inner sole no 2. Toe part of sole has been torn of so only waist and heel part is visible. Similar to inner sole no 1: oval toe and also has suede side up. Measurements: 107 mm (length) x 54 mm (width) x 3 mm (thickness). Middle sole no 1: Rounded toe, one cut down the middle of the sole starting 20 mm from the tip of the toe and continuing all the way down to the breast, where the heel part has been torn/worn of. Measurements: 156 mm (length) x 85 mm (width) x 5 mm (thickness) Fragment of toe part of shoe with part of rand and at least three layers of soles: Also possibly part of the vamp still intact. Form is not similar to the other middle sole. Rounded toe, what appears to be a middle sole is cut of diagonally across the shoe and has thread holes along the cut of edge. Multiple wooden pegs in the outer sole as well as a groove for stitching, but no thread visible. Measurements: 138 mm (length) x 74 mm (width). Stacked leather heel: Most of the wooden pegs are missing. The heel is splitting two. Signs of heavy wear on the bottom where stacks may be missing. Measurements: 51 mm (length) x 46 mm (width) x 12 mm (breast) x 20 mm (neck). Top length: 63 mm. Top width: 53 mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: 5. Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm Notes on stacks: Heel appear to be of a construction similar to FO241513. Marks from wooden pegs but none are visible. Also impressions in the leather around the side of the heel.
229714	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	Leather sole fragment. The toe part.
225110	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	2 Post medieval	Two fragments from a leather shoe (the largest fragment measured): A toe cap from under vamp. Part of sole with heel preserved. The heel is made of stacked leather with wooden pegs.
228703	Leather slipper/mule	Shoe/boot	4 Late post-medieval	Girls slipper/mule with vamp, rand, insole, middle sole and outer sole. Vamp has a pointed toe and concave edge.
228706	Leather mule/slipper	Shoe/boot	2 Late post-medieval	An original mule/slipper a thick edgefolded edge, insole, middle sole and outer sole. The toe is slightly pointed/rounded and is slightly worn. The vamp edge has insided decorative pattern. Wooden pegs in sole.

241539	Child shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	<p>Middle sole, additional reinforcement or part of outer sole and stacked leather heel with multiple wooden pegs. All from one or two child shoes.</p> <p>Middle sole has pointed toe, heavy traces of wear or decay under the ball of the foot. One heel stack attached to the sole, oblong holes are visible in the center of this in no apparant order. Middle sole measurements under 'Attributes'. Reinforcement piece/part of outer sole is from the toe of the shoe and has a few small pieces of leather on top of it. The reinforcement has a groove around the edge for stitching as well as holes for wooden pegs (one still in place) along the diagonal edge.</p> <p>Measurements: 91 mm (length) x 41 mm (width) x 86 mm (diagonal) x 3-4 mm (thickness). Stacked leather heel may be missing one or more layers on the top. Multiple wooden pegs at the bottom in no apparant order. Heel measurements: 43 mm (length) x 40 mm (width) x 11 mm (breast) x 12 mm (neck). A few other very small unidentified fragments are in the bag. Estimated number of heel stacks: 5. Estimated stack thickness: 2-3 mm. Notes on stacks: Few signs of stacks being split across due to waterlogging.</p> <p>Leather shoe with rand and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Rounded toe. Possibly left shoe.</p> <p>Middle sole is has large thread holes about 10 mm apart. About four large metal nails visible on the heel part. Additional sole(s?) under this also has large holes from stitching or wooden pegs.</p> <p>Rand still intact on the left side of the toe part of the shoe.</p> <p>Additional piece of leather between the rand and the outer sole.</p>
241528	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Outer sole attached with wooden pegs, two are still in place.</p> <p>Outer sole is cut of just before the waiste. Thread holes visible along the edge as well as on the outer piece of leather under the waiste.</p> <p>Stacked leather heel has large wooden pegs along the edge and in the center as well as some smaller pegs in between.</p> <p>Heel measurements: 65 (length) x 58 (width) x 29 (breast) x 44 (neck) mm.</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 13?</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 3-6 mm</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Stacks appear clearly distinguishable. Two leather soles, one is complete, one is fragmented.</p> <p>Sole no 1: Inner sole. Edges have been trimmed. Judging from the stitch holes the sude side might be turned up.</p>
241529	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Measurements: 193 mm (length) x 71 mm (width) x 4 mm (thickness).</p> <p>Sole no 2: Middle sole. Toe part is missing, cloosely set, relatively large stitch holes about 3-4 mm in diameter.</p> <p>Measurements: 165 mm (length) x 64 mm (width) x 1 mm (thickness).</p>
237524	Leather off-cut	Off cuts	1	Post medieval	Large leather off-cut (?). Rounded at the edge.
229787	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
229711	Leather vamp frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
229759	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
237472	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	<p>Five small fragments from a leather sole. The largest fragment measured.</p> <p>From sieving 08.07.2013. No PM number.</p>

241538	Leather inner and outer sole	Shoe/boot	2	Early post medieval	<p>Leather inner and outer sole.</p> <p>Inner sole has oval toe and distinct marks from stitching, that are placed under the sole about 6 mm from the edge and in a groove about 12-14 mm from the edge. At the heel, the leather is worn through so that the groove goes all the way through the leather. On the rest of the sole the marks from the stitches are visible on the top of the sole, but the holes have not gone through.</p> <p>Inner sole measurements (middle sole measurements under 'Attributes'): 227 mm (length) x 78 mm (width) x 1,5 mm (thickness).</p> <p>Outer sole has rounded toe. It is fragmented at the edge by the waist and worn at the toe. Large holes visible at the edge, where it is still intact.</p> <p>Groove for stitching as well as few wooden pegs are visible at the bottom of the sole. From shoe type that is seen in the period between the turn shoe technique and the fully developed welted shoe technique. Typical for the 1500s and first half of the 1600s</p> <p>Two leather sole fragments. One with iron nail. The largest one measured. Asymmetrical sole from a turn shoe that could be from the 1400s/ or beginning of 1500s.</p> <p>1 sole fragment: 140x70x3mm</p> <p>6 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 220x100x2mm</p> <p>6 small fragment probably from shoes. The largest one measured.</p>
241553	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Medieval	
241580	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Medieval	
241609	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	
241611	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241610	Leather fragm. undefined	Undefined	1		
241624	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	<p>6 vamp(?) fragments. The largest one measures 70x40x3mm</p> <p>3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 110x40x5mm</p> <p>2 rim/ strap fragments. The largest one measures 130x40x2mm</p> <p>A lump of leather. Badly preserved. Purpose unknown.</p>
241625	Leather scrap, undefined	Undefined	1		
241612	Leather shoe fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241613	Leather frags.	Undefined	1		
210061	Book cover with decoration	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	<p>Two leather fragments, undefined. The largest one measured.</p> <p>Right half of a leather book cover with impressed decoration in form of lines along the sides and a flower/plant in the middle. In the middle of the right edge, there is a hole from a buckle.</p> <p>Woman's glove with decoration stitching and impressed decoration below the thumb in shape of a heart. Thumb piece is missing and part of the shaft is cut off.</p> <p>The three middle fingers are equally long!</p> <p>Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from January 2013.</p>
210083	Leather glove	Glove	1	Post medieval	
237546	Leather frags. misc.	Shoe/boot	156	Post medieval	<p>156 leather fragments of various sizes:</p> <p>102 off-cuts: The largest measuring 370x48x1,5mm</p> <p>32 shoe soles: The largest measuring 75x65x2mm</p> <p>14 shoe rands: The largest measuring 160x17x3mm</p> <p>1 toe cap: 90x55x1,5mm</p> <p>1 rim with button hole: 25x17x2mm</p> <p>From sieving 04.04.2012. PM 115580.</p>
237553	Leather frags. misc.	Shoe/boot	92	Post medieval	<p>92 leather fragments of various sizes:</p> <p>2 stacked heels. The largest measuring 60x50x30mm</p> <p>1 book cover fragment (?). 106x100x1,5mm</p> <p>30 off-cuts. The largest measuring 177x22x3mm</p> <p>33 sole fragments. Some with wooden pegs. The largest measuring 155x102x7mm</p> <p>14 rand fragments. The largest measuring 150x15x5mm</p> <p>2 rim fragments with button holes. The largest measuring 220x16x3mm</p> <p>10 vamp fragments or the like. The largest measuring</p>

142x87x4mm

From sieving 22.11.2012. PM 120533.

240865	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
240929	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and small part of outer sole in place. Outer sole has small, but unevenly distributed thread holes. Outer sole is cut off just before the waist - large thread holes along the cut off edge, approximately three mm in diameter. Outer heel part of outer sole is also cut off. Heel has multiple wooden pegs. Heel measurements: 65 mm (length) x 56 mm (width) x 24 mm (breadth) x 35 mm (neck). Red colour on heel. Category B. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown. Estimated stack thickness: 3 mm. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014 Inner and middle sole of leather shoe as well as part of the rand.
241468	Stacked leather heel with part of sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Most likely right shoe. Inner sole has pointed toe. Inner sole measurements: 213 mm (length) x 59 mm (width) x 4 mm (thickness) Thread still visible in stitch holes along the edge on the bottom of the inner sole. Stitch holes appear evenly distributed and sized. Rand is preserved on left side of toe part of shoe. Rand attached to middle sole with wooden pegs as well as thread. Middle sole measurements are documented under 'Attributes'. Oval toe on middle sole. Signs of wear on right side of toe part of middle sole. Heel part of middle sole has evenly distributed and closely spaced small holes with thread still visible. Red colour visible on left side of middle sole on heel part.
241501	leather sole and part of rand	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Middle sole. Rounded toe. Thread holes around the edge both large and small - larger and possibly two rows around the toe part, smaller and very narrowly spaced around the heel. Fragment of wooden peg in the middle of the heel part. Holes after multiple other wooden pegs in the heel part. Child leather shoe with stacked leather heel. Inner sole is separated. Square toe on inner sole. Inner sole measurements: 152 mm (length) x 48 mm (width) x 3 mm (thickness). Holes along the center of the inner sole from toe to neck. Also two small holes on either side of the inner sole above the waist. Thread holes evenly spaced about 5 mm apart. Part of the rand still intact on left side of shoe above the waist. Middle and outer sole has rounded toe. Wooden pegs visible through the middle sole as well as holes probably from missing wooden pegs. Additional piece of leather covers the outer sole from toe to waist. Attached with wooden pegs. Wooden pegs in center of heel as well as in a circular pattern around the edge. Heel measurements: 40 mm (length) x 38 mm (width) x 12 mm (breadth) x 23 mm (neck). Traces of red colour on the breadth of the heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: 4-5 Estimated stack thickness: 4 mm Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging.
241502	Middle sole of leather	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241506	Child leather shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	

241510	Square leather piece with fabric knot	Undefined	1	Post medieval	<p>Square piece of leather fragmented along the edge. Fragments of flat string made of fabric attached through two holes near the edge on one side. A total of three knots on the string.</p> <p>Possibly bookbinding. Ornamentation seems to be in form of thin straight double grooves about 10 mm from the edge. Ornamentation is only partly visible. Several small holes in the center of the piece. Some cuts along the edge seem deliberate. Both corners at the side, where the string is, have been cut off diagonally giving this side the shape of a modern envelope.</p> <p>Leather vamp from shoe with toe cap. Suede side out. Oval toe.</p> <p>Vamp is perforated with stitch holes across the toe about 28 mm from the tip of the vamp. Thread holes along the sides about 11 mm apart. Some near the waist of the shoe are big, about 7 mm in diameter. The tongue of the vamp has been cut off with multiple uneven cuts.</p> <p>Toe cap still in placed attached to the vamp with one or two wooden pegs at the tip of the toe.</p> <p>Additional piece of leather (reinforcement?) with stitch holes along one edge and trimmed to paper thin at the opposite edge. Measurements: 104 mm x 22 mm.</p>
241515	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Stacked leather soles from same shoe.</p> <p>11 sole fragments, - some with wooden pegs. The largest one measures 260x100x15mm</p> <p>16 rand fragments. The largest one measures 255x20x7mm</p> <p>2 heel fragments. The largest one measures 70x50x2mm</p> <p>2 toe fragments, - one square and one rounded. The largest one measures 100x65x5mm</p> <p>5 rand fragments. The largest one measures 150x15x5mm</p> <p>4 heel fragments. The largest one measures 120x65x10mm</p> <p>3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 140x80x2mm</p> <p>1 vamp fragment: 140x90x3mm</p> <p>1 rim fragment: 115x20x1mm</p> <p>8 rand fragments. The largest one measures 140x7x5mm</p>
241571	Leather shoe with maggots	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>5 sole fragments. The largest one measures 170x80x3mm</p> <p>2 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 120x75x2mm</p> <p>3 stacked heels with wooden pegs The smallest one has traces of red paint. another one has part of the sole preserved. The largest one measures 80x70x40mm</p> <p>1 sole complete: 260x70x5mm</p>
241619	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	31	Post medieval	<p>Stacked heel with wooden pegs and with part of sole and rand preserved.</p> <p>12 sole fragments, one with large iron nail. The largest one measures 190x70x8mm</p> <p>11 rand fragments. The largest one measures 180x15x3mm</p> <p>4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 230x70x5mm</p> <p>2 quarters (both cut): The largest one measuring 210x70x5mm</p>
241626	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	<p>1 stacked heel with leather sole. Metal nails.</p> <p>1 stacked sole: 160x90x10mm</p> <p>1 quarter: 100x60x4mm</p> <p>2 fragments both with holes for buckles. The largest fragment measuring: 150x90x2mm</p> <p>5 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 200x80x4mm</p>
241627	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	15	Post medieval	<p>2 stacked heels with wooden nails and sole fragments. The largest one measuring 260x85x40mm</p> <p>2 stacked sole fragments. The largest one measuring 180x105x10mm</p>
241635	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	
241639	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241683	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	23	Post medieval	
242162	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	
242181	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242195	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	
242207	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	

					Sole fragments. The largest one measuring 260x85x2mm 8 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 250x10x5mm 4 toe fragments. The largest one measuring 170x80x3mm 3 stacked heels with sole fragments and wooden nails. The largest one measuring 270x85x35mm 3 fragments from wooden heels (one still with leather attached to it) The largest one measuring 95x60x45mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 180x110x5mm 1 shoe fragment consisting of stacked soles, vamp and toe, - all still fit together: 170x90x40mm 5 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 140x90x2mm
242210	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	37	Post medieval	2 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 100x10x5mm 1 quarter: 140x55x3mm 1 vamp fragment: 220x120x3mm 6 sole fragments. One with hair fill stuck to it. The largest one measuring 260x60x5mm 3 stacked heel/ soles. The largest one measuring 290x110x45mm 2 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 250x90x15mm 1 vamp fragment: 130x125x4mm 5 stacked heel/ soles with ironnails (one of them is a child shoe). The largest one measuring 270x95x45mm 1 sole fragment: 250x70x5mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 80x65x25mm
242226	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	Stacked heel/ soles with wooden and iron nails.
242278	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	Stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails.
242302	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	7 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails. One from child shoe, three with traces of red colour, 2 with iron nails. The largest one measuring 285x100x50mm 6 stacked soles. One with a leather knob attached. The largest one measuring 295x100x20mm 6 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 270x75x5mm 5 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 160x25x5mm 3 quarters. The largest one measuring 170x100x5mm 2 vamp fragments. One from a child shoe. The largest one measuring 180x120x5mm 1 stacked heel/ sole/ vamp fragment with traces of red colour: 210x90x30mm
242315	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Test in relation to Signe Groot Terkelsen's bachelor project. Trace of red colour on heel. Heel has been cut in half to see construction of layers and wooden pegs.
242316	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe with vamp, soles and stacked heel. Fine layers of leather. No scraps. Insole measured. Heel measures 60 L x 55 W x 40 H. Suede leather vamp. Square toe. Date last half of the 17th century Ladies' mule with double layered vamp with concave edge, sock lining in the heel area, insole, outer sole. Pointed toe. The front part of the outer sole is a repair. Attached as a two piece sole, edge - grain stitching. Heel missing. Worn at the toe. Date second half of the 17th century or first half of the 18th century.
242320	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	30	Post medieval	Outer sole, middle sole and reinforcement sole made of bark. Gelenk function too? Soles has not heel part as they have covered the breast of a wooden heel. Date could be first half 18th century.
242344	TEST Red Heel and sole	Shoe/boot	50	Post medieval	Child shoe with pointed toe, suede vamp with four holes for ribbons. Quarters missing. Insole, middle sole. Stacked heel. 37 mm high heel. Date second half of the 17th century.
242346	Man's shoe, vamp, soles and heel	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	
242362	Ladies' mule	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	
242373	Soles with bark	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242430	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	

239965	Adult shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Adult shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Square toe. Outer sole/resoling (?) is cut off just before the waist. Outer sole/resoling (?) is attached with wooden pegs along all edges. Possibly also a metal nail. Heel measurements: 68 x 69 x 15 (breast) x 35 (neck) mm. Multiple wooden pegs in heel due to repairs. Estimated number of heel stacks: 10. Estimated stack thickness: 3-4 mm. Notes on stacks: Heavily decayed. Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. The three bottom stacks are most likely repairs or corrections as the only cover the right half of the heel. Parts of leather soles from one or two shoes. Sliced middle sole (two parts) with wooden pegs in toe part. Outer sole with wooden pegs in center. Outer sole/resoling (?) with wooden peg in toe part, sole is cut off before the waist and has two hole, that match the wooden pegs in the other outer sole. The above four parts are probably from one shoe. Two smaller parts of possible middle sole, perhaps from another shoe.
239966	Parts of leather shoe	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Leather ribbon with 13 decorative tongues along one side. Along the opposite edge there are imprints from metal nails and holes for fastening. Perhaps from furniture decoration Leather shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Toe part is missing. Rand is visible on remaining part of shoe. Thread still visible. Thin sole under the rand above the outer sole. Two metal nails in heel visible through this. Also two large holes (cut) in heel part, likely from missing metal nails. Wooden pegs also visible through this layer at the waist. Outer sole has traces from stitching along the edge across the waist. Outer sole is very thick at the back of the shoe, about 8 mm. Stacked leather heel has multiple wooden pegs at the bottom. Parts of some stacks are missing at the neck of the heel. Heel measurements: 58 mm (length) x 54 mm (width) x 19 mm (breast) x 54 mm (neck). Estimated number of heel stacks: 13? Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm Notes on stacks: Heavily decayed.
241019	Leather ribbon for decoration	Undefined	1	Post medieval	4 leather soles. One with stacked heel. The largest one measured.
241536	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Large, square toe fragment.
241558	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	3 stacked heels. The largest one measures 140x70x70mm
241564	Leather glove fragm.	Glove	1	Post medieval	2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 230x65x4mm
241591	Leather shoe fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 heel with wooden interior: 95x55x30mm
241594	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Leather parts from two shoes, both consisting of soles, rands and heels. A: 230x80x20mm B: 220x95x40mm
241597	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 235x70x3mm
241620	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	3 rand fragments. The largest one measures 250x20x5mm
241622	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	1 heel with part of sole: 155x60x15mm 8 rand fragments. The largest one measures 230x10x5mm
241636	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	2 vamps fragments, one with the toe preserved. The largest one measures 150x100x10mm
241637	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 sole fragment: 160x70x3mm
241640	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Complete leather sole with pointing toe part. Soles. The largest one measures 230x80x4mm 1 quarter: 150x80x3mm 4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 230x80x2mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs and traces of red paint. + part of the sole preserved: 110x70x20mm

241697	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	3 sole fragments, one stacked: 210x100x25mm 1 stacked heel and soles: 230x80x50mm
242163	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	3 sole fragments (2 stacked and 1 with traces of red paint). The largest one measuring 235x75x10mm 2 vamp fragments (1 with holed for buckles). The largest one measuring 125x100x3mm 1 rand fragment: 240x15x8mm 5 sole fragment. The largest one measuring 180x70x5mm
242200	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	3 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 145x15x7mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 190x120x3mm 1 stacked heel: 120x60x50mm 1 belt fragment: 150x50x3mm 2 stacked heels. The largest one measuring 90x65x40mm
242263	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	1 rand fragment: 130x10x5mm 1 sole fragment: 130x65x5mm
242274	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 stacked heel/ soles (one with iron nails). The largest one measuring 290x110x45mm 1 sole fragment: 260x80x5mm
242308	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	2 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 240x80x45mm 1 stacked soles with traces of red colour: 240x80x20mm 1 sole fragment: 250x90x2mm
242334	Children's shoe, sole, heel and quarter	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Insole, middle and outer sole from child's shoe with round toe. Stacked leather heel is 4 cm high. Straight heel breast. Good condition. Not worn much. Suede leather quarter. Date around 1650.
242335	Stacked heel and part of middle sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel and part of middle sole. Heel measured. Straight heel breast and sloping neck. Red colour on right side of heel. Cross imprints on middle sole. Visible decor. Not worn much. Date 17th century
242337	Vamp with decoration	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	One layer leather vamp with decorative cuts shaped in linear and curved patterns along the edge. At the front there is a heart with two arrows crossing it plus flower branches surrounding this ornament. Pointed toe. Straight edge. Vamp from mule.
242338	Vamp, double layered	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Doubled layered vamp with concave edge from mule. Pointed toe.
242339	Child shoe, stacked heel and sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe, stacked heel and sole. Heel measured. Heel repaired with new layers and a metal nail from the insole and down through the heel. Trace of red colour. Date 17th or 18th century
242340	Ladies mule, vamp and sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Ladies mule with pointed toe, insole, middle sole and vamp. Vamp edge not intact. Vamp has flesh side out. Suede. Insole measured. Date 17th century
242341	Child shoe, soles and stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe. Round toe. Outer sole, middle sole and stacked heel. Middle sole measured. Heel repaired with wooden pegs. Lot of gravel in the heel.
242393	Glove	Glove	1	Post medieval	Four fingers and shaft in tact. Thumb missing.
242421	Ladie's mule, shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Ladie's mule, originally a shoe. Quarters have been cut off. Vamp edge cut off. Pointed toe. Insole, several layers of middle soles, outer sole. The outer sole is secondary attached. Either as repair or as a part of orthopaedic elements. Evening out uneven legs. Three metal nails goes through the insole down through the stacked leather heel. Red color on heel and sole edge. 49 mm high heel. Very worn on the left side of the heel. Date second half of the 17th century.

210072	Leather shoe intact	Shoe/boot	1	Early post-medieval	<p>Man's shoe with narrow square toe. The heel is of stacked leather with wooden nails. The bottom layers have been beautifully repaired. Heel measures: 65mm x 63mm x 50mm.</p> <p>The quarters and the vamp leaves a hole on each side of the shoe, where the sock has been visible.</p> <p>The shoe has been closed by one long, narrow latchet (140mm x 14mm) with a hole in it and one short latchet (55 x 27mm) with a larger hole in it.</p> <p>Outer sole measured. (Shoe consist of outer sole, middle sole and in sole). Worn at the toe of the vamp and on the front foot of the sole. Especially on the left side of the outer sole, but in general evenly worn (slightly evenly worn on the heel).</p> <p>Very good quality shoe in both leather and craft - and repair.</p> <p>But the shoe has been finally used by another owner - propably by a man of lower rank. The vamp has been cut open in the middle from the edge to the toe and holes have been made on each side of the cut. These have functioned as lace holes to hold the shoe together on the larger foot. The foot of the new owner was also longer so the quarters have been pushed down flat by the heel from use.</p> <p>A vamp extension might have sewn on to the vamp edge.</p> <p>Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.</p>
242217	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 stacked heel/ soles. The largest one measured.
242410	Book cover	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	Simple book cover with traces of bark on the inside.
240931	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241663	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	41	Post medieval	<p>18 sole fragments. The largest one measures 185x90x5mm</p> <p>8 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 160x130x3mm</p> <p>7 rand fragments. The largest one measures 130x25x7mm</p> <p>7 off cuts. The largest one measures 210x45x3mm</p> <p>1 stacked heel with wooden pegs and traces of red paint: 140x65x45mm</p> <p>15 sole fragments. The largest one measures 140x80x2mm</p> <p>3 off cuts. The largest one measures 120x20x5mm</p> <p>1 vamp fragment: 260x130x1mm</p> <p>1 quarter: 195x85x5mm</p> <p>1 stacked heel and sole from child shoe: 155x60x20mm</p> <p>6 sole fragments, one of them stacked. The largest one measures 170x90x20mm</p> <p>3 rand fragments. The largest one measures 140x20x5mm</p>
241664	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	21	Post medieval	<p>Sole fragment with wooden heel.</p> <p>Ladies' mule consisting of sock lining in the heel area, insole, outer sole, curved wooden heel and leather heel covers. Toe is very pointed. 26 mm high heel. Date Perhaps end 17th century or beginning 18th century?</p> <p>Leather mule with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Toe part of shoe is missing. Wooden pegs visible in middle of heel part of inner sole. Thread still visible holding soles and rand together. Middle and outer sole cut off at the waist. Possibly ornamentation on outer sole. Heel has wooden pegs around the edge and in the center. Unknown number of stacks missing from the bottom of heel.</p> <p>Heel measurements: 57 mm (length) x 54 mm (width) x 8 (breast) x 25 mm (neck). Red colour on heel.</p> <p>Category B1b</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Unknown number of stacks are missing.</p>
241628	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	
241638	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242347	Ladies' mule, soles and wooden heel	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	
241471	Leather mule with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

241472	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Possibly left shoe. Very worn on right side. Multiple wooden pegs in no apparant order. Heel measurements (bottom): 34 mm (length) x 37 mm (width) x 33 mm (breast) x 32 mm (neck). Red colour on heel. Category B.</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 13. Estimated stack thickness: 2-5 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear very uniform. Few signs of stacks being split due to waterlogging. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p> <p>One vamp, one inner sole, one middle sole, one outer sole and one stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Not all parts seem to fit together.</p> <p>Vamp: Two layers of leather, flesh sides facing each other. Toe part is worn through both layers at the top and on the right side. Toe possible oval or rounded, perforation in form of stitch holes acroos the vamp about 25 mm from the toe. Marks from binding stitches along the edge of both layers.</p> <p>Measurements: 113 mm (length) x 191 mm (width).</p> <p>Inner sole: Pointed toe, thread still visible in stitch holes along both sides under the waiste. Evenly distributed stitch holes, two holes in the center of the heel part. Measurements: 224 mm (length) x 62 mm (width) x 4 mm (thickness).</p> <p>Middle sole: Pointed toe, wooden peg at the very tip of the toe still in place, thread holes closely set, in some places it appears there are two lines, one line more closely set than the other. Measurements: 219 mm (length) x 75 mm (width) x 6 mm (thickness).</p> <p>Outer sole: Pointed (prolonged) toe, evenly distributed thread holes set in groove, outermost heel part is cut off at a right angle, possbly the sole has been bended down in front of a heel. Measurements: 228 mm (length) x 69 mm (width) x 4 mm (thickness).</p> <p>Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs: Paperthin layers of leather, wooden pegs set in a circle with additional wooden pegs set outside this pattern, also marks, possibly from missing wooden pegs.</p> <p>Measurements: 78 mm (top length) x 60 mm (top width) x 23 mm (breast) x 37 mm (neck).</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 0-1 mm.</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Stacks appear paper thin - or extremely split due to waterlogging and decay. The construction of the heel resembles that of FO241525.</p> <p>6 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring: 195x60x5mm</p> <p>2 off-cuts. The largest fragment measuring: 140x32x3mm</p> <p>2 rand fragments. The largest fragment measuring: 130x12x8mm</p> <p>1 heel fragment: 65x60x3mm</p> <p>2 quarters. The largest one measured.</p>
241513	Soles, vamp and heel of leather shoe(s)	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
242174	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	
242185	Leather shoe frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	

241514	sole and heel of leather mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Sole and heel of most likely leather mule with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Toe part of inner sole is missing from toe to waist. Heel part attached around the heel to the rand and the rest of the shoe. No traces of quarters. Middle sole is fragmented at the toe, possibly oval toe.</p> <p>Toe part of outer sole is missing from toe to waist. Leather stacks in heel of varying thickness up to 6 mm. Multiple wooden pegs in the heel in no apparent order from multiple repairs.</p> <p>Heel measurements: 50 mm (length) x 51 mm (width) x 13 mm (breadth) x 35 mm (neck). Estimated number of heel stacks: 6? Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm.</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Outer sole lies only over the front half of the heel after which it is replaced by a heel stack.</p> <p>Leather shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs.</p> <p>Oval toe. Thread is still visible in thread holes on sides and heel part of shoe. Part of rand is intact on left side of shoe between toe and waist.</p> <p>Middle sole thread holes are evenly spaced 3-4 mm apart.</p> <p>Wooden pegs visible in middle sole at toe, waist and heel.</p>
241474	Leather Shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Outer sole has at least two repairs in form of additional pieces of leather between toe and waist attached with thread and wooden pegs.</p> <p>Stacked leather heel has wooden pegs in center and around the edge. All pegs are large. The stack at the bottom covers one wooden peg indicating the layer has been attached after the wooden peg.</p> <p>Heel measurements: 49 mm (length) x 55 mm (width) x 19 mm (breadth) x 40 mm (neck). Red colour on heel (top part only). Category A</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 19. Estimated stack thickness: 1-5 mm</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Stacks are cut out roughly. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p> <p>14 sole fragments. The largest one measures 255x90x5mm</p> <p>6 rand fragments. The largest one measures 230x10x5mm</p> <p>1 quarter: 110x70x2mm</p> <p>1 toe fragment: 90x45x2mm. 3 fragments from a child shoe (2 soles and 1 vamp). The largest sole fragment measures 130x50x3mm</p> <p>4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 260x95x7mm</p> <p>1 heel with wooden nails and traces of red paint: 65x60x30mm</p> <p>1 vamp (two layered): 150x100x2mm</p> <p>1 quarter: 100x50x2mm</p> <p>1 rectangular piece: 165x78x1,5mm</p> <p>1 belt fragment (with three holes): 450x25x2mm</p> <p>Almost complete back front and spine of cover. Gold leaf decoration</p>
241692	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	25	Post medieval	<p>Insole from child shoe. Heel part missing. Leather in poor condition.</p> <p>Narrow square toe. Early 18th Century</p> <p>Outer sole and middle sole and wooden heel with heel covering from a man's shoe. Narrow square toe. The heel measures: 50 long x 60 mm wide x 68 mm tall.</p> <p>In sole, middle sole and outer sole with round toe. Heel repaired with metal nails. Stacked heel with wooden nails.</p> <p>Heel measures: 65 mm wide, 65 mm long x 37 mm high</p> <p>In sole, middle sole and outer sole with a round/oval toe.</p> <p>Very worn stacked heel, repaired with metal nails. Heel measures: 75 mm long, 52 mm wide x 30 mm high</p>
242159	Leather shoe frags. et al	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	
205017	leather book cover with gold text?	Bookbindings	1	Early post-medieval	
206129	Leather sole - child	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
206131	Leather outer sole, middle sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
206357	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
206358	Leather sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

206365	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	<p>Curved wooden heel with leather covering. Heel measures: 75 mm long x 55 mm wide x 25 mm high. Rand and in sole with pointy toe. Outer sole with the toe worn off. Heel part covering the breast of the wooden heel.</p> <p>Both quarters intact. Major repair on the right side (sewn). A lace hole in each rim. Vamp extension is very high: 90mm and wide 90 mm. There are two cuts in the vamp extension, where the lace has gone through.</p> <p>First half of the 18th Century</p>
206371	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Vamp the extension cut off. Toe is pointy.</p> <p>Under the vamp there is a toe cap.</p>
206375	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1		<p>Leather in sole with the toe part worn off. Traces of last holes.</p>
206378	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Child shoe with a narrow, square toe. Toe cap under the vamp toe. Middle sole and outer sole preserved. Stacked heel with wooden nails. Not repaired. Heel measures: 30 mm long x 40 mm wide x 30 mm high. Good quality shoe, worn, but not repaired.</p> <p>The outer sole shows sign of wear on both sides of the edge. Perhaps a shoe, that has been worn on both left and right foot. Flatfooted? Toe worn too.</p> <p>Wide square vamp extension. Early 18th Century</p> <p>Leather child mule - originally a shoe. Rounded toe. Vamp is worn through at the toe and at the right side. Tongue and quarters have been cut off. Toe cap visible through the worn vamp. Inner sole, rand, middle and outer sole still intact. Hole through all three layers in heel part of mule. Repair in form additional sole attached with thread from toe to waiste of the mule. Heel is missing apart from one layer of a stacked leather heel. Red colour on heel part of sole.</p> <p>Category A</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2 mm</p> <p>Notes on stacks: only a half stack is present, attached to the outer sole.</p> <p>Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014.</p> <p>Leather shoe with stacked leather heel. Narrow, square toe.</p> <p>All soles and rand intact. Thread still visible.</p> <p>Thread holes in rand and soles are evenly distributed, but not narrowly spaced. Repair in form of additional sole from toe to breast of heel. Attached with thread and wooden pegs.</p>
241466	Leather child mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Multiple wooden pegs in stacked leather heel in no apparant order.</p> <p>Heel measurements: 55 mm (length) x 60 mm (width) x 16 mm (breast) x 38 mm (neck). Red colour on heel.</p> <p>Category A</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 8</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Many stacks are split across due to waterlogging.</p> <p>Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p> <p>Leather shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Probably a mans shoe. Rounded toe. Toe cap intact - stitch holes along the edge. Lower part of vamp still in place. Evenly spaces stitch holes in rand and soles quite far apart. Large metal nail visible through innner sole at heel part of shoe. Outer sole has at least three repairs at toe end. One covering the whole sole from toe to waiste and one on either side of sole. All are attached with wooden pegs.</p>
241473	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Stacked leather heel also has multiple wooden pegs in no apparant order. Heel measurements: 83 mm (length) x 87 mm (width) x 20 mm (breast) x 46 mm (neck). Red colour on heel. Category A</p> <p>Estimated number of heel stacks: 10</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2-7 mm</p> <p>Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p>
241475	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

241706	Leather shoe frags. (B)	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	6 sole fragments. The largest one measures 280x100x15mm 3 rand fragments. The largest one measures 190x15x5mm 1 quarter fragment: 150x70x2mm 1 rim with button hole: 130x25x5mm 1 shoe part with stacked heel, sole and part of rand: 215x80x40mm 3 soles. The largest one measuring 240x70x2mm 1 stacked heel with part of sole and traces of red paint. + iron nails. 171x80x45mm 1 wooden heel covered with leather: 90x70x25mm 1 vamp: 160x105x5mm 1 rectangular piece: 155x60x2mm 1 glove with one finger preserved. And with linear imprinted decoration. Wide sleeves: 360x290x1mm 5 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 250x80x5mm 1 vamp: 210x160x5mm Stacked heel/ soles with woden nails and with traces of red colour. Ladies' shoe with red colour on heel. Insole, middle sole and stacked heel. Pointed toe. Middle sole measured. Heel worn on the right side. Heel measures bottom 45 mm L x 47 mm W x 45 mm High Man's shoe originally, but later modified into a mule. Quarters and vamp edge cut off. Oval square toe. Outer sole in two pieces sewn together via edge-grain stitching. D shaped heel of wood with leather cover. Insole measured. Heel height 62 mm. Date second half of the 17th century. Part of leather book cover with impressed decoration in form of flowers and leaves, lines and small faces of men with hats/helmets seen in profile. The German words: GOTT and ALLE is seen impressed as a part of the decoration. Part of the exhibition "The Past Beneath Our Feet" from Januar 2013.
242160	Leather shoe frags. et al	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	Leather sole fragment from a stacked heel.
242196	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	8 sole fragments. The largest one measures 230x70x5mm 1 rand fragment: 185x15x5mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 245x85x3mm 1 quarter fragment: 175x85x3mm 2 glove fragments. The largest one measures 170x130x1mm 4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 250x80x5mm 3 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 160x20x3mm 3 off-cuts. The largest one measuring 145x85x3mm 1 quarter: 150x65x2mm 1 vamp: 170x100x2mm 7 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 175x80x5mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 55x50x30mm 1 rand fragment: 160x20x2mm 1 wooden heel: 75x50x20mm 17 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 240x70x4mm 7 pieces of production waste. The largest fragment measuring 190x85x3mm 6 rand fragments. The largest fragment measuring 240x10x5mm 4 stacked heel with wooden nails. The largest fragment measuring 70x70x25mm 2 stacked heels with sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 260x70x70mm 1 vamp fragment: 100x70x2mm 1 wooden heel fragment: 80x50x15mm
242312	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242345	Ladies shoe with red colour on heel	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	
242392	Man's shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
210066	Leather book cover with german words	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	
229720	Leather sole,	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241671	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	
241691	Leather shoe frags. et al	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	
242204	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	13	Post medieval	
242228	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	
242236	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	31	Post medieval	

					7 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 170x7x5mm
					6 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 180x80x3mm
242256	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	20	Post medieval	2 stacked heels with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 65x62x30mm 1 quarter: 120x60x2mm 1 vamp fragment: 150x125x2mm 3 pieces of production waste. The largest one measuring 360x70x2mm 3 quarters. The largest one measuring 240x90x3mm 2 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 280x85x15mm
242300	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	1 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails: 200x70x30mm 1 toe cap (double): 120x60x20mm 1 stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with both wooden and iron nails. Traces of red colour (PHOTO): 140x70x45mm 4 sole fragments. One from a child. The largest one measuring 210x60x5mm 2 quarters. The largest one measuring 120x80x3mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 120x100x2mm 2 stacked heel/ soles. The largest one measuring 240x85x60mm 1 rand: 190x20x8mm 4 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails. One also with iron nails and two with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 280x90x5mm 1 sole: 255x70x5mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 170x140x2mm
242323	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	2 stacked soles from child shoe: 145x60x15mm 1 rand fragment: 210x10x5mm 1 stacked soles with traces of red colour: 280x105x30mm
242328	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Leather piece with a three armed metal device attached. In the middle of the metal device there is a circular hole where part of a spur has been attached. Part of rim with a lace hole in it, a part of heel (leather) and part of a very worn outer sole. Put in same bag on site, but not certain to be from the same shoe.
242330	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Hat made of thick leather with a wide(60mm) round brim(skygge) all around the crown(pullen). The crown is sewn onto the crown.
242408	Spur leather from boot's heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Complete leather mitten with thumb. Grain side out and flesh side in. Good condition.
206380	Leather sole, rim and heel part	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	66 off-cut fragments. The largest one measures 176x7x3mm 44 sole fragments. The largest one measures 156x53x4mm
228572	Leather hat	Hat	1	Late post-medieval	9 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 212x46x1,5mm 2 rim fragments. The largest one measures 57x24x2mm 1 heel fragment. 43x32x4mm
228684	Leather mitten	Glove	2		From sieving 17.05.2013. PM 177949. 143 leather fragments of various sizes: 24 sole fragments. The largest measuring 128x85x3mm 13 rand fragments. The largest measuring 133x20x4mm
237475	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	122	Post medieval	1 stacked heel fragment: 79x37x21mm 1 rim fragment with button holes: 190x16x3mm 14 vamp fragments or the like. The largest measuring 166x81x2mm 90 off-cuts. The largest measuring 126x40x2mm
237562	Leather frags. misc.	Shoe/boot	143	Post medieval	From sieving 20.11.2012. PM 117949. Four sole fragments. The largest fragment measures 75x55x3mm Two vamp fragments. The largest fragment measures 135x110x2mm
240879	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	5 smaller fragments former 4 identical triangular fragments + one large round part. The large round piece: ca. 270mm in diameter and
241561	Leather hat	Hat	6	Post medieval	

				1,5mm thick A random triangular piece: 140x130x1,5mm
241562	Leather glove	Glove	2 Post medieval	The largest fragment measured. The small fragment might be a thumb? 2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 210x50x5mm
241614	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5 Post medieval	2 rand fragments. The largest one measures 140x20x5mm 1 wooden interieur from heel: 90x25x20mm
241631	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4 Post medieval	3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 125x80x3mm 1 piece of leather vamp(?): 190x135x2mm
241634	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	4 Post medieval	2 sole parts. The largest one measures 310x90x7mm 2 rand parts: The largest one measures 250x20x3mm All from the same shoe.
241645	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	Vamp(?) fragment
241646	Leather sole frag.	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	
241650	Leather sole frag.	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	
241653	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	2 sole fragments. (One felted?). The largest one measured.
241654	Leather off cuts	Off cuts	2 Post medieval	The largest off cut measured.
241660	Leather sole frag.	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	
241674	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	17 Post medieval	9 sole fragments. The largest one measures 270x90x5mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measures 210x25x4mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 240x110x2mm 1 rim fragment: 110x20x2mm 1 wooden heel fragment: 60x50x45mm
241681	Leather frag.	Undefined	1 Post medieval	1 large piece of leather. Purpose unknown
241705	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1 Post medieval	1 vamp with decoration.
242171	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6 Post medieval	5 sole fragments (one with wooden pegs). The largest fragments measuring: 290x80x20mm 1 rand fragment: 110x20x10mm
242173	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5 Post medieval	2 off-cuts. The largest fragment measuring: 185x90x3mm 2 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring: 160x80x2mm 1 rand fragment: 120x10x7mm
242201	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	45 Post medieval	17 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 265x90x5mm 13 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 145x25x7mm 6 stacked soles. The largest one measuring 280x100x20mm 5 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 130x120x3mm 4 stacked heels. The largest one measuring 80x80x15mm 19 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 220x70x2mm 12 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 225x15x7mm 4 fragments from wooden heels. The largest one measuring 50x50x40mm
242202	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	50 Post medieval	4 off cuts. The largest one measuring 210x35x5mm 4 stacked heel with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 70x65x40mm 3 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 120x90x2mm 3 fragments of stacked soles. The largest one measuring 160x75x15mm 1 stacked heel with sole fragment and with wooden nails and stitchings: 240x80x50mm
242203	Leather belt frags.	Belt	2 Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.

242212	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	49	Post medieval	22 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 190x85x5mm 20 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 250x20x5mm 3 stacked heel with wooden nails (one with traces of red colour): 75x70x20mm 2 pieces of undefined leather (from production?). The largest one measuring 400x145x2mm 1 stacked heel/ sole with wooden nails: 230x70x40mm 1 quarter: 180x70x3mm
242218	Leather scabbard(?)	Scabbard	1		Oblong leather case with a pointing end. Wood inside. Scabbard(?) 30 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 230x70x5mm 3 toe fragments. The largest one measuring 110x80x3mm
242220	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	40	Post medieval	3 pieces of production waste (?) - two of them with button holes. The largest one measuring 235x170x2mm 2 stacked heels with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 105x60x35mm 2 stacked sole fragments with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 150x90x20mm 7 sole frags. The largest one measuring 190x65x3mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 120x7x5mm
242227	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	2 stacked heels. The largest one measuring 105x80x60mm 1 toe fragment: 120x70x3mm 11 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 250x75x3mm 4 stacked soles with wooden nails. The largest fragment measuring 240x90x20mm
242232	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	23	Post medieval	3 stacked heel with wooden nails and one with metal nail. The largest fragment measuring 90x80x30mm 3 toe fragments. The largest fragment measuring 190x100x5mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest fragment measuring 170x160x2mm
242233	Leather production waste	Production waste	4	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
242234	Leather child shoe	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	Leather child's shoe consisting of: 2 quarters, 2 sole fragments, 1 heel stiffener, 1 rand fragment, 1 vamp 12 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 170x80x4mm
242237	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	20	Post medieval	5 vamp fragments. The largest fragment measuring 200x170x2mm 3 rand fragments. The largest fragment measuring 250x15x5mm 4 sole fragments. The largest fragment measuring 190x70x3mm
242239	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with part of sole: 140x60x30mm
242241	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Fragments from 3 leather shoes, all consisting of stacked soles and stacked heels with metal nails. The largest one measured. 13 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 245x65x5mm 1 quarter: 90x50x3mm 1 rand: 270x10x5mm
242252	Leather shoe frags. (C)	Shoe/boot	20	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with wooden nails: 200x80x50mm 1 stacked heel with wooden nails: 70x60x30mm 1 sole with rands and toe cap preserved: 265x90x20mm 1 toe cap: 90x50x2mm 1 piece of production waste (raw hide): 420x100x2mm
242257	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	9 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 210x65x5mm 2 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 180x25x5mm

242261	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	3 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 180x10x5mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 240x70x3mm 1 stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with traces of red colour: 135x65x30mm 1 quarter: 140x65x4mm 3 stacked heel/ sole. The largest one measuring 240x110x40mm
242268	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 130x90x2mm 1 stacked soles: 240x90x20mm 1 wooden heel with leather cover: 120x75x50mm 1 quarter: 90x50x3mm 1 sole/ rand/ toe cap with air holes like a sandal: 175x75x20mm 1 stacked heel/ soles/ rand with iron nails: 250x100x60mm
242269	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	1 vamp fragment: 180x170x4mm 1 stacked/ wooden heel/ sole: 250x95x45mm 1 stacked soles: 260x95x20mm 2 quarters. The largest one measuring 150x90x3mm 11 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 260x90x5mm 10 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 260x20x10mm
242301	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	26	Post medieval	2 toe caps. The largest one measuring 90x90x5mm 1 stacked heel/ soles: 195x75x40mm 1 stacked soles: 260x100x20mm 1 stacked soles/ toe cap/ wooden heel: 235x85x40mm
242309	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	3 stacked heel/ soles with both wooden and iron nails. The largest one measured. 2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 230x65x5mm
242310	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	1 vamp fragment: 140x130x5mm 1 stacked sole with red colour: 250x90x25mm 1 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails: 250x100x30mm 1 off-cut: 160x90x4mm
242311	Leather belt fragment	Belt	1	Post medieval	Two button holes
242319	Leather book cover fragment	Bookbindings	1	Post medieval	With linear incisions.
242321	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	3 stacked heel/ soles with wooden and iron nails, and one with traces of red colour. The largest one measured. 3 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nail and with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 290x100x40mm
242322	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 stacked sole with wooden heel: 220x80x40mm 1 stacked heel with wooden and iron nails and with traces of red colour: 90x65x45mm 7 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 150x70x5mm
242325	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	5 pieces of production waste. The largest one measuring 190x170x4mm 2 quarter fragments. The largest one measuring 140x80x5mm
242331	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel/ soles with wooden and iron nails. Bend.
242333	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel with part of sole preserved.
242348	Ladies' shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Ladies' shoe with stacked heel. Insole, rand, middle sole, outer sole, stacked leather heel, worn on the left side. Pointed toe. In sole measured. Heel measures 48 L x 50 W x 52 H. Quarters have been cut off. Date last half of the 17th century.
242374	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe with high vamp, has two holes for ribbon, decorative hole at the side seams, one quarter with medium long strap with a ribbon hole. Round toe. Worn on top of the vamp toe. Heel missing. Date around mid 17th century.
242375	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe. Boy. Square toe, worn on top of suede vamp. High stacked heel. Date second half of 17th century.

242380	Ladies' mule	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Ladies' mule with very pointed toe. Vamp with concave edge, insole and outer sole. Insole measured. Heel missing. Date first half 18th century
4	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe, insole, middle sole, outer sole and small heel. Oval toe. Vamp has been cut away in the front! to leave space for a bigger foot. Insole measured. Date 17th century
242382	Man's shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's shoe with round toe, toe cap, vamp cut out, quarters cut down, stacked leather heel. many layers of soles. Repair on the outer sole or evening out of uneven leg length. Date 17th century.
242383	Girls shoe	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Insole with very pointed toe. Traces of the ball of the foot. No room for toes. Insole measured. Outer sole and middle sole covers the breast of the wooden heel. Leather heel cover. Heel high 64 mm.
242384	Man's mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Man's mule with square toe, suede vamp, sock lining, insole, middle sole, outer sole. Clear cut D shaped stacked leather heel. In sole measured. Date around 1700.
242385	Man's mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Man's mule with oval round toe, sock lining with hair underneath for comfort, in sole, measured, middle sole, outer sole and clear cut D shaped stacked heel. Suede vamp, thick layer 4mm.
242386	Man's shoe with red heel	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Man's shoe with suede vamp and quarters, insole, middle sole, outer sole and heel. Round toe. Heel painted red. High square vamp edge. Quarters with one long and one short strap. One hole in each. Could be buckle. Date last half of the 17th century.
242387	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe of suede leather. Oval toe. High square vamp sewn on to the vamp edge. Outer sole measured. Quarters without straps. 17 cm high stacked heel. Strapless shoe? Date could be around second half of the 17th century.
242398	Vamp and sole from mule	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Sock lining in the heel area, insole and vamp with concave edge, one layer missing. Imprints from threads can be seen across the foot on the vamp. Pointed toe. Insole measured. Date second half of the 17th century or early 18th century.
242401	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Child shoe with high wide vamp edge with four holes for ribbons. Toe is worn away. Date second half of the 17th century.
242402	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Child shoe. Vamp with pointed toe and high flared vamp edge with two small cuts for a ribbon. Insole measured. D shaped stacked heel. 7 mm high heel. Date second half of the 17th century.
242403	Baby shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Vamp with high, flared vamp edge. Two holes for ribbon. Sock lining covering both heel waist and toe area of the insole. Pointed toe. Insole measured. Date 17th century.
242404	Mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Mule with thick vamp and concave edge. Sock lining in the heel area, insole, middle sole and outer sole. Heel repaired. Oval toe. Insole measured. Height of stacked heel 40 mm. Date second half of the 17th century.
242409	Glove	Glove	1	Post medieval	Ladies' glove.
242412	Ladies' mule	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Ladies' mule with what appears to be an insole of felt or suede. Outer sole covering the breast of the wooden heel. 20 mm high. But the outer sole shows that the heel has been 3 cm higher. Perhaps broken. It has been worn down after that. Long, narrow pointed toe. The vamp consists of one layer of leather and one layer of textile on top. Date late 17th century - beginning 18th century
242413	Ladies' mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Ladies' mule with two layered vamp with a pointed toe. The vamp has incised decorations of flowers. Suede. Insole measured. Middle sole and outer sole. Has covered a wooden heel. Not preserved. Date 17th century.
242415	Shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Originally a shoe, but later modified into a mule. Quarters are partly cut off. Vamp edge cut away. Oval toe. Middle sole measured.
242417	Clog	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Wooden clog. Wooden sole with traces of textile on top. Piece of leather or upper vamp. Right foot.

242418	Soles with hair lining	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Insole not intact, with sock lining in the heel area. A layer of hair lies between the soles. Date after 1650 and before 1750.
242423	Child's mule	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Child's mule, originally a shoe. Quarters cut off. Vamp edge cut off. Vamp with two layers of leather. Oval toe. Insole measured. Repaired with wooden nails through the insole and down through the stacked heel. 50 mm high heel. Date after 1650 and before 1750.
242424	Suede glove	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Suede, ladie's glove. Shaft has been cut off. All fingers intact.
242425	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	Intact suede child shoe with high square vamp and round oval toe. Insole, outer sole, stacked D shaped heel. Quarters with two straps with a hole in each for ribbon. Heel stiffener. Repaired heel. Insole measured. Date 17th century.
242432	Ladies' shoe	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	High square vamp edge. Hole from bunion. Pointed toe. Insole measured. Date 17th century second half or beginning 18th century.
242433	Child shoe	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	Child shoe with suede upper, pointed toe, high flared vamp edge, two quarters with a round hole in each for ribbon. Stacked leather heel. Insole measured. 30 mm high heel. Date second half of the 17th century.
242427	Asymmetrical sole	Shoe/boot	1	Medieval	Presumably part of sole from medieval shoe. Asymmetrical right foot shoe. Right side of the heel is worn and the left side of the toe. Edge - grain stitching.
242262	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	2 stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 165x65x25mm 2 quarters. The largest one measuring 120x60x4mm 1 vamp fragment with two holes for button: 150x140x3mm 1 rand fragment: 110x25x5 1 sole fragment: 220x85x5mm
242366	Baby shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Baby shoe, ankle boot, round toe. Symmetrical. Insole measured. Only one layer sole. Thick. Rand construction, welted technique. Heel stiffener. Quarters connected in a back seam. Short straps with a hole for the narrow textile ribbon - VERY FRAGILE textile. High vamp with two holes for the ribbon to go through. Decorative holes in each side at the side seams. No wear on shoe. Date around mid 17th century.
242208	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	6 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 230x90x5mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 100x15x5mm 1 stacked heel with iron and wooden nails: 111x60x40mm
242305	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails: 260x85x30mm 1 stacked soles with wooden nails: 250x90x15mm
242367	Child shoe, mule	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Child shoe originally. Modified into a mule. Quarters cut off. Insole measured. Two holes in vamp for ribbon. Suede vamp. Round toe. Stacked heel. Height 24 mm. Date around mid 17th century.
242371	Ladies' mule with textile on vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Ladies' mule with double layered vamp, pointed toe, concave edge, has textile covering the leather vamp. Not intact. Appears to have been red. Sock lining, insole middle sole, rand and outer sole. Insole measured. Date second half of the 17th century - 18th century.
241463	stacked leather heel and outer sole	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Outer sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs - parts are from different shoes. Possibly rounded toe but parts of the toe are worn off. Holes from wooden pegs at the toe, along the side and along the back edge under the waist of the shoe. Right edge of sole is missing from wear. Measurements: 152 (length) x 70 (width) x 4 (thickness) mm Stacked leather heel has multiple wooden pegs. Signs of wear at the neck of the heel. Heel measurements (top): 60 (length) x 53 (width) Heel measurements (bottom): 63 (length) x 53 (width) x 20 (breast) x 15 (neck). Top stacks of heel is

missing. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown.
Estimated stack thickness: 2. Notes on stacks: Top
stacks are missing. Heavily decayed at the neck.

237479	Leather shoes	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	<p>Four parts of leather shoes: 1 sole with sock lining (loose): 265x88x18mm 1 sole with traces of wooden pegs: 256x95x18mm 1 sole fragment: 111x78x5mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs: 82x72x5mm</p> <p>Leather shoe with rand, sole and stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Rounded toe (right part of toe has been cut off except for the bottommost piece). Rand still intact on heel part of shoe. Inner part of top middle sole is cut out? Outer sole possibly with suede side out (shows under the waiste). Additional piece attached with multiple wooden pegs cut off just before the waiste (intact at the toe). Heel measurements: 56 x 67 x 31 (breast) x 56 (neck minus the rand). Multiple wooden pegs and a large metal nail in heel. Red colour on heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: 5-6. Estimated stack thickness: 5-7 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. Adult leather shoe with complete sole, part of rand and stacked leather heel. Inner sole toe is oval. Large bended metal nail visible on top of the inner sole. Rand with intact thread on heel part of shoe. Remains of vamp and quarters still visible. Both have been cut off just above the sole. Toe of middle and outer sole is rounded.</p>
239769	Shoe with rand, sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Multiple layers of middle sole appears to have been broken near the waiste, so that only the inner sole and possbly atop middle sole is holding the shoe together. Outer sole appears to have been cut just before the breast of the heel. Signs of repair with additional leather and wooden pegs on left side of outer sole. Heel measurements: 80 x 74 x 15 (breast) x 48 (neck minus rand) mm. Multiple wooden pegs and at least two metal nails in heel. Red colour on heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: 9 Estimated stack thickness: 4 mm. Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p>
239788	Leather shoe with stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240909	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	

241509	Leather shoe/mule (?) with wooden heel	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	<p>Womans leather shoe or mule with wooden heel covered in leather.</p> <p>Shoe is fragmented, but most of the 11 parts seem relatively intact. They are most likely all from the same shoe, as the parts fit together.</p> <p>Toe cap (or toe part of sewn together vamp): Oval toe, suede side out, thread holes evenly distributed along the side about 7 mm apart, marks from binding stitches across the 45 mm in the center of the edge.</p> <p>Vamp/quarters: Two pieces of leather that stretch from the toe of the shoe where the toe cap ends and along the side around the heel part. Thread holes along the side and marks from binding stitches along the edge. The pieces are 33 and 37 mm wide just where the waist begins. The part of the vamp that has covered the upperside of the foot is not present.</p> <p>Inner sole: Pointed toe, very fragmented from wear or decay causing it to split in two. Measurements: 191 mm (length) x 62 mm (width).</p> <p>Middle sole: Toe part is worn making it difficult to see if it is rounded or oval. Evenly distributed thread holes along the side. The sole bends down to cover the breast of the wooden heel. Thread holes at heel part are smaller and closer set. Measurements: 162 mm (length) x 69 mm (width) x 5 mm (thickness).</p> <p>Outer sole (reinforcement): Possibly rounded toe. Sole appears cut in two and sewn together just before the waist. Thread holes in groove. Marks from binding stitches or other stitches where the two parts are sewn together. Not possible to see if the pieces are sewn together from the top or the bottom of the shoe. Slashes across the outer sole (reinforcement) under the waist making a cross pattern. Multiple signs of wear.</p> <p>Wooden heel: Part of the left side on the top of the heel is missing. Holes from wooden pegs in the bottom. Measurements: 88 mm (length) x 46 mm (width) x 40 mm (breast) x 62 mm (neck).</p> <p>Heel covering: Two pieces of leather with traces of binding stitches along the neck edge, thread holes along the top and the bottom edge. Right side piece still has small additional piece attached, that has covered the breast of the heel. This piece appears cut as it is not covering the whole breast.</p> <p>Stacked leather heel: Multiple leather stacks held together with 7 wooden pegs evenly distributed wooden pegs, that have continued into the wooden heel. No traces of repair.</p> <p>Measurements: 35 mm (length) x 40 mm (width) x 12 mm (breast) x 13 mm (neck).</p> <p>Wooden peg: One loose wooden peg: 13 mm pointed in one end, flattened in the other.</p>
241642	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	<p>7 sole fragments. The largest one measures 130x80x4mm</p> <p>2 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 160x150x2mm</p>
241685	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with part of soles preserved.
241688	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	2 stacked heel with wooden pegs. The largest one measured.
242225	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	<p>The largest one measuring 145x15x5mm</p> <p>2 sole fragment. The largest one measuring 240x80x3mm</p> <p>1 wooden heel with leather around: 60x55x40mm</p>
242324	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242360	Soles and wooden heel from men's shoe	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	<p>Insole measured, middle sole and outer sole also covering the breast of the wooden heel. The heel is D shaped, covered with leather. Not curved. Height 6,5 cm. Oval toe. Date second half 17th century, or early 18th century.</p> <p>Ladie's mule of a two layered suede vamp with pointed toe and concave vamp edge, sock lining in heel area, insole, wooden curved heel, heel cover, middle sole and outer sole cover heel breast. The heel cover has a decorative sewn on repair in the</p>
242419	Ladie's mule	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	

bottom. Insole measured. 36 mm high heel. Date after 1650 and before 1750.

241617	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	4 heel fragments. The largest one measures 80x70x4mm 2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 70x65x2mm 4 rand fragments. The largest one measuring 200x10x5mm 1 sole fragment: 175x70x3mm 1 vamp fragment: 140x75x2mm 3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 270x80x5mm 1 stacked heel/ soles with traces of red colour: 250x80x4mm 1 quarter: 120x75x4mm Probably from the same shoe.
242209	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	6 sole fragments. The largest one measures 160x1000x2mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 125x100x2mm 1 square toe fragment: 120x95x3mm 5 sole fragments. The largest one measures 200x70x4mm
242304	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	5 rand fragments. The largest one measures 230x30x1mm 1 toe fragment: 110x40x2mm Insole with pointed toe (measured), curved wooden heel, broken, and two leather heel covers sewn together at a back seem. Date perhaps late 17th century or early 18th century.
241666	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	Purpose unknown.
241618	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	Shoe with sole and parts of rand and vamp. Oval toe. Heel part of inner sole (?) is missing. Toe part of rand in place. As well as a small part of the vamp closest to the toe. Middle sole not visible (?)
242336	Ladies shoe. Insole, wooden heel, cover	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Outer sole is bend to cover the breast of a wooden heel (not present). Additional sole appears to be cut of about 30 mm from the toe and just before the waist, so that only the toe part and heel part are present. Both attached with wooden pegs. Three loose fragments of vamp with stitch holes present.
241651	Leather frag.	Undefined	1		Middle part of scabbard. Holster of leather on the outside and thin wood on the inside. No decoration.
239814	Shoe with sole, rand + fragments of vamp	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	Woman's leather mule with pointy toe and leather, stacked heel with wooden nails. Repair. Insole (with heel part covered with a sock lining folded on) and outer sole (measured) and rand. Front part of the outersole is worn away.
210068	Leather scabbard	Scabbard	1		1 large leather fragment with thread preserved.
210087	Mule - woman's leather shoe	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	10 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 200x65x3mm 3 stacked heel with wooden nails and sole fragments. Also one has traces of red colour. The largest one measuring 160x75x50mm 3 stacked sole with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 190x111x30mm. 1 quarter: 200x70x2mm. 1 off-cut: 260x150x3mm
241694	Leather frag.	Undefined	1	Post medieval	7 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 180x80x10mm. 2 stacked heel with wooden nails. The largest one measuring 60x50x30mm 2 pieces of production waste (raw hide). The largest one measuring 340x260x2mm 5 stacked heel/ sole. The largest one measuring 270x110x35mm
242206	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	18	Post medieval	1 stacked heel/ sole/ vamp: 270x140x30mm 1 sole/ vamp: 260x130x30mm 1 child shoe sole/ vamp: 160x65x20mm 1 vamp: 140x90x3mm
242254	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	11	Post medieval	
242272	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	

242329	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	9	Post medieval	4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 240x70x5mm 2 stacked heel/ soles. One child shoe and one with iron nails. The largest one measuring 260x90x60mm 2 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 200x110x3mm 1 sole with wooden heel attached: 240x70x15mm
241633	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	14	Post medieval	7 sole fragments. The largest one measures 240x75x2mm 6 rand fragments. The largest one measures 220x20x3mm 1 stacked heel: 50x50x25mm Six fragments from a leather shoe: Four rand fragments. The largest one measures 240x110x10mm
227968	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	One in sole. 220x70x4mm One outer sole with multiple stacked soles and wooden pegs. 240,2x850x250mm From sieving 12.11.2012. PM 120823
241555	Leather belt fragment	Belt	1	Post medieval	With linear incisions.
241602	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	2 soles: The largest one measures 260x90x5mm Traces of red paint on one of them. 1 rand fragment: 260x25x10mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs: 130x55x30mm
241603	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked soles and heel.
241604	Leather shoe part.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked soles with pointing toe.
241605	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 rand: 245x90x10mm 1 stacked soles part: 245x90x10mm
241606	Leather vamp	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Vamp. Well preserved although creviced. Four holes for clasp(?)
241607	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked soles.
241608	Leather shoe part	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Sole and stacked heel. The heel is ca. 50mm high.
241662	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
242240	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
242270	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	1 stacked heel/ sole/ toe cap: 250x85x50mm 1 stacked soles: 260x100x10mm 4 sole fragments. The largest one measures 145x105x3mm
241668	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	3 rand fragments. The largest one measures 145x25x5mm 1 vamp(?) fragment: 240x190x1mm Three complete leather soles. The largest one measures 200x55x3mm
240875	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	One leather sole and stacked heel with wooden pegs: 240x80x10mm
241649	Leather sole frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241657	Leather frags.	Undefined	7	Post medieval	7 fragments, probably from the same item. Purpose unknown. The largest fragment measured. Wooden sole from a clog. There has apparently been a leather vamp attached to the front and the sides of the sole. Around the edges in the front half, there are traces from where the metal nails have been. Heel area no sign, meaning it was a mule. Round toe. Heel cut out to look like a leather heel. Sloping neck. Straight breast. Date second half of the 17th century or 18th century.
242355	Wooden sole from a clog	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Leather middle sole. Not symmetrical rounded toe from right shoe. Evenly distributed thread holes, set closer at the heel part than at the toe. Two parallel slashings in the heel part. Also holes possibly from wooden pegs. Red colour on the side at the heel part of the sole.
241511	Leather middle sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	9 sole fragment. The largest one measures 295x95x3mm
241583	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	18	Post medieval	6 rand fragments. The largest one measures 240x30x2mm

					3 heel fragments. The largest one measures 105x90x15mm
241647	Letaher shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	2 sole fragments. The largest one measures 65x50x3mm 1 vamp fragment: 90x80x2mm
242152	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked soles with iron nails and corrosion attached.
241686	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
242156	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	The largest one measured.
241656	Leather sole frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
229752	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242361	Mule with wooden heel	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Intact mule, slipper, with round toe and wooden heel. Insole measured. Has very narrow waist, 2 cm. Vamp with slightly concave edge and 10 decorative wave pattern slashes across the toe area. Middle sole and outer sole are both covering the heel breast and the bottom of the heel. The soles are not as curved as the heel is, therefore making the heel tilt forwards. Difficult to repair this type. Heel height 5 cm. Date could be early 17th century.
242229	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked soles.
237522	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Five leather shoe fragments: 1 sole with stacked heel and wooden pegs. Traces of red colour. 168x65x20mm 2 sole fragments. The largest fragment measures 194x75x15mm 2 vamps. The largest fragment measures 148x141x2mm
241695	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 stacked heel with wooden pegs and sole preserved.
242231	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
241556	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	1 sole with wooden heel.
241701	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	6	Post medieval	5 sole fragments. The largest one measures 280x100x10mm 1 rand fragment: 190x20x5mm 8 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 220x75x10mm rand fragment: 150x20x7mm heel with iron nails: 80x60x20
242148	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	10	Post medieval	
242287	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked soles with multiple wooden nails.
242358	Sole cover, sole and cork	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	Leather side cover for sole of cork, one piece, outer sole and cork pieces. Round toe. Date first half - mid 17 century.
242372	Shoe with side holes	Shoe/boot	7	Post medieval	Vamp with round toe, narrow high vamp edge with 4 holes for ribbons. Insole has a slash along the middle. Outer sole, rand. Insole measured. Date first half of the 17th century
241661	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
241659	Leather sole frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	The largest fragment measured.
242349	Mule soles with wooden sole	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	Insole, wooden sole, middle sole, outer sole plus leather side cover for the wooden sole from a mule. Round toe. Assymmetrical sole. Left foot. Insole measured. Height of wooden sole 20 mm. Date first half - mid 17th century.
227946	Leather production waste	Production waste	52	Post medieval	52 fragments from production waste: One stacked heel fragment. 120,1x60,8x30,7mm Two sole fragments. The largest one measures 120,7x80,5x6mm 49 off cuts and the like. A medium sized one measures 70,2x10,3x6mm From sieving 21.11.2012. PM 66069
241677	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	4	Post medieval	3 sole fragments. The largest one measures 120x85x3mm 1 vamp(?) fragment: 135x70x2mm

241698	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	2 sole fragments, one with rand preserved. The largest one measures 190x70x10mm 1 stacked heel with wooden pegs + sole: 190x90x50mm 1 quarter: 100x40x2mm 1 heel cap: 120x60x5mm
242284	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails.
242285	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	Stacked heel/ soles with wooden nails
242286	Leather shoe production waste	Shoe/boot	21	Post medieval	16 off-cuts. The largest one measuring 170x80x3mm 3 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 165x55x10mm 1 vamp fragment (cut): 100x95x2mm 1 toe/ sole/ rand fragment (cut): 180x120x25mm 1 wooden heel with leather exterior: 70x60x45mm 1 stacked soles: 160x75x10mm 3 vamp fragments. The largest one measures 145x80x2mm 1 sole fragment: 170x65x5mm 1 rand fragment: 150x10x3mm
242292	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	Two pieces from the upper of a medieval shoe or ankle boot. They are both fragmented. There are four circular lace holes on each piece.
241585	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5		Two fragments from a leather shoe: 1 sole fragment: 117x92x4mm. 1 rand fragment: 136x23x7mm.
242426	Two pieces from vamp, upper MEDIEVAL	Shoe/boot	2	Medieval	
229727	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	
237516	Leather off-cut	Off cuts	1	Post medieval	
241560	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	1 sole: 230x80x4mm 1 stacked heel: 85x60x25mm 3 wooden and fragile heel fragments.
227953	Leather production waste	Production waste	59	Post medieval	59 fragments of production waste (from soles, stacked heels, toe cap, off cuts). From sieving 04.12.2012. PM 126054.
241678	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	6 sole fragments. One has traces of red paint. The largest one measures 160x70x8mm 1 quarter: 105x55x3mm 1 stacked heel with traces of red paint: 65x60x15mm Three leather shoe fragments: 1 quarter with sewing thread attached to it. 154x68x3mm 1 sole. 120x62x4mm 1 stacked heel fragment. 60x57x2mm Leather sole and stacked leather heel from manshoe. Two middle and one outer sole with intact thread at the heel. Symmetrical sole with oval toe. Worn at the toe. Outer sole stops at the waist. Attached at the toe and waist with wooden pegs. Damage on the left side. The outer sole is worn through.
237512	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	Heel measures: 68 x 70 x 26 (breast) x 41 (neck) mm. Stacked with wooden pegs - no apparent pattern. Several repairs. One large metal nail visible from middle sole. Red colour on heel and sole. Estimated number of heel stacks: 8 Estimated stack thickness: 4 mm Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs, Two symmetrical quarters, Heel part of rand, Fragment of middle sole. Quarters: Suede side out. Curved side seems. Two equally long straps with one hole in each for laces. Quarter measures: Bottom seem: 68 mm, Back seem: 95 mm, Strap length: 55 mm, Strap width: 24 mm. Rand. Cross section: 11 mm. Fragment of middle sole. Heel (measured). Stacked leather. Wooden pegs at edge and in the center. Worn. Repaired. Red colour visible. Estimated number of heel stacks: 8-9. Estimated stack thickness: 1-4 mm Notes on stacks: Heavily decayed. Stacks appear
238390	Mans shoe, sole and heel	Shoe/boot	1	Late post-medieval	
238413	Shoe with heel and quarters	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	

split across due to waterlogging.

239661	Shoe with sole and stacked leather heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Leather shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs and metal nails. Rounded toe. Toe part of middle sole is fragmentet.</p> <p>Stitch holes are big (3 mm) and far apart. In most places two lines of stitch holes are visible. Outer sole shows multiple repairs with additional pieces of leather and wooden pegs. Heel measurements: 80 x 71 x 19 (breast) x 31 (neck) mm. The heel is full of wooden pegs which appears to have cause parts of the stack pieces on the lower part of the heel to break off.</p> <p>Traces of red colour on the heel. Estimated number of heel stacks: 6</p> <p>Estimated stack thickness: 2-3 mm. Notes on stacks: Stacks appear split across due to waterlogging. Photographed as an example of stacks being split across due to waterlogging.</p>
241559	Leather soles	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>2 leather soles. One with stacked heel. The largest one measured. Probably from the same shoe.</p>
241680	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	8	Post medieval	<p>7 sole fragments, one stacked: 255x100x20mm</p> <p>1 rand fragment: 110x15x5mm</p>
241703	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>1 vamp: 180x125x2mm</p> <p>1 stacked heel with wooden pegs: 70x60x25mm</p>
242264	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Stacked heel with part of sole preserved and with iron nails.</p> <p>9 sole fragments. The largest one measuring 200x65x5mm</p> <p>4 stacked heel fragments with wooden and metal nails. The largest one measuring 75x65x25mm</p> <p>3 vamp fragments. The largest one measuring 160x90x2mm</p> <p>1 rand fragment: 120x20x5mm</p> <p>1 quarter fragments: 105x50x2mm</p> <p>1 sole with toe cap still preserved: 290x70x10mm</p>
242246	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	19	Post medieval	<p>2 sole fragments. The largest one measured.</p>
242266	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Sole fragment with hemstitch.</p> <p>From sieving 12.12.2012. PM 70632.</p>
229652	Leather sole,	Shoe/boot	1		<p>Very fragile sole fragment with wooden nails attached to it.</p>
229769	Leather sole fragm.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Two pieces of leather with traces of cutting and tearing as well as stitch holes along the edges.</p> <p>Piece no 1 (rectangular): 281 mm x 151 mm.</p> <p>Piece no 2 (polygonal): 395 mm x 120 mm.</p>
241527	Leather production waste	Production waste	2	Post medieval	<p>3 rand fragments. The largest fragments measuring: 175x15x10mm</p>
242172	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	<p>The largest fragment measured.</p>
242188	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	<p>Leather shoe fragment with traces of red colour on the sole.</p>
240881	Letaher shoe frag. with red colour	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
240907	Leather sole	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Woman's leather slipper with vamp (intact) straight/slightly concave edge.</p> <p>In sole, middle sole and outer sole with point/oval toe. Stacked heel with wooden pegs. Has never been repaired.</p> <p>There is wear on both sides of the in sole meaning that the owner must have shifted between left and right (byttesko). Heel is also worn evenly.</p> <p>Heel measures:53x58x20(breast)x40(neck)mm</p>
241020	Leather slipper for women	Shoe/boot	3	Late post-medieval	

241470	Leather child shoe with stacked heel	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Leather child shoe with stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Rounded toe. Middle sole has mostly evenly distributed small thread holes. Thread still visible on heel part. Repair on outer sole in form of additional sole piece on toepart until waist. Attached with thread and wooden pegs. Stacked leather heel has evenly distributed wooden pegs in center and along the edge (few extra pegs visible thought the middle sole). Heel measurements: 45 mm (length) x 40 mm (width) x 12 mm (breast) x 20 mm (neck). Red colour on heel and sole.</p> <p>Category B. Estimated number of heel stacks: 7-8 Estimated stack thickness: 2-5 mm Sent to analysis at Brede on February 25th 2014</p>
242158	Leather shoe frag.	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>Vamp fragment with stitching.</p> <p>4 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 95x70x5mm</p>
242178	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	15	Post medieval	<p>3 vamp fragments (one with incised linear decoration). The largest one measuring: 125x90x3mm</p> <p>1 quarter fragment: 140x70x2mm</p> <p>1 toe fragment: 80x55x3mm</p> <p>5 off-cuts. The largest one measuring: 115x15x5mm</p> <p>2 sole fragments. The largest one measuring: 210x90x10mm</p> <p>1 vamp fragment: 200x130x2mm</p>
242179	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	3	Post medieval	<p>1 stacked heel with wooden nails.</p>
242183	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	
242184	Leather shoe fragment	Shoe/boot	1	Post medieval	<p>1 heel with wooden core.</p>
242190	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	5	Post medieval	<p>1 stacked heel with sole: 275x90x5mm</p> <p>2 soles from child shoes. A random one measuring: 150x60x5mm</p> <p>1 stacked heel from child shoe: 47x47x30mm</p> <p>1 quarter: 140x90x2mm</p> <p>Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Bottom of heel shows little sign of repair with 9 wooden pegs (1 in center and 8 along the edge evenly distributed). Top of heel (facing the sole) shows holes after multiple wooden pegs and coarse stitch holes in two lines along the edge. Part of the top stack has fallen off and several other stacks may be missing. Top part measurements: 71 (length) x 67 (width) mm. Breast: 24 mm. Neck: 25 mm. Estimated number of heel stacks: Unknown. Estimated stack thickness: 2-4 mm.</p> <p>Notes on stacks: Top stacks are missing.</p>
241462	Stacked leather heel with wooden pegs	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval	<p>Small child shoe/slipper with vamp, insole, rand, middle sole, stacked leather heel with wooden pegs. Vamp with inner toe cap and vamp extension cut away. Concave edge. Quarters have been cut away. Originally a shoe, that has been turned into a slipper</p>
228697	Baby/child leather shoe	Shoe/boot	4	Late post-medieval	

Bilag 8: KBM 3967 Krøyers Plads. Fundrapport for genstande af læder

KBM 3967 Krøyers Plads

Fundrapport for genstande af læder

af Vivi Lena Andersen 14.08.2014

Introduktion til rapport

Indledningsvist følger herunder kvantitative oversigter over lædergenstandene fra Krøyers Plads-udgravningerne i tabel og diagram-form, fordelt på hhv. det samlede antal og fordelingen af genstandstyper. Bemærk at der ikke er indsamlet/fundet lædergenstande fra Krøyers Plads II, 2013:15, hvorfor denne del af udgravningen ikke indgår i nærværende fundrapport. Derefter følger hovedpunkter indenfor emnerne: funktion, proveniens, slid og genanvendelse, kvalitet og kvantitet, datering samt fundtyper fra hhv. soldning og almindelig fundopsamling.

Efter beskrivelsen af hovedpunkterne findes den kontekstbaserede gennemgang; først de detaljeret registrerede grupper (det værende SD 2617 og 1272) og dernæst de grupperegistrerede fund, som blev registreret i IntraSis af fundkoordinator Mia Toftdal. Slutteligt præsenteres bemærkninger om fundene fra soldning.

Note til registrering af lædergenstande:

Målene, der er oplyst i IntraSis er taget på det bredeste/længste/tykkeste sted på genstanden.

Er både bindsål, mellemsål og ydersål bevaret fra samme sko, er det bindsålen, der er målt.

Uddybende og yderligere opmålinger af genstanden kan evt. findes i databasens bemærkningsfelt.

Ingen af lædergenstandene er vejjet, da det organiske materiale har optaget vand, og således vil give misvisende vægt.

Oversigt over antal lædergenstande

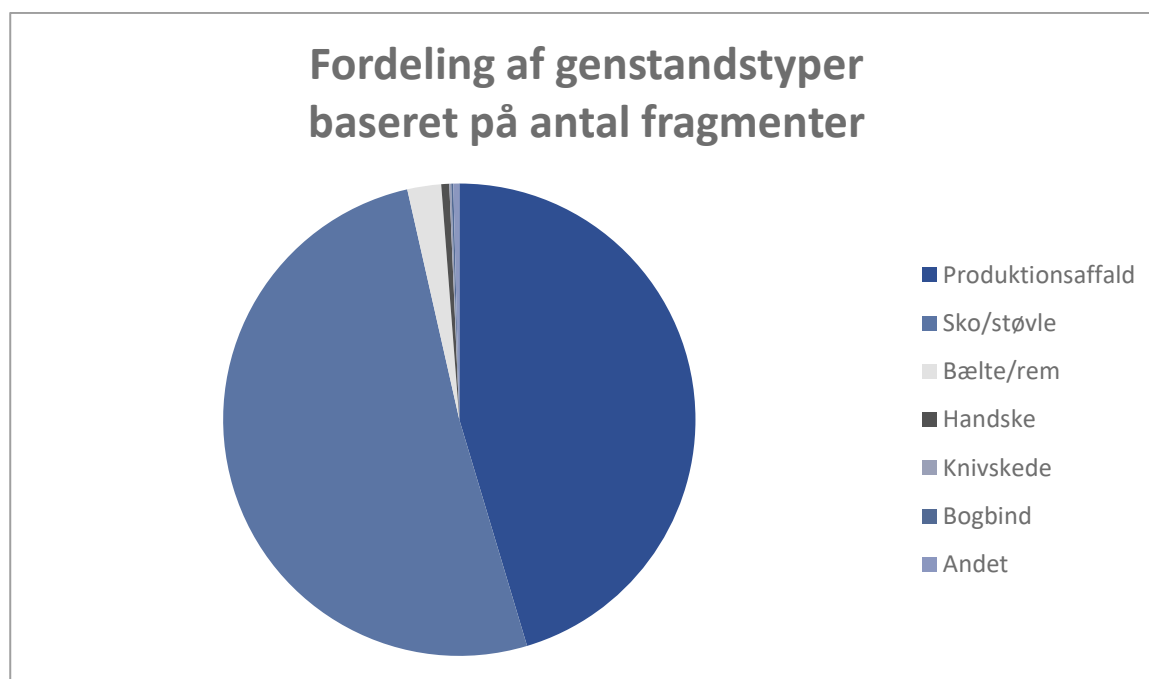
Udgravning	X-numre	Enkeltdele
Krøyers Plads I, 2012:05	15	232
Krøyer Plads II, 2013:15	0	0
Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31	62	502
I alt for KBM 3967 Krøyers Plads	77	734

Oversigt over fordelingen af genstandstyper

Udgravning og type	X-numre	Enkeltdele
Krøyers Plads I, 2012:05		
Produktionsaffald*	3	80
Sko/støvle	5	139

Bælte/rem	4	10
Handske	2	2
Knivskede	1	1
Bogbind	0	0
Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31		
Produktionsaffald*	13	253
Sko/støvle	44	236
Bælte/rem	1	7
Handske	1	2
Knivskede	0	0
Bogbind	1	1
Andet (fra kartebræt? og	2	3

*Bemærk, at der blandt produktionsaffald også er fragmenter af skodele, da disse er genbrugt i produktionen.



Oversigt over skotyper og fordeling af antal, ud fra de intakte/næsten intakte fund af fodtøj*

Udgravning og type	X-nummer	Antal
Krøyers Plads I, 2012:05		
Sko		0
Tøffel		0

Omdannet fra sko til tøffel	X93	1
Støvle	X87	1
Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31		
Sko	X1069	1
Tøffel		0
Omdannet fra sko til tøffel	X1081	1
Støvle	X1061**	1

*Alle skotyper af læder er derudover repræsenteret i de mange fundne fragmenter

**Bemærk X1061 er fra en støvle af gummi fra nyere tid.

Hovedpunkter fra registrering af lædergenstande

Funktion. Der er tale om fund af hhv. hele og dele af sko, tøfler, støvler, handsker, bogbind, knivskede, sædebetræk fra stol/puf og remme/bælter, som er affald, der stammer fra husholdningen og især går under kategorien personlige ejendele. Derudover er der en stor mængde fund, som er produktionsaffald (i form af fraskær og ubearbejdet læder, råhud) fra værksteder, hvor der er foregået læderarbejde, eksempelvis skomagerværksted. Ud fra antal dele af læder, grupperer nævnte funktionsopdeling sig procentmæssigt således: 54,6 % husholdningsaffald (sko, handsker mv.) og 45,4 % produktionsaffald.

Se lagkagediagram på forrige side.



Rem/bælte af læder med metalspænde med dorn siddende intakt. X92 (id 100.185, SD 1004 fra KP I 2012:05)



Spidsen af knivskede. X96 (id 100.189, SD 1243 fra KP I 2012:05)

Proveniens. I teorien kan de fundne lædergenstande være lokalt fremstillet, da både materiale og relevante læderhåndværkere fandtes og var tilgængeligt i København. Der kan være undtagelser i materialet, hvor lædergenstanden er produceret udenlands, men dette er rent hypotetisk og kan ikke hverken be-/eller afkræftes ud fra det fundne materiale. Eksempelvis blev mange bogbind fremstillet i Tyskland, men det udelukker ikke, at det/de fundne eksemplarer af bogbind under Krøyers Plads kan være lokalt fremstillede.

Graden af slid og genanvendelse. Det slid, der ses på mange af genstandene, er brugsslitage. Eksempelvis har mange sko især slidte hæle og såler efter hyppig friktion mod ru overflader. Slitagemønstre på de fundne sko viser også eksempler på de såkaldte "byttesko", hvor ejeren jævnligt har byttet rundt på skoene, så de symmetrisk udformede sko skiftevis sad på venstre og højre fod. Slitagemønstret på sko kan også afsløre eventuelle fodsygdomme /skavanker, og i materialet her ses adskillige spor efter platfodhed samt den sjældnere lidelse hammertå, der stammer fra længere tids brug af for små og spidse sko.

De mange skodele i blandt produktionsaffaldet, der sekundært er blevet skåret i, viser, at det var anvendt praksis at genanvende læder fra brugte, kassérbare sko til brug som nye skodele (eksempelvis hælflikker) eller som lapper til reparation af slidte sko (eksempelvis hullede såler eller slidte hæle). Mange af skoene (både de intakte, næsten intakte og de enkelte skodele) viser tegn på forskellige reparationstyper såsom syning, lapning og udskiftning/tilføjelse af skodel. Der ses en meget høj grad af genanvendelse og genbrug, reparation og ikke mindst redesign/modificering af genstande i det fundne materiale. Få fund viser dog også det stik modsatte: Kassering af fuldt ud funktionsdygtig sko, der aldrig har været repareret.



Ydersål med hul forårsaget af ejerens gang på hammertå. X1057, id 101.934 fra SD 2617, Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31

Kvalitet og kvantitet. Lædergenstandene fra Krøyers Plads er i det store hele meget velbevaret. Skindet er i langt de fleste tilfælde i rigtig god stand, da konteksten har sikret det organiske materiale gunstige bevaringsforhold og kvaliteten af læderet er ofte kraftig og tilsvarende bestandig. Fundene i sig selv er dog overvejende meget fragmenterede grundet den store andel produktionsaffald (og dertilhørende fraskær), men samtidig er de intakte eksemplarer (ex. sko og bogbind) særdeles velbevarede, og mere intakte end hvad man kunne forvente - det øvrige lædermateriale taget i betragtning. Som det fremgår af første tabel (*Oversigt over antal lædergenstande*), så er udgravningsfasen Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31 tydeligt den mest fundrige, men de forskellige genstandstyper (baseret på funktion) ses i både udgravningsfase I og III.

Datering. Dateringen af lædergenstandene er foretaget typologisk ud fra de skodele, som har bevaret daterbare elementer. De typologisk daterbare elementer, som ses i de pågældende fund er snudens form på sål og overlæder, sålens symmetriske udformning, hælens tilstedeværelse og udformning samt lukkeanordning på hhv. overlæder og/eller bagstykke. Dateringen er udover typologiske elementer også baseret på tekniske og håndværksmæssige spor i skodelene. Konstruktionsmetoden, den randsyede teknik, er gældende for alle sko fundet ved Krøyers Plads udgravningen, hvilket alene viser, at fundet stammer fra efterreformatorsk tid.

Daterende iagttagelser: Skoene er symmetrisk udformet (på nær én - X1059, der er en asymmetrisk bindsål fra en ung dames sko), hvilket indsnævrer perioden til hovedsagligt 1600- og 1700-tallet. Der ses herresko med bred firkantet snude, som er en udformning, der var populær i årtierne omkring år 1700, med hovedvægten i 1700-tallets første årtier, og som dør ud efter 1730. Der er damesko med meget spids snude, som buer opad i tåen, hvilket er meget karakteristisk for årene omkring 1730. Ligeledes ses overlæder med meget høj, bred pløs, som også stemmer

overens med især 1730'erne. Og der ses bagstykker med lange, brede remme, der har en størrelse, som er karakteristiske for ca. 1720-1750/60.

Læderfundene er samlet set meget kendetegnende for perioden **1710/1720-1740/1750**, og der er *ikke* fund i det registrerede lædermateriale, der har typologisk daterbare elementer, som kan henhøre fundene til dateringer, der med sikkerhed afviger væsentlig fra dette tidsspan.

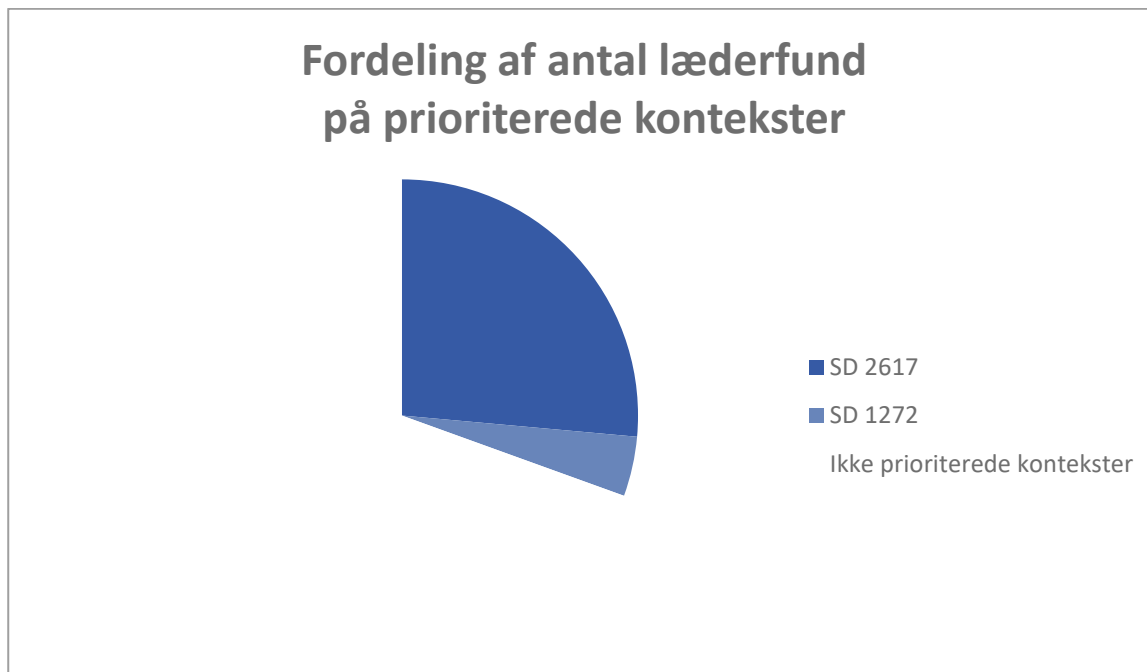
Forskel i fundtyperne fra soldningen og fra den almindelige fundopsamling. Der er mere fraskær og produktionsaffald i poserne fra soldningen end ved den almindelige fundopsamling, hvilket er et meget traditionelt mønster. Produktionsaffaldet består oftest af små stykker læder, der givetvis er meget fragmenteret, farvemæssigt går i ét med jorden, og det er derudover også vanskeligere at genkende funktionen i denne genstandstype ved første øjekast, i modsætning til når man eksempelvis finder dele fra sko. Det er således ikke et fundopsamlingsmønster, som adskiller sig fra andre tilsvarende byudgravninger.

Kontekstbaseret gennemgang

Detaljeret registrerede fundgrupper

De prioriterede kontekster, hvorfra der er indsamlet lædergenstande, er SD 2617 og SD 1272 (nærmere Krøyers Plads I, 2012:05, SD 1272 og Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31), SD 2617 (Zone 4214 og 8902)).

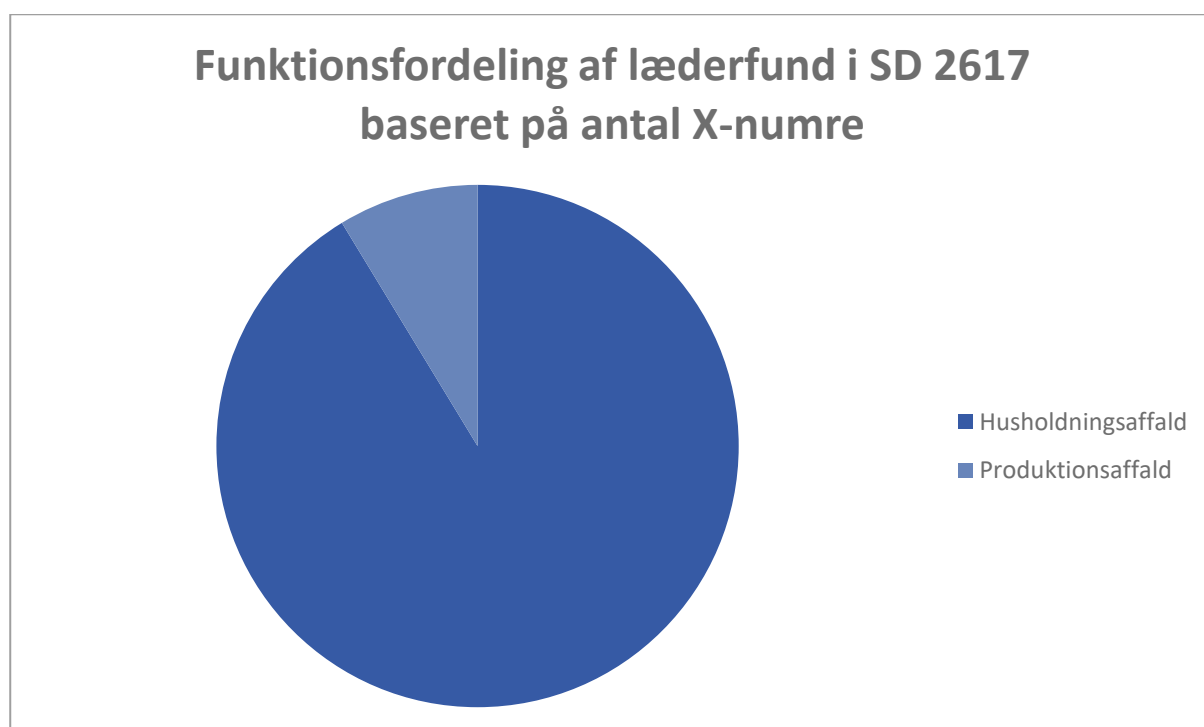
Den detaljerede registrering af læderfund udgør lidt over ¼ af det samlede fundmateriale af læder.



SD 2617 er fra den nordøstlige del af jordsikringen og består af adskillige deponeringer, indeholdende en stor mængde organisk materiale, der tilsammen danner et affaldslag fra det

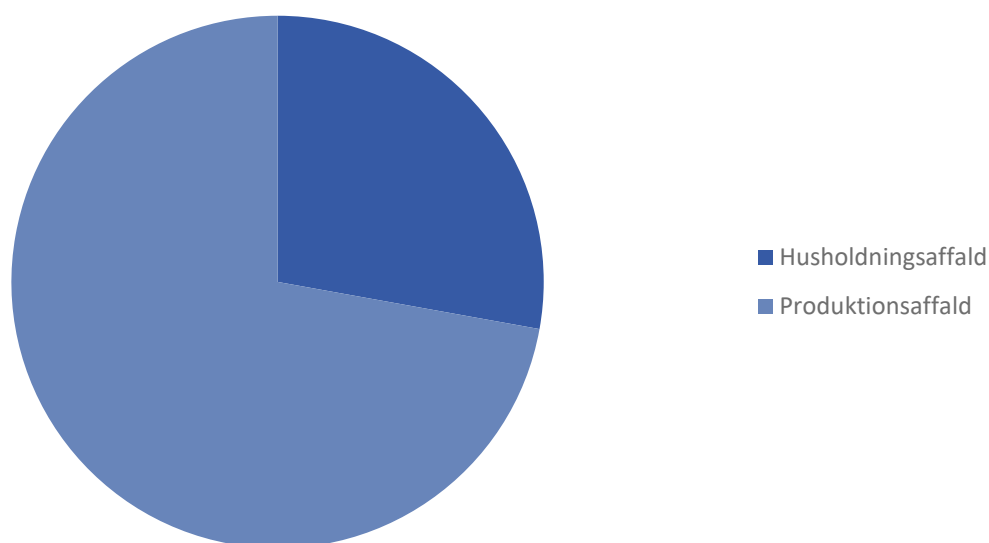
tidlige 1700-tal. Det samme gælder for SD 1272, og er ligeledes fra indersiden af jordsikringen⁴⁰. Som det er illustreret ved ovenstående diagram, så er langt størstedelen af de detaljeret registrerede lædergenstande fra SD 2617 (194 fragmenter fra SD 2617 mod 30 fragmenter fra SD 1272).

Selvom lagbeskrivelserne for SD 2617 og SD 1272 er identiske, så har de indsamlede fund af læder sine forskelle. Sammenholdes disse to kontekster med lædergenstandenes funktion, så tegner sig et markant mønster, hvor SD 1272 overvejende (næsten udelukkende) består af produktionsaffald, mens SD 2617 overvejende består af sko, intakte dele fra sko, dele af remme samt en handske, som må betegnes som personlige objekter fra husholdningsaffaldet. SD 2617 indeholder dog også store mængder produktionsaffald. Nedenstående to figurer illustrerer fordelingen nærmere baseret på hhv. antal X-numre og antal fragmenter. Baseret på antal X-numre fylder husholdningsaffaldet mest (da sko er blevet givet et individuelt X-nummer, mens en hel pose med små fragmenter af produktionsaffald deler samme X-nummer), og baseret på antal fragmenter fylder produktionsaffaldet mest (da ex. fraskær består af adskillige små stumper af læder).



⁴⁰ Beskrivelsen stammer fra IntraSis

Funktionsfordeling af læderfund i SD 2617 baseret på antal fragmenter



I fundmaterialet, der blev detaljeret registreret, ses personlige ejendele, der endte som en del af husholdningsaffaldet i opfyldningen under det nuværende Krøyers Plads, det værende: sko og skodele fra både herrer, damer og børn, handske, dele af remme/bælter, samt produktionsaffald i form af råhud, fraskær, dele af brugte sko, som er skåret op til genbrug samt to stykker af forarbejdet skind med snitmærker i fra håndværkerens knive.

Ser man på repræsentativiteten på de enkelte skodele, så er næsten alle skodele repræsenteret i form af såler (for-, bind-, mellem- og ydersål), rand, overlæder, bagstykke og hæl. Såler er den typisk forekommende arkæologiske fundtype inden for fodtøj, og sålerne er også i dette fund i flertal. Dette skyldes, at én sko kan indeholde flere typer af såler og derudover er sålen oftest den skodel, der er konstrueret af det kraftigste læder, og derfor har størst sandsynlighed for at blive bevaret bedst.

Typemæssigt er både tøfler, sko og endda også støvler repræsenteret, hvilket er sjældent. Sål og hæl (X904) er muligvis fra en støvle.⁴¹ Der gik meget læder til fremstilling af støvler, så det at vi sjældent finder dem skyldes, at læderet fra kasserede støvler er blevet genanvendt. En anden sjældenhed for denne periode (1700-tallet) er at finde sko, som er asymmetriske. Sko blev generelt produceret symmetriske, så der ingen forskel var mellem den højre og venstre, hvilket var ressourcebesparende med hensyn til fremstilling af skolæster. Der fandtes dog asymmetriske sko, men vi må formode, at der i de tilfælde er tale om særlige produktioner efter kundens personlige ønske og mål. Der fremkom på denne lokalitet én sål, som var asymmetrisk. Der er tale om en

⁴¹ Blandt de grupperegistrerede fund fandtes en støvle, hvor kun skaftet mangler.

bindsål med spids snude (X1059), og den har en størrelse, hvor vi må formode, at den har tilhørt en ung dame, der endnu ikke var fuldvoksen.

Fordeling af bindsåler fra sko på køn og alder*	Antal
Dame	12
Herre	8
Pige	2
Dreng	0**

*Kun intakte bindsåler fra de detaljeret registrerede genstande er talt op her. Der findes en bindsål i alle typer af sko, og også kun et eksemplar i hver sko. Herved undgås at tælle flere dele fra samme sko eller overse en skotype. Fordelingen på køn er foretaget ud fra formen på sålen. Spids = Damer. Rund eller firkantet = mænd.

**Der er andre dele fra drengesko i materialet, og der ses bindsåler fra drengesko i de grupperegistrerede fund, så fraværet i optællingen her er ikke retvisende.

Udover sko og produktionsaffald, som dominerer fundgruppen, så fandtes blandt de prioriterede kontekster flere dele af remme (nogle med spænder), som er vanskelige at identificere nærmere, da de kan have været multifunktionelle, som bæltter, som del af hesteudstyr o. lign. Der fandtes også en læderhandske (X 1075). Handsken passer i størrelse til et stort barn eller en ung person, der endnu ikke var fuldvoksen.

Tilstanden af læderfundene betegnes som meget velbevaret, endda med tråd siddende intakt i syhullerne på flere af skoene (ex. X1052, X1055, X1080), hvilket ikke er unikt, men bevaringsgraden af tråden i skoene er særlig høj på denne lokalitet. Så godt som alle fund bærer spor efter flittig brug, men enkelte fund skiller sig ud ved at være meget lidt brugt, såsom X1078, der kun har ganske få slitagespor, og har vel at mærke aldrig gennemgået reparationer. Eksempel på et fund, som til gengæld viser udpræget brug er X1090, som er en høj, svungen træhæl med læderbeklædning fra en damesko, hvis læderhælflikker i bunden er slidt helt væk, men derudover er selve trækernen også meget slidt. Ved at folde den opkrængede læderbeklædning ned, kan det måles, at trækernen har været 1,5 cm højere. Et fund som slet ikke har tegn på brug er X1054, som er en bindsål fra en barnesko med spids snude. Den spidse snuden er skævt skåret, og sålen har ingen læstehuller eller syhuller. Det må tyde på en fejlproduktion, hvor sålen blev opgivet og kasseret af skomageren/lærningen pga. det forkerte snit i snuden.

Størstedelen af de fundne sko har på traditionelt vis, og karakteristisk for perioden, narvsiden (hårsiden) af læderet vendende udad, men enkelte fund af ruskindssko, hvor læderet er vendt med kødsiden udad, findes også i dette materiale (ex. X1079, X1080, X1081, X1092). Ruskindssko er sartere og er ikke velegnede til at holde vand ude. Den lave repræsentativitet for denne skotype i 1700-tallet kan derfor både have en modemæssig og en praktisk, funktionel forklaring.

Fundmaterialet afspejler tydeligt en udbredt reparationspraksis for at få fodtøjet til at holde længere og være modstandsdygtigt – i form af nye hælflikker, tåkapper, lapper over huller, syede revner, erstattede skodele (ex. ydersåler) mm. X1089 er en stakket læderhæl, der er sat sammen med træpløkker, men er blevet repareret med et stort søm af metal, der går fra sålen og ned gennem hælsens lag af læder. X1091 består af to lag overlæder og bindsål fra en damesko (se foto). Skoen er blevet gennemgribende repareret. Det inderste overlæder er slidt i snuden og revnet i højre side. Der er tilføjet en tåkappe og en lap som påsyede reparationer. Alt dette er efter yderlig brug og slitage blevet dækket af et helt nyt lag overlæder, som til sidst også er blevet slidt i snuden.



Eksempel på reparationer på sko. Oprindeligt overlæder til højre er blevet lappet med en tåkappe og en lap i siden for at dække over huller og revner. Til venstre ses det overlæder, som er tilføjet senere, og som i sig selv var en lap til at dække over det gamle, ødelagte overlæder til venstre. X1091 (id 101.968, SD 2617 fra KP III 2013:31)

Ses på skoene slidspor, er der også brugsmønstre, der afslører en praksis, som har fået de respektive sko til at holde længere. Ex. X900 er en ydersål fra en herresko med slitagespor på begge sider af sålens kant, efter at have brugt den som "byttesko", dvs. brugt som både højre og venstre sko. Ligeledes skoen/tøflen, X1081, der viser et meget jævnt slitagemønster, som kun kan forekomme ved at skoen har siddet skiftevis på begge fødder. Med byttesko fordeltes sliddet, som bevirkede, at skoen kunne holde i længere tid. Fænomenet i sin udtalte form hører dog til sjældenhederne, og det er således ikke kendetegnende for flertallet.

Slid forårsaget af sygdomme/skavanker ses ex. på X901, som er en damesko med spor efter platfod samt yder- og mellemsålerne X1084, der alle har markant slitage langs den ene side af

sålen. Men også herresko viser spor efter platfod, såsom X1083, hvis såler hovedsagligt kun er slidt langs den ene side.

X1057 er ydersål fra en damesko med et markant hul ved forfoden, der er resultatet af gang med hammertå, som i dette tilfælde er storetåen, der har været krummet i en permanent fleks.

X1081 var oprindeligt en lukket sko, men blev til sidst brugt som tøffel (se foto). Bagstykket og pløs er skåret bort, men hvad der er slående ved fundet, er det meget udtalte slid på snuden af skoen, der ses både under og over tåens spids og på den ene side af ydersålens forfod. Samtidig er der fravær af tilsvarende slitagegrad på hælområdet. Hælen er vel at mærke ikke repareret eller har fået tilføjet nye dele. Dette kunne tyde på, at ejeren var tågænger eller af andre grunde lagde mest vægt, og sled mest, på forreste del af foden.

Fordelingen er skavankerne (som fremgår af nedenstående skema) afviger ikke fra det mønster, som tidligere undersøgelser af denne periodes fodtøj har tegnet. Der er et overtal af observationer af platfod, mens øvrige skavanker, såsom hammertå, forekommer sjældnere.

Fordeling af observerede fodskavanker i det detaljeret registrerede materiale*	Antal
Platfod	5
Hammertå	1
Tågænger	1



Genbrugt og redesignet sko, hvor bagstykket og øverste del af pløsen er skåret af. Oprindeligt en lukket sko, men er siden omdannet til tøffel og brugt som sådan. X1081 (id 101.958, SD 2617 fra KP III 2013:31)

Kontekstbaseret gennemgang - fortsat

Grupperegistrerede fund⁴²

Herunder følger noter omkring udvalgte genstande fra de grupperegistrerede fund, fordelt på de kontekster (SD numre) hvori de blev fundet.

Krøyers Plads III (2013:31)

SD 1005 *Mix af adskillige deponeringer (mørke) – fra 1700-2000-tallet.*⁴³

Dele af hvad der muligvis er fra et sædebetræk (se foto).



Formentlig del af sædebetræk med blomster- og blad-mønster præget i skindet. Samme teknik bruges ved udsmykning af bogbind. X1060 (id. 101.937, SD 1005 fra KP III 2013:31)

SD 1476 *(Deponering nord for jordsikringen) Laget antages at have noget at gøre med afgrænsningen af beddingen. Det varierer fra SD1272 (på sydsiden af jordsikringen), ved ikke at have de samme forekomster af tjæreholdig jord, og samtidig er fundhyppigheden også større.*

Fuldkommen intakt remsko (se foto), intakt bogbind (se foto) og adskillige fragmenter af skårede skodele, dele af bæltter og fraskær (produktionsaffald).

⁴²Arbejdet med de grupperegistrerede fund blev udført af fundkoordinator Mia Toftdal.

⁴³ Beskrivelserne af lagene stammer fra IntraSis. Er alle markeret med kursiv i denne rapport.



Intakt remsko med den særskilte pløs bevaret. X1069 (id 101.946, SD 1476 fra KP III 2013:31)



Sko med trådene bevaret. Tydelig bevis på gode bevaringsforhold. X1069 (id 101.946, SD 1476 fra KP III 2013:31)



Intakt bogbind. Tyndt læder foldet omkring siderne af træ/bark. Der ses huller hvor spænderne har siddet. X1070 (id 101.947, SD 1476 fra KP III, 2013:31)

SD 6211 (*Deponering indenfor bolværksgrøften*) *Mix of adskillige deponeringer. De fleste med et stort indhold af organisk materiale såsom træ, læder, dyreknogeter, skaller etc. Datering: tidlig 1700-tal. Samme som SD 1272, 1476 and 2617.*

Bunden af en rød gummistøvle fra 1900-tallet, 100 skodele samt 2 liter meget små stykker fraskær (produktionsaffald).

SD 6463 (*Deponering inde i bygning*) *Lidt produktionsaffald.*

8 fragmenter af hhv. skårede skodele og fraskær (produktionsaffald)

Krøyers Plads I (2012:05)

SD 1004. (*Grøft 1000*) *Sekundært opfyldt, meget sandet, som indeholder læder, tekstil, glas, glaseret keramik, porcelæn, dyreknogeter, halm, lidt jern og træfragmenter. Mod bunden er opfyldslaget mere sandet og gråt og mindre mørkt, som det ellers er i lidt højere niveauer. Afsætningen af laget formodes at være foregået ovenpå den oprindelige marine havbund (undergrunden), som er blågråt siltet/sandet ler. I laget var tydeligvis mange mindre lag, hvori fundene lå koncentreret i omtrent vandrette lag. Disse kunne dog ikke klart adskilles og er alle udtryk for dumpning af affald på arealet over en generelt kort tidsperiode indenfor 1700-tallet, idet alle opsamlede fund fra laget stammer fra denne tidsperiode. Lagenes store indhold af sand og det, at de er omtrent vandrette, taler for, at fyldet har været sandblandet allerede fra starten. Den*

vandrette aflejring kunne tyde på, at fyldet er enten fordelt på arealet manuelt og/eller på grund af aflejring i vand.

Indeholder mange dele af sko, del af en handske, dele af remme og adskillige stykker af fraskær fra læderarbejde (produktionsaffald).

SD 1243. *Samme som 1004.*

1 meget velbevaret, komplet og redesignet barnetøffel (oprindelig en lukket sko)(se foto), skodele, bæltefragmenter, knivskedefragment, 25 stk. fraskær (produktionsaffald)



Barnesko, der er blevet omdannet til og genbrugt som tøffel. Bagstykke og øverste del af pløs er skåret væk. Gjorde den anvendelig til at gå i arv. X93 (id 100.186, SD 1243, KP I 2012:05)

SD 1642 *(Grøft 1634)*

En del af en sål og en del af et overlæder fra sko.

SD 1681 *(Grøft 1673)*

Består af adskillige lag. Ingen forskel mellem disse lag gjordes ved fundindsamlingen. Disse lag i den nordlige del af undersøgelsesområdet er tykkere og ligger dybere end modsvarende lag længere syd for. De nederste ca. 2 meter af laget er tydeligt afsatte i vand. Det generelle fundbillede virker dog til at være den samme.

12 fragmenter af skodele.

SD 1367 *(Grøft 1355)*

Består af adskillige lag (jævnfør sektionsretning). Ingen forskel mellem disse lag gjordes ved fundindsamlingen.

1 velbevaret støvle (uden skaft) (se foto), 38 fragmenter af skodele, del af en handske, dele af bælte/rem og 9 stykker fraskær (produktionsaffald).



Støvle med afskåret skaft. Særdeles sjældent fund. X87 (id 100.180, SD 1367 fra KP I 2012:05)

Fund fra soldning

Fra soldning, (ex. X894 SD 1272 og X898 SD 2617) ses produktionsaffald i form af skårede skodele, dele fra bælte/remme og fraskær.

Stumperne af fraskær er mellem 3 og 21 cm lange. Når en læderhåndværker er færdig med at udskære delene til en sko, en pung, en sadel etc. fra et større stykke skind/hud, så er der små stykker af læder tilovers – det såkaldte fraskær. Kunne håndværkeren ikke finde anden anvendelse til disse små stumper af læder, var de produktionsaffald. Det er meget almindeligt at finde disse fraskær ved soldning, da de ofte er små og har en farve, der går i ét med jorden, og gør dem vanskeligere at udskille med det blotte øje ved ordinær indsamling i felten.

De mange skodele, der sekundært er blevet skåret i, viser, at det var anvendt praksis at genanvende læder fra brugte, kassérbare sko til brug som nye skodele (eksempelvis hælflikker) eller som lapper til reparation af slidte sko (eksempelvis hullede såler eller slidte hæle).

Tabeller (sorteret efter SD nummer)

Krøyers Plads I, 2012:05

Id	X number	Name	Type	Number	Dating	Description	Strat. Object
100181	88	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	49	Post medieval	1 leather shoe toe cap 2 leather shoe heel parts (with wooden pegs) 3 leather shoe rand parts 4 leather shoe heel with sole parts 6 leather shoe quarters 16 leather shoe vamp parts 17 leather sole parts	1004
100182	89	Leather production waste/ off-cuts	Production waste	46	Post medieval	46 pieces of off-cuts/ production waste of varying sizes.	1004
100183	90	Leather belt fragments	Belt	4	Post medieval	Four leather belt fragment of varying sizes.	1004
100184	91	Leather glove	Glove	1	Post medieval		1004
100185	92	Leather rim with metal buckle	Strap	1	Post medieval	Leather rim/ strap with corroded metal buckle.	1004
100186	93	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	37	Post medieval	1 well preserved child's shoe 1 leather heel 1 leather toe cap 4 leather vamp parts 4 leather heel and sole parts 5 leather rand parts 21 leather sole parts	1243
100187	94	Leather production waste/ off-cuts	Production waste	25	Post medieval	25 pieces of production waste or off-cuts of varying sizes.	1243
100188	95	Leather belt fragments	Belt	3	Post medieval	Three leather belt parts of varying sizes.	1243

100189	96	Leather scabbard?		1	Post medieval	Leather scabbard fragment?	1243
100177	84	Leather belt frags.?	Belt	2	Post medieval	Two oblong leather fragments. One with stitchings. Perhaps from leather belt?	1367
100178	85	Leather off-cut/production waste	Production waste	9	Post medieval	Nine leather off-cuts or production waste of varying sizes.	1367
100179	86	Leather glove	Glove	1	Post medieval		1367
100180	87	Leather shoe frags.	Shoe/boot	39	Post medieval		1367
100191	98	Leather shoe	Shoe/boot	2	Post medieval		1642
100190	97	Leather shoe parts	Shoe/boot	12	Post medieval	2 leather heel and sole parts 3 rand parts 3 vamp parts 4 sole parts	1681

Krøyers Plads III, 2013:31

Id	X number	Name	Type	Number	Description	Zone	Strat. object
101925	1048	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra damesko med meget spids snude	8902	2617
101926	1049	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude.	8902	2617
101927	1050	Bindsål fra damesko med meget spids nude	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude	8902	2617
101928	1051	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra damesko med meget snude.	8902	2617

101929	1052	Bindsål fra barnesko med spids snude	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra barnesko med spids snude. Der er tråd bevaret i nogle af syhullerne.	8902	2617
101930	1053	Bindsål fra barnesko med spids snude	Shoe	1		8902	2617
101931	1054	Sål fra barnesko med spids snude -ubrugt	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra barnesko med spids snude. Den ene side er skåret skævt ved forfoden. Der er ingen syhuller og ingen huller efter læstesøm = produktionsaffald. Kasseret af skomager. Fejlprodukt.	8902	2617
101932	1055	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude. Sålens inderside har hjælpelinje. Der er tråd bevaret i syhullerne.	8902	2617
101933	1056	Bindsål fra damesko med spids snude	Shoe	1		8902	2617
101934	1057	Ydersål fra damesko med spids snude	Shoe	1	Ydersål fra damesko med meget spids snude. Hælenden er bøjet for at kunne dække brystet af træhæl. Formentlig højrefodssko, da der ved fodballe er et meget markant hul efter en hammertå (storetå).	8902	2617
101935	1058	Bindsål fra sko med rund tå	Shoe	1	Bindsål fra sko med rund tå. Del af hælparti mangler.	8902	2617
101936	1059	Asymmetrisk sål med spids snude	Shoe	1	Asymmetrisk bindsål med spids snude. Formentlig fra sko tilhørende ung dame. Hælparti mangler. Produktionsaffald der består dels af rålæder og fraskær og dels af dele af sko, der er blevet skåret i til genbrug.	8902	2617
101949	1072	Produktionsaffald	Production waste	44	Fraskær: 25 stk. Såldele: 2 stk. Bagstykker: 6 stk. (alle mangler nederste sømkant, da de er blevet skåret af sko, som sidenhen er brugt	8902	2617

som tøfler).

Overlæder / pløs-dele: 11 stk.

				7 dele af bælt / remme. Kan have været multifunktionelle (hesteudstyr o.lign.).		
101950	1073	Remme /bælt	Belt	7 En rem er tvedelt i den ene ende med huller til spændernes dorne. En anden rem har metaldele (jern) fra spænder siddende intakt i hver ende.	8902	2617
101951	1074	Produktionsaffald / fraskær	Production waste	39 Fraskær af skind samt afskærede dele af såler og remme.	8902	2617
101952	1075	Handske	Glove	2 Kan muligvis være en barnehandske eller en handske passende til en ung dame/herre. Tommelfinger mangler. Langemand måler 6 cm.	8902	2617
101953	1076	Kartebræt? Tekstilredskab	Uncertain type	1 Oprindeligt et aflangt, rektangulært stykke læder med små metalpigge, sat i som klammer fra skindets bagside. Kan have siddet på et kartebræt og brugt til kartning af uld. Del af herresko. Bagerste del af bindsål, mellemsål og ydersål og stakket læderhæl repareret med	8902	2617
101954	1077	Bagerste del af sål og hæl	Shoe	1 træpløkker. Lagene i hælen (flikkerne) er meget smalle og endda sammensat af flere små stykker af skind. Bred svang: 76 mm.	8902	2617
101955	1078	Bagerste del af sål og stakket hæl	Shoe	1 Bagerste del af herresko. Mellemsål og ydersål samt stakket hæl. Har IKKE været repareret og er meget lidt slidt! Hælen har konkavt bryst og er bred med lige nakke. Hæl måler: 80 L x 85 B x 30 H mm.	8902	2617
101956	1079	Overlæder med forstærkninger	Shoe	1 Overlæder med oval snude og indvendig forstærkninger i snude og langs siderne. Kødsiden vender udad (ruskind).	8902	2617

God stand.

101957	1080	Bagstykke - højre side	Shoe	1	Højre side af bagstykke med lang, bred, rund rem. Kødside vender udad = ruskind. Har buet sidesøm. Der har siddet læderforstærkning hvor spændet har siddet. OBS! Tråd bevaret i syhullerne.	8902	2617
101958	1081	Tøffel /sko	Shoe	1	Oprindelig en lukket sko, men brugt som tøffel til sidst. Bagstykket er skåret af. Pløs er også skåret bort. Overlæder har lige kant og oval snude, der er slidt. Overlæderet har kødsiden udad = ruskind. Snuden bøjer opad. Bindsål, mellemsål og ydersål. Hæl er af stakket læder sat samme med træpløkker. Ser ikke ud til at have været repareret. Er slidt jævnt (= byttesko). Ydersål er meget slidt i den ene side. Kunne tyde på at ejeren var tågænger eller af andre grunde lagde mest vægt på forreste fodballe og ikke hæl. Konkavt hælbryst. Bred hæl med lige nakke og sider. Hæl måler: 80 x 85 x 25	8902	2617
101959	1082	Bindsål	Shoe	1	Bindsål med snuden slidt væk. Formentlig fra damesko. Mellemsål, bindsål og stakket læderhæl. Oval snude. Ydersål er meget slidt på den ene side =	8902	2617
101960	1083	Såler og stakket hæl	Shoe	1	forfodspladfod. Hæl har konkavt bryst. Hæl måler. 71 L x 66 B x 20 mm H. Mellemsål og ydersål og rand fra damesko med spids snude. Sålens	8902	2617
101961	1084	Mellemsål og ydersål med spids snude	Shoe	1	hælparti er bukket ned, da det har dækket brystet på en træhæl. Den ene side af sålen er slidt = pladfod. Bindsål og forsål fra dametøffel. Snuden på bindsålen er skåret bort,	8902	2617
101962	1085	Bindsål og forsål fra damesko	Shoe	1	men formen antyder, at den har været spids. Forsålen går fra hælende til svang og er bukket ned	8902	2617

omkring kanten på bindsålen = tøffel.

101963	1086	Ydersål fra damesko	Shoe	1	Ydersål fra damesko. Hælparti er skåret væk. Spids snude. Slidspor ved storetå = højre fods sko.	8902	2617
101964	1087	Bindsål med rund snude	Shoe	1	Bindsål med rund snude. Hælparti er revet af.	8902	2617
101965	1088	Ydersål fra damesko m. meget spids snude	Shoe	1	Ydersål fra damesko med meget spids snude og hælparti, der har dækket bryst af hæl. Typisk 1730'erne.	8902	2617
101966	1089	Stakket læderhæl	Shoe	1	Stakket læderhæl med konkavt bryst. Sat sammen med træpløkker, men har også et stort metalsøm i midten. Øverste flikker mangler.	8902	2617
101967	1090	Træhæl med læderbeklædning - damesko	Shoe	1	Svungen, høj træhæl med læderbeklædning. Hælflikker slidt bort. Trækerne også slidt. Hælen har været minimum 1,5 cm. højere (ud fra læderbeklædningsrester).	8902	2617
101968	1091	Overlæder og sål - repareret	Shoe	3	To lag overlæder og bindsål fra damesko med spids snude. Hælparti mangler. Gennemgribende repareret. Inderste overlæder er slidt i snude og højre side. Der er tilføjet en tåkappe og en lap som påsyede reparationer. Alt dette er efter slitage også blev dækket af et helt nyt lag overlæder, som til sidst også er blevet slidt i snuden.	8902	2617
101969	1092	Overlæder med rund snude	Shoe	1	Overlæder med rund snude. Ruskind. Rund, konkav pløskant.	8902	2617
101970	1093	Overlæder med spids snude og høj pløs	Shoe	1	Overlæder med spids snude og høj pløs, sideforstærkninger (indvendige) og tåkappe (indvendig). Pløs er i ét med overlæder og er høj og bred med runde kanter.	8902	2617
101971	1094	Overlæder med spids snude	Shoe	1	Overlæder med spids snude. Pløs mangler.	8902	2617
101972	1095	Overlæder med rund snude og buet pløs	Shoe	1	Overlæder med rund snude og buet, lav pløs. Indvendig tåkappe.	8902	2617

101973	1096	Overlæder fra dametøffel	Shoe	1	Overlæder fra dametøffel med meget spids snude. To lag tyndt overlæder. Svagt buet pløskant.	8902	2617
101937	1060	Leather seat cover?	Seatcover	2	Two identical pieces of leather. One has elaborate floral decoration. Perhaps fragments of a seat cover?	0	1005
101771	894	Soldning 4-8 m produktionsaffald/fraskær	Production waste	6	Største mål er registreret i målangivelsesfelterne. Mindste mål: 50 x 31 mm Fire af delene er fraskær fra skind. De to øvrige dele er fra brugte såler, der er genbrugte som reservedele til andre sko. Kan være affald fra skoflikkers værksted.	0	1272
101772	895	12-16 m hælflik	Shoe	1	Hælflik fra stakket hæl med huller efter træpløkker. Stammer fra en hæl, der har været repareret. De fire af delene er fraskær fra skind, mens de øvrige dele stammer fra brugte sko, der er skåret i sekundært. 2 dele af overlæder, del af bagstykke, 2 dele af såler, 4 dele af hæle (stakket), hvoraf én har	0	1272
101773	896	16-20 m Produktionsaffald/fraskær	Production waste	13	træpløkker siddende intakt (en hælflik er fra en barnesko). Mål på det største fragment fremgår af målangivelsesfelterne. Mindste mål: 65 x 5 mm Kan være affald fra skoflikkers værksted. 6 dele er fraskær fra skind, mens 2 af delene er fra såler og 2 dele fra rande, der stammer fra brugte sko.	0	1272
101774	897	12-16 m Produktionsaffald/fraskær	Production waste	10	Mål på det største fragment fremgår af målangivelsesfelterne. Mindste mål: 50 x15 x 2 mm Formentlig affald fra skoflikkers værksted.	0	1272
101943	1066	Leather shoe fragments et al		32	1 leather shoe heel and sole part 1 leather shoe quarter 1 leather shoe sole 1 leather piece with stitcing holes 3 belt(?) fragments	0	1476

				25 pieces of production waste(off-cuts).		
101944	1067	Leather shoe fragments et al		12 1 leather shoe quarter 5 leather shoe sole fragments 2 massive belts(?) 4 pieces of production waste/ off-cuts	0	1476
101945	1068	Leather shoe fragment et al		30 1 leather shoe vamp part 2 leather shoe heel and sole parts (wooden) Two leather shoe toe caps 12 leather shoe rand fragments 1 belt fragment 12 pieces of production waste/ off-cuts	0	1476
101946	1069	Leather shoe fragments et al		90 1 well preserved leather shoe (sole, vamp, heel, heel cap in one piece) 1 leather shoe tow cap 1 leather shoe heel and sole part 4 wooden heels 5 leather shoe quarters 6 leather shoe vamp parts 19 leather shoe rand parts 23 leather shoe sole parts 1 suede fragment 1 belt fragment 1 belt/ rim fragment with marks from previous attached buttons 24 piece of production waste/ off-cuts	0	1476
101947	1070	Leather book cover	Bookbindings	1 Leather book cover with wooden interior. Pages not preserved. Holes from two book clasps visible.	0	1476
101948	1071	Leather production waste/ off-cut et al		1 About 4 litres of very small pieces of production waste/ off-cuts. Also sporadic fragments from shoe among. From sieving 15.10.2013	0	1476

101775	898	Soldning Produktionsaffald/fraskær	Production waste	55	7 dele er sekundært skårede dele af brugte sko og remme (2 remme og 3 sæler, 1 hælflik og 1 del af et overlæder). Der er træpløkker bevaret i en hæl og en sål. Resten af fragmenterne er fraskær af skind. Mål på det største fragment fremgår af målangivelsesfeltene. Mindste mål: 60 x 12 x 0,5 mm Formentlig affald fra skoflikker, skomager eller læderværksted	0	2617
101776	899	Produktionsaffald / fraskær	Production waste	2	To stykker af forarbejdet skind med skæremærker. Produktionsaffald fra læderarbejde. Ydersål (fra snude til svang) med bred firkantet snude fra herresko.	0	2617
101777	900	Ydersål med byttespor	Sole	1	Symmetrisk. Der er slitagespor på begge kantsider, hvilket er tegn på byttesko (brugt som både højre og venstre sko).	0	2617
101778	901	Såler fra damesko	Shoe	2	Forreste del af bindsål, mellemsål (der går fra snude til hælbryst) og ydersål (fra snude til svang) med meget spids snude + del af rand. Symmetrisk. Der er slitage langs skoens ene side, hvilket kunne tyde på platfod. I så fald er det en venstre sko.	0	2617
101779	902	Bindsål med læstehuller	Shoe	1	Bindsål (snude mangler) med 4 synlige læstehuller.	0	2617
101780	903	Overlæder fra dametøffel	Shoe	1	Overlæder fra dametøffel med spids snude. 1 lag men med indvendig tåforstærkning samt sideforstærkning. Kanten er ikke intakt. Snuden er slidt (lille hul). Langs den ene side ses en reparation (lapning), idet kanten af tøflens overlæder har haft et aflangt hul der, efter brug.	0	2617

101781	904	Sål og hæl fra herresko eller støvle	Shoe	1	<p>Bindsål, ydersål og stakket læderhæl fra herresko eller støvle med bred firkantet snude. Ydersålen er meget slidt på forfoden og forreste del af bindsålen mangler.</p> <p>Skoen er symmetrisk og meget bred. Hælen er blevet repareret flere gang med større træpløkker og uhensigtsmæssigt mange små læderstykker.</p> <p>Hælen er bred og tung og har målene: L 106 x 93 x 58 mm.</p> <p>Det er den brede form og den store hæl, som leder frem til en potentiel tolkning som støvle.</p> <p>Overlæderet er skåret af.</p>	0	2617
101782	905	Såler fra herresko med rund snude	Shoe	2	<p>Bindsål og mellemsål fra symmetrisk herresko med rund snude.</p> <p>Slitage på bindsålens inderside fra storetå.</p>	0	2617
101783	906	Bindsål og overlæder fra damesko	Shoe	2	<p>Bindsål og overlæder fra symmetrisk damesko med meget spids snude, der peger opad. Der er indvendig tåforstærkning</p> <p>Ruskindsko. Kødsiden vender udad på overlæderet.</p> <p>Pløsen er meget høj: ca. 10 cm lang., og har en kraftigt dobbeltbuet kant</p>	0	2617
101938	1061	RED leather shoe	Shoe	1	<p>Red painted(?) leather shoe (sole, vamp, heel and end cap).</p> <p>3 leather shoe quarters</p> <p>3 leather shoe heels</p> <p>5 leather shoe vamp parts</p> <p>6 leather shoe heel and sole parts</p>	0	6211
101939	1062	Leather shoe fragments et al	Shoe	93	<p>18 leather shoe sole parts (2 wooden)</p> <p>20 leather shoe rands</p> <p>1 leather belt fragment</p> <p>35 fragments of production waste/ off-cuts</p> <p>2 fragments undefined</p>	0	6211
101940	1063	Leather shoe fragments	Shoe	7	<p>1 quarter</p> <p>6 sole fagments</p>	0	6211

101941	1064	Leather production waste/ off-cuts	Production waste	1	2 litre bag of very small leather production waste/ off-cuts. From sieving 01.12.2013	0	6211
101942	1065	Leather fragments		8	4 leather shoe sole fragments 2 production waste/ off-cuts 2 undefined	0	6463

Bilag 9: Rapport over fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster

PILOTFORSØG

Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015



Af erhvervsph.d. stipendiat Vivi Lena Andersen

November 2015

Indholdsfortegnelse

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 - 1.1 Middelaldercentret
 - 1.2 Underlag i Sundkøbing
2. Forsøgets forløb
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Bilag

Registreringsark: Basisdata og daglig data

Basisdataark udfyldt af forsøgspersoner + fotos af forsøgspersoner og de enkelte sko fra forsøget

Skridttæller – oversigt over målinger og gennemsnitsberegninger

Registreringsark – blindtest

Vejr, sæson 2015

(Fotos i denne rapport er, med mindre andet er angivet, taget af forfatteren)

1. Introduktion

I løbet af 2015 gennemførte jeg et pilotprojekt i samarbejde med Middelaldercentret på Falster til testning af middelalderskos holdbarhed samt fordele og ulemper ved deres konstruktion og design. Derudover benyttede jeg anledningen til at teste mig selv i analyse og fortolkning af fodtøj, de visuelle pejlemærker og - metoder.

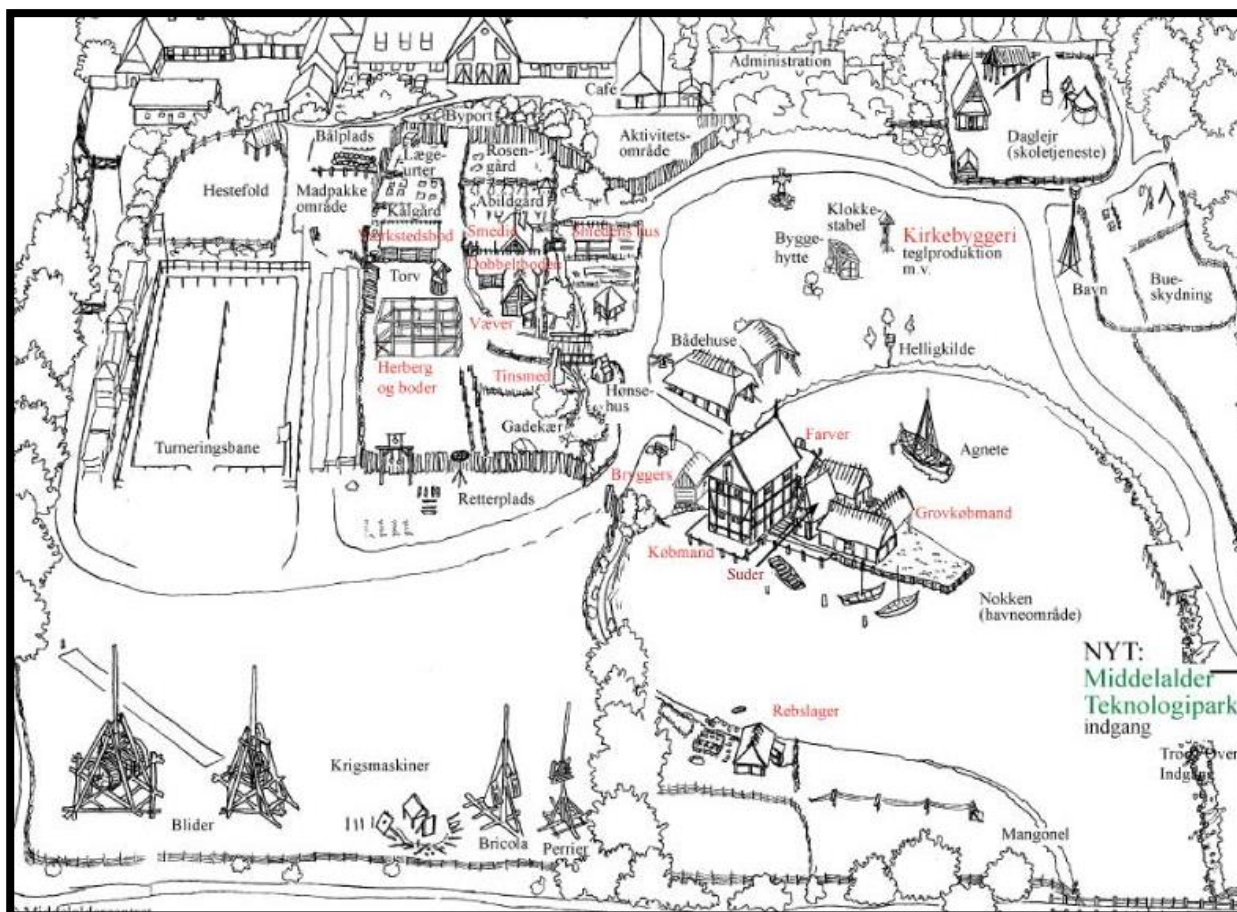
1.1 Middelaldercentret

Middelaldercentret ved Nykøbing på Falster skal forestille en middelalderby, kaldet Sundkøbing, fra 1400-tallets begyndelse. Byen består af en række huse med blandet beboelse og værksteder hvorfra der også sælges varer, samt et stort og et mindre købmandshus, et herberg og en kirke under opførelse. Husene er placeret langs en bygade som ender på nokken ved havnen.⁴⁴ Alle huse og fartøjer i den rekonstruerede middelalderby Sundkøbing er udført som eksperimentalarkæologiske projekter, der baserer sig dels på resultater fra arkæologiske undersøgelser, skriftlige kilder og afbildninger suppleret med viden om huse fra vore nabolande Norge, Sverige, Tyskland, England og Frankrig.

Folkene i byen afspejler forskellige samfundslag. Der er håndværkere (såsom smed, tømrer, skomager, skrædder, væver, farver, rebslager og lysstøber), riddere, købmænd, handlende, tiggere og rejsende og man kan besøge dem, snakke med dem og se dem arbejde. I købstaden er der også bier, høns, gæs, katte, hunde, får, geder, køer, grise og heste. Beboerne i købstaden Sundkøbing er dels Middelaldercentrets ansatte, dels frivillige, de har alle gennemgået et eller flere kurser på Middelaldercentret og har således en basisviden om middelalderen, samfundsforhold, religion, handel, klædedragt, mad samt passende opførsel i relation til den funktion/rolle vedkommende skal indgå i i byen.⁴⁵ Der er ridderturneringer, men også daglige sysler. Der laves mad, dyr og håndværk passes og konerne handler på byens torv. Købmandens skibe bringer varer til byen og der arbejdes konstant på husenes vedligeholdelse.

⁴⁴ <http://www.middelaldercentret.dk/Middelalderbyen/index.html>

⁴⁵ <http://www.middelaldercentret.dk/Middelalderbyen/vieridetherrensa.html>



Oversigtskort over Sundkøbing. Illustration fra Middelaldercentrets hjemmeside

<http://www.middelaldercentret.dk/Husene/index.html>

1.2 Underlag i Sundkøbing

I byen er der forskellige overflader og underlag, som de ansatte (byens beboere) betræder i forbindelse med deres færden i byen såvel som konkrete og stedspecifikke aktiviteter. Se følgende billeder for indtryk af byens underlag:







2. Forsøgets forløb

Forsøget havde til formål at teste den vendsyede skos holdbarhed i praksis, og hvilke faktorer der synes at nedbryde skoen mest. I tilknytning til mit ph.d.-projekt "Mellem brosten, knyster, skolæst og mode" tog jeg initiativ til et pilotforsøg med udgangspunkt i fodtøj på Middelaldercentret i Nykøbing Falster. Forsøget forløb hen over sæsonen 2015 fra 1. maj til 16. oktober.

Forsøgets faser i løbet af 2015:

1. Planlægning, sparring, kvalitetssikring, vidensindsamling
2. Opstart, introduktion, de involverede forsøgspersoner underrettes og informeres
3. Proces start, forsøget sættes i gang
4. Forsøget følges, forsøgspersoner interviewes
5. Analyse og registrering af sko
6. Opfølgning, nye spørgsmål, svar søges
7. Rapport, opsummering og konklusion

Forsøget inkluderede fire af de ansatte som forsøgspartnere iført deres middelalderfodtøj: Søren, Elizabeth, Christine og Miguel. Derudover deltog henholdsvis Pia Bach og Catharina Oksen fra Middelaldercentret i sparring om og planlægningen af forsøget og indsamling af sko og skemaer ved forsøgets afslutning. De fire ansatte blev udvalgt på baggrund af, at de havde forskellige funktioner i middelalderbyen, bar forskellige typer af sko og havde forskellige underlag som primære gangområder, samtidig med at der var forskel i alder, køn og kropsbygning. De registrerede deres brug af skoene og deres aktiviteter, og efter sæsonafslutning registrerede og

analyserede jeg skoene som blindtest (det vil uden at skele til deltagernes informationer og registreringer i første omgang), som var de arkæologiske fund.

2.1 Vejret

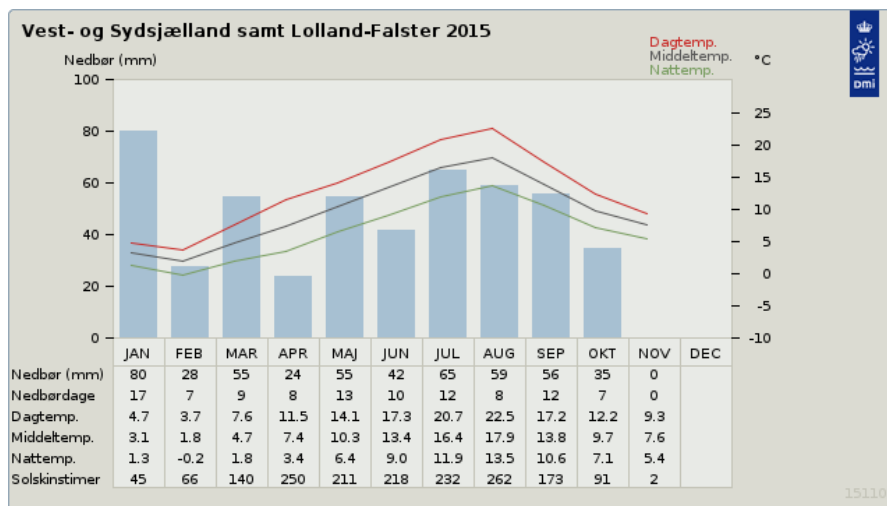
Vejret i Danmark var i sommerhalvåret præget af meget regn.

Ifølge oplysninger fra DMI var det det niende vådeste forår siden 1874 og det vådeste siden 1983.

Det var også det solfattigste siden foråret 2010 samt det laveste højeste maksimumtemperatur.

Ved en del lejligheder i alle tre sommermåneder var der kraftig regn. Juni 2015 blev den tiendekoldeste siden 1874 og i juli og august var der skybrud. Der var en del lokale hedebløjer i august, men ingen tropedøgn. Alt i alt et vådt og let køligt sommerhalvår.

Se bilag med nøjagtige vejrmålinger for de enkelte dag på Lolland-Falster i sæsonen maj-oktober.



3. Registrering og analyse

Til forsøget blev indkøbt to simple og små skridttællere fra Select, som fæstnedes i linningen foran ved hoften. I et digitalt display vises antal af skridt taget. Det var ved valg af skridttæller afgørende, at tælleren ikke krævede at blive båret synligt. Den valgte anordning kunne bæres skjult under middelalderdragten. Pia Bach tilføjede en plastiksikring henover knapperne, således at forsøgspersonen ikke kunne nulstille tælleren i løbet af dagen ved et uheld. To af deltagerne bar skridttællerne i samme periode (mellem 27. september og 16. oktober 2015) og noterede antal skridt i 7 arbejdsdage. Søren bar skridttælleren i 7 arbejdsdage og gik i gennemsnit 11.151 skridt pr. arbejdsdag á 8 timers varighed (knap 1.400 skridt i timen). En dag lidt over 16.000 skridt, mens Elizabeths maximum var lidt over 10.000 skridt. Elizabeth havde taget 8.349 skridt i gennemsnit.



Ved sæsonafslutning modtog jeg de sko, som deltagerne havde båret gennem sæsonen, men da jeg skulle gennemgå skoene som blindtest, så havde Pia Bach sat numre på skoene og skrevet ejernes navne i en lukke kuvert, som jeg først åbnede efter endt registrering.



Forsøgsdeltagernes registreringer og lukket kuvert med navne på de numre, som skoene er markeret med.



Blindtestens registreringer samt deltagernes noter findes som bilag. Herunder har jeg fremhævet nogle af mine egne og mere generelle observationer:

- Da skoene er samlet og ikke i adskilte enkeltdele, som arkæologiske sko oftest er, så er samlingerne og indersiden vanskeligere at studere lige så nøje.
- Der er ved ID 2 brugt firkantet hælkappe, hvilket i middelalderen er sjældent set. I middelalderens skofund er disse som overvejende trekantede. I det hele taget er skoene fra Middelaldercentret mere forstærket på forskellig vis end de københavnske middelaldersko var det.⁴⁶ Eksempelvis er 5c med dobbelt lag hælkappe, som også er bredere og højere end middelalderens og i samme sko ses ekstra lag af forstærkende såler påsat med metalsøm. ID 1 har udover bred bes reparationssål i hællenden påsat med metalsøm. Det kan undre hvorfor man i middelalderen ikke benyttede sig af disse slitagebeskyttende foranstaltninger eller benyttet sig i større grad af reparationer. Måske har adgangen til skind og sko været let, der har været flere ressourcer eller der har manglet kompetencer til at reparere lokalt.
- Ens for alle skoene ved sæsonafslutning, uanset brugsintensitet, er at der er tale om sko, som enten skal kasseres eller repareres og lappes, fordi der huller (direkte åbninger ind til foden, og dermed også direkte adgang for vand og kulde).
- ID 4 er eksempel på hvor vanskeligt det er, at udskifte en hullet sål på et oprindeligt overlæder/overdel. Overdelene er forvredne og slidte, hvilket besværliggør udskæring, tilpasning og påsyning af nye såler i allerhøjeste grad. Man vil ikke kunne bruge de gamle såler som skabelon, og den oprindelige skabelon eller læst vil ikke længere passe til overdelen.
- Remme og snører er i bemærkelsesværdig god tilstand. Både hvor de er fæstnet, Det er altså ikke den belastning, stræk og håndtering, som disse dele bliver udsat for under hhv. gang og tagen af og på. Derimod er friktionen mod overfladen den helt store synder.

⁴⁶ Der er en række praktiske faktorer, som gør det umuligt at udføre dette forsøg og studium fuldkommen korrekt, hvilket er en grundpræmis for eksperimentalarkæologien.

Slitagen fra mødet med overfladerne er markant og ødelæggende for skoen i en sådan grad, at et enkelt hul i hæl eller tå kan kræve helt nye sko.

Efter blindtest og ved sammenligning af forsøgsdeltagernes noter og registreringer, gjorde jeg følgende observationer i relation til den visuelle analysemetode, jeg anvender:

- Jeg kan genkende sko tilhørende samme person ud fra slidspor. Dette bekræfter, at vores gang er som et fingeraftryk. Individuelt og unikt.
- Jeg kan se hvad der er reparation og hvad der er forstærkninger, som del af det oprindelige design.
- Jeg blev opmærksom på forskelle på slid og tilstand på over og underside på samme sko, eksempelvis ID 3, der har en meget medtaget sål, men samtidig et overlæder i god stand, og at dette kan vise os, at de har været brugt udendørs, men at overdel har været beskyttet under kjole. Klædedragten er dermed med til at beskytte skoene. Herrernes fodtøj har med de blottede ben (kun dækket af hoser) været langt mere udsat for vind og vejr. Kan det derved udledes, at kvinders sko holdt længere end herrernes og ikke behøvede udskiftning nær så ofte? Forsøget har skærpet min opmærksomhed – ikke bare på foden i skoen, men skoen på foden af et menneske i en dragt og af et køn, som har påvirket skoens udtryk såvel som holdbarhed.
- Den rette pasform og størrelse er vigtig for holdbarheden af skoene. Jo ringere pasform i forhold til ejerens fødder, jo hurtigere slidt. Jeg vil nu efter dette forsøg bedre kunne genkende, når en sko har været for lille til en fod.



Sko tilhørende ID5. De er forskellige i størrelsen, så selvom slidsporene efter gangmønsteret er det samme, så viser det for lille par til højre, at buerne lige over kanten til vendsyningen mellem sål og overdel, at skoene her har være mere under pres end det andet par, der passede foden godt.

4. Resultater

Forsøgsdeltager Søren brugte til forsøget et par ankelstøvler gennem 26 dage i 8 timer dagligt på underlag, der var af enten græs, grus og brosten (natursten) i en sommerperiode, hvor det regnede meget. Allerede efter 12 arbejdsdages brug viste skoen tegn på massivt slid bagerst på hælen ved vendsyningen. Efter 23 arbejdsdage var der slidt hul igennem læderet. Søren havde mange aktive og udendørs funktioner på centret og gik i gennemsnit 11.151 skridt pr. arbejdsdag, og med en gennemsnitlig skridtlængde på 70 cm svarer det til 7,8 km pr. dag. Det vil sige, at skoene efter omtrent 94 km gang viste mellem slitagegrad, og efter knap 180 km gang viste skoene høj slitagegrad og var slidt igennem.

Vi kan ikke nøjagtigt sidestille dette med middelalderens forhold, da så mange variabler ikke vil være ens (dyret, der har lagt skind til skoene, garvning og bearbejdning, vejr, underlag, skotype, vedligehold, imprægneringssubstans, skoens pasform i forhold til bæreren, personens alder og erhverv, skotyper, der alt sammen påvirker gangen og holdbarheden af skoen),⁴⁷ men køber vi præmissen med de forbehold, der uundgåeligt er, så skal vi også se på slitagegraden på de oprindelige middelaldersko. Slitagegraden er højere i de oprindelige middelaldersko end i de rekonstruerede. Sagt på en anden måde: Man har i middelalderen generelt gået længere med skoene (og dermed øget slitagegraden), inden man har fundet skoene egnet til kassering. Der er tale om et ganske stort hul ved hælen på middelalderens sko, mens de rekonstruerede gerne bliver udskiftet eller repareret, inden hullet bliver for stort. Hvis vi antager, at middelalderens mennesker også i gennemsnit gik omkring 7,8 km pr. dag, og samme par sko blev anvendt i længere tid end i dette forsøg, så ville holdbarheden af skoene (skoenes omløbstid) i middelalderen være længere end de rekonstruerede og dermed længere end de 180 km. Eksempelvis ved yderligere 14 dages brug tillægges 109 km, og det endelige kilometerantal ville nærme sig 300 km. Det efterlader stadig den vendsyede sko med en holdbarhed på kun omkring 37 dage (det vil sige kasseret med stort hul i hælen og ingen reparationer).

Til sammenligning gik forsøgsdeltageren Elizabeth i sine sko i 101 dage, 8 timer dagligt hen over samme sommersæson. Elizabeth er farver i middelalderbyen. Det betyder arbejde i tørvejr under tag på et underlag af natursten tæt ved varme fra gryderne og mere stillestående arbejde end

⁴⁷ På Søren's ankelstøvler havde skomageren ekstraordinært limet en slidsål under hælen for at få skoen til at holde længere. Disse løsnede sig dog efter henholdsvis kun 2 og 10 dages brug og faldt af efter 14 dage.

Søren. Ved sæsonafslutning var hendes sko også slidt igennem læderet ved besen bagerst på hælen som Søren. Elizabeth gik i gennemsnit 8.349 skridt dagligt, og med en gennemsnitlig skridtlængde på 66 cm gik hun ca. 5,5 km pr. dag, hvilket svarer til 555 km på en hel sæson. Elizabeths sko holdt i længere tid end Søren, og hun havde sammenlagt tilbagelagt flere kilometer i dem end Søren i sine, inden der blev slidt hul. Der er mange faktorer, der spiller ind, men her skal som det væsentligste nævnes, at Sørens sko var langt mere udsat for regn og vådt underlag endda i en sådan grad, at skoene ikke nåede at tørre igennem fra dag til dag. Hvis vi igen lægger flere dages brug til Elizabeths sko for at kalibrere tallene tættere på middelalderens slitagegrad, så ville Elizabeths sko nå op på en holdbarhed på mellem 3 ½ - 4 måneder. I sammenligning med Sørens brug af sko, der ville holde omtrent 1 - 1 ½ måned, resulterer det i et gennemsnit på omtrent 2 ½ måned. Resultatet nærmer sig de brugsperioder, som middelalderens regnskaber synes at afspejle. Der var så stor forskel på forsøgsskoenes holdbarhed afhængig af brug, underlag og vejr, at det vil være mere retvisende at tale om et holdbarhedstidsspan på 1-4 måneder.

Fælles for alle forsøgsskoenes nedbrydning og slitagemønstre er, at de ligesom de originale middelaldersko slides igennem ved vendsyningen bagerst på hælen. Christines sko var efter kun 14 dages brug slidt ved hæl, var ved at gå op i syningen her, og en revne var under udvikling i sålen. Christine havde ligesom Søren udsat skoene for et meget vådt underlag. Miguel havde båret sine sko hele sæsonen, men selv med en primær funktion som skrædder med indendørs, stillesiddende arbejde var der slidt hul bagerst på hælen. Det vil sige, at skoens vitale dele, overdel og sål, ødelægges på et sted på skoen, der er vanskelig at reparere sig ud af, skoen mister sin funktion som værn mod underlaget, og skoene må kasseres.

Vådt vejr og underlagets søle været en væsentlig faktor for skoenes nedbrydning. Vådt vejr er hårdt ved læderfodtøjet, og det nedbrydes hurtigere end ved perioder med tørt vejr.

Forsøgsdeltager Christine nævnte, at det var så vådt vejr, at skoene ikke kunne nå at tørre op til dagen efter, og derfor kunne fedtet, som hun gned ind i læderet ikke trænge ind og danne en beskyttende hinde mod den kommende dags regn og pytter.

4.1 Forslag til optimering ved fremtidig forsøg

Eksperimentet på Middelaldercentret var et pilotforsøg. Et nyt og optimeret forsøg planlægges på baggrund af erfaringerne fra pilotforsøget. Herunder forslag til optimering af kommende forsøg.

- Fodtøjsforsøget kan kvalificeres yderligere ved hjælp af en bredere og større undersøgelse/forsøg, der involverer flere centre i Danmark såvel som i udlandet.
- Et tilsvarende forsøg med rekonstruktioner af 1600- og 1700-tals fodtøj kunne være ønskværdigt for at be- eller afkræfte formodningerne for holdbarheden af det postreformatoriske fodtøj og den samlede udvikling for holdbarheden af fodtøj.
- Højere antal forsøgspersoner for at sikre en bedre repræsentativitet.
- Sko laves som nøjagtige rekonstruktioner af de arkæologisk fundne sko med en fordeling af forskellige sko- og støvletyper, så også forskelle og ligheder (fordele og ulemper) typerne imellem kan vurderes.
- Et registreringsskema til et større forsøg kunne med fordel være med udvidet brug af kasser, eksempelvis ved "Højde" og "Vægt", så det er lettere for forsøgspersonen at udfylde og lettere sidenhen at operere med rent statistisk.
- Garvning og behandling af skindmaterialet, der benyttes til skoene, dokumenteres.
- Minimum én forsøgsperson bærer træpatiner rekonstrueret efter forelæg fra arkæologiske fund.
- Skoene bæres af forsøgspersonerne i tilnærmelsesvist lige lang tid, så det er lettere at sammenligne deres tilstand og holdbarhed og nedbrydning.
- Alle forsøgspersoner bærer personlige skridttæller hver dag i hele forsøgsperioden, for at opnå større nøjagtighed i vurderingen af holdbarheden.
- Skridttællere indstilles til den enkeltes skridtlængde, således at ikke kunne antal skridt oplyses, men også antal kilometer tilbagelagt i skoene.
- Hyppigere løbende opfølgning undervejs i forsøgsperioden, så der kan foretages rettelser og justeringer, mens tid er.
- Spørgsmål formuleres vedrørende hvordan det fornemmes og føles at bære skoen i bestemte situationer og funktioner og forsøgspersoner interviewes. Interview dokumenteres.

Bilag til fodtøjsforsøg

Registreringsark: Basisdata og daglig data

Basisdataark udfyldt af forsøgspersoner + fotos af
forsøgspersoner og de enkelte sko fra forsøget

Skridttæller – oversigt over målinger og gennemsnitsberegninger

Registreringsark – blindtest

Vejr, sæson 2015

BASISDATA

Fodtøj

Skomager:

Model / skotype:

Lukkeanordning:

Med eller uden besrem?: ☐ Med ☐ Uden

Lavet med eller uden brug af læst: ☐ Med ☐ Uden

Læder garvet med:

Læder imprægneret med:

Sytråd materialespecifikationer:

Bruges indlægssål?: ☐ Ja ☐ Nej

Person

Navn:

Køn: ☐ Mand ☐ Kvinde

Alder:

Højde:

Vægt:

Fodens længde:

Eventuelle fodskavanker eller bemærkninger til gangart eller fod:

Funktion/rolle i byen:

Overflader som rollen hovedsageligt betræder i byen (sæt gerne flere krydser):

☐ Grus ☐ Jord ☐ Græs ☐ Lergulv ☐ Trægulv ☐ Teglstengulv

Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015

Spørgsmål rettes gerne til Vivi Lena Andersen, tlf. 4095 0773, qcj980@hum.ku.dk

DAGLIG REGISTRERING

Navn: _____

Dato	Antal timer i brug	Bemærkninger (ex. reparationer, vedligeholdelse, behandling, forstærkning el. lign.)
2015		
		Side 1

Miquel ID 1

Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015

BASISDATA

Fodtøj

Skomager: Hannah, Pia, Miguel

Model / skotype: Ankelstøvle

Lukkeanordning: Spænde

Med eller uden besrem?: ☒ Med ☐ Uden

Lavet med eller uden brug af læst: ☐ Med ☒ Uden

Læder garvet med: ☒

Læder imprægneret med: Læderfælt m/bivoks

Sytråd materialspecifikationer: bom

Bruges indlægssål?: ☒ Ja ☐ Nej

Person

Navn: Miguel G. Islund

Køn: ☒ Mand ☐ Kvinde

Alder: 44

Højde: 196

Vægt: 87

Fodens længde: 28 cm

Eventuelle fodskavanker eller bemærkninger til gangart eller fod: Løben er brugt normalt, men derudover også til fasttøj på hårdt underlag.

Funktion/rolle i byen: Skredder

Overflader som rollen hovedsageligt betræder i byen (sæt gerne flere krydser):

☒ Grus ☐ Jord ☒ Græs ☐ Lergulv ☐ Trægulv ☒ Teglstengulv

Spørgsmål rettes gerne til Vivi Lena Andersen, tlf. 4095 0773, qcj980@hum.ku.dk

Miquel ID 1



Sko ID 1



Elizabeth ID 2

Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015

BASISDATA

Fodtøj

Skomager: HANNAH KRUMHUSEN, MIDDELALDERCENTRET

Model / skotype: SKO

Lukkeanordning: SNØRE

Med eller uden besrem?: ☒ Med ☐ Uden

Lavet med eller uden brug af læst: ☐ Med ☒ Uden

Læder garvet med: ?

Læder imprægneret med: FET/BIVOKS

Sytråd materialespecifikationer: VOKSET HØRTRÅD

Bruges indlægssål?: ☒ Ja ☐ Nej

Person

Navn: ELISABETH KRONBORG

Køn: ☐ Mand ☒ Kvinde

Alder: 52

Højde: 159 cm

Vægt: 65

Fodens længde:

Eventuelle fodskavanker eller bemærkninger til gangart eller fod:

Funktion/rolle i byen: FARVER

Overflader som rollen hovedsageligt betræder i byen (sæt gerne flere krydser):

☐ Grus ☐ Jord ☐ Græs ☐ Lergulv ☐ Trægulv ☐ Teglstengulv

potengulv

Spørgsmål rettes gerne til Vivi Lena Andersen, tlf. 4095 0773, qcj980@hum.ku.dk

Elizabeth ID 2



Sko ID 2



Sko ID 2 – fortsat (filtsåler)





Christine ID 3

Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015

BASISDATA

Fodtøj

Skomager:

Model / skotype:

Lukkeanordning: Rem m. spænde

Med eller uden besrem?: ☐ Med ☒ Uden

Lavet med eller uden brug af læst: ☐ Med ☐ Uden

Læder garvet med:

Læder imprægneret med:

Sytråd materialespecifikationer:

Bruges indlægssål?: ☐ Ja ☒ Nej

Person

Navn: Christine Sonne-Jensen

Køn: ☐ Mand ☒ Kvinde

Alder: 32

Højde: 162 cm

Vægt: 70-80 kg

Fodens længde:

Eventuelle fodskavanker eller bemærkninger til gangart eller fod: Går meget på innersiden

Funktion/rolle i byen: Madmar

Overflader som rollen hovedsageligt betræder i byen (sæt gerne flere krydser):

☒ Grus ☐ Jord ☒ Græs ☐ Lergulv ☐ Trægulv ☐ Teglstengulv ☒ Toppele træsten

Spørgsmål rettes gerne til Vivi Lena Andersen, tlf. 4095 0773, qcj980@hum.ku.dk

Christine ID 3 (ID 4 ekstrasko)



Sko ID 3



rsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015
 ittes gerne til Vivi Lena Andersen, tlf. 4095 0773, qcj980@hum.ku.dk

SISTRERING

Christine Sonne-Jensen

Antal timer i brug	Bemærkninger (ex. reparationer, vedligeholdelse, behandling, forstærkning el. lign.)
8,50	guld og sølv. Vægt. Strømper
8,00	— 11 — strømper
7,00	— 11 —
8,00	Strømper
7,00	—
7,00	—
7,00	—
7,00	—, smurt ind i lederfedt
7,00	—
7,00	Strømper
7,00	Strømper, meget vægt
11,00	— 11 —
7,00	— 11 —
7,00	— 11 — fuldstændigt vandskækket

Sko ID 4 - ekstrasko



Søren ID 5a

Fødtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015

BASISDATA

Fødtøj

Skomager:

?

Model / skotype:

?

Lukkeanordning:

4 spænder

Med eller uden besrem?: ☐ Med ☒ Uden

Lavet med eller uden brug af læst: ☐ Med ☐ Uden ?

Læder garvet med:

Læder imprægneret med:

Sytråd materialespecifikationer:

Bruges indlægssål?: ☐ Ja ☒ Nej

sko - 2 nr. for små

Person

Navn:

Søren Lise

Køn: ☒ Mand ☐ Kvinde

Alder:

59

Højde:

171

Vægt:

85 kg

Fodens længde:

Eventuelle fodskavanker eller bemærkninger til gangart eller fod:

midelfane spiller

Funktion/rolle i byen:

Rebslager - Bredemester - kammermester - Guide - Blidegæst

Overflader som rollen hovedsageligt betræder i byen (sæt gerne flere krydser):

☒ Grus ☒ Jord ☒ Græs ☒ Lergulv ☒ Trægulv ☒ Teglstengulv

Søren ID 5a (5b + 5c ekstrasko)



Sko ID 5a



Sko ID 5b (ekstra)



Sko ID 5c (ekstra)





DAGLIG REGISTRERING

Навн:

Søren Lise - Enlige Søvn.

Dato	Antal timer i brug	Bemærkninger
2015		(ex. reparationer, vedligeholdelse, behandling, forstærkning el. lign.)
27/8-15	8	Nyg - Smunt med Fæds / regnorm / Børsten - Gørre -
28/8-15	8	ikke heldig - Tørsvær - Børsten - Gørre -
29-8-15	8	Gørre, 1. Søl gået fra (limet på) på Højne
30-8-15	8	Sol Tørre for smunt hvor smunt den med Fæds
31-8-15	8	Gørre - Gørre - Børsten
1/9-15	8	- " - - " - - " -
3/9-15	8	Sol renset og smunt, - " -
4/9-15	8	Smunt og Fæds
5/9-15	8	- " - - " - - " -
8/9-15	8	- " - - " - - " -
9/9-15	8	Smunt med Fæds, Søl (filmet) er ved at falde af. Tørsvær
10/9-15	8	Smunt, er ved at gå bag ud over Søl, - " -
12/9-15	8	- " - er snart klippet renorm ved Hølen - " -
13/9-15	8	- " -
14/9-15	8	Smunt, 2 Forårer faldet af. REGN
22/9-15	8	Smunt

Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelaldercentret Falster - sæson 2015

Skridttæller - registrering

DAGLIG REGISTRERING

Forsøgsperson: Søren - sko ID 5a

Dato	Antal skridt
27-sep	14.493
29-sep	10.907
12-okt	16.044
13-okt	12.936
14-okt	13.279
15-okt	5.638
16-okt	4.763

I alt 78.060

Gennemsnit **11.151**

Forsøgsperson: Elisabeth - sko ID 2

Dato	Antal skridt
27-sep	7.345
30-sep	10.059
12-okt	6.922
13-okt	10.162
14-okt	7.038
15-okt	8.671
16-okt	8.248

I alt 58.445

Gennemsnit **8.349**

	Fodtøjsforsøg på Middelalder- centret sæson 2015						
	Blindtest registrering foretaget af Vivi	i mm					Registrering foretaget af forsøgspersoner
Id	Name	Længde	Bredde fodballe	Bredde svang	Beskrivelse	Kommentarer	Kommentarer
1	Ankelstøvle med frontlukning med en rem og spænde	320	120	79	Overlæderet består af ét stykke læder, der mødes i en sidesyning. Pløs i et andet og lysere skindmateriale end det øvrige. Snuden er spids-oval. En rem med spænde går henover pløsen, som er syet fast langs begge sider af åbningen. Kanten af skaftet er skåret i firkantede takker som dekoration. Ved sålen ses bred besrem, der går fra den ene side af svangen til den anden, rundt om hælen. Knap 1 cm bred og 29 cm lang.	Besremmen er slidt næsten væk bagerst på hælen/skråt ved yderside. Hælende meget slidt, og der er slidt hul på overlæderet her på den venstre sko. Slitagen her i dette område er lappet med en sållap påsat med metalsøm for at få skoene til at holde længere. Overlæderet er i god stand, hvis man ser bort fra hullet ved den ene hæl. Metalsøm synlige og mærkbare på inderside. Har ejeren brugt forsål? Normalt, diagonalt slitagespor startende fra hæl yderside henover fodballe og sluttende ved storetå. Der ses grus i sålen ved hælenden, men resten af sålen er i fin stand og tyder ikke på voldsom slitage fra opslidende overflader. Overdelen, især skaftet er i meget god stand. Stor størrelse sko.	ID 1: Sko tilhørende Miguel Gade Islund

						<p>Sandsynligvis en herresko.</p> <p>Mikroskopfoto viste at læderet brugt til overlæder formentlig stammer fra ko, mens pløsen kunne stamme fra ged eller får?</p>	
2	Lav sko med frontsnørre og filtsål	264	100	65	<p>Overlæder og bagkappe i to dele syet sammen med sidesøm i hver side af skoen. Oval-spids snude. Åbning i front/midt med to snørrehuller i hver side. Lædersnørre heri. Pløsen er syet på den ene (inderste) kant af åbningen. Der er firkantet hælkappe syet på med kastesting på indersiden af bagkappen. Ca. 2 cm tyk filtsål ilagt som forsål. Pelsside af skindet vender</p>	<p>Firkantet hælkappe sjældent set i middelalderen. Der er brugt tyndere læder til overdelen og en kraftigere til sålen. De er i god stand, og må primært have været brugt under milde omstændigheder. Ex. indendørs eller under overdækket område. Er ikke præget af at have været udsat synderligt for mudder eller våde forhold. Besremmen er bredere end hvad der findes arkæologisk og har taget imod en stor del af slitagen på hælen samt dækker</p>	ID 2: Sko tilhørende Elizabeth Kronborg

					udad. Langs halvdelen af sålens omfang ses en bred besrem på minimum 1,8 cm startende fra midt på svangens inderside, bagom hælen og sluttende ved lilletåens fodrodsknogle. I alt 35,2 cm lang rem er benyttet.	sidesømmen, som er et sårbart og "åbent" sted på skoen. Selve sålen og bagkappen ville have været væsentlig mere slidt uden denne anordning. Ydersiden af sålen har en art slitage, der kunne stamme fra gang på en overflade bestående af forholdsvis flade sten. Den venstre fod er slidt mere på hælen end den højre. Snuden er slidt igennem på begge sko med en åbning på ca. 1,5 cm. Kan stamme fra stenet overflade? Ejeren har tilsyneladende normale fødder ud fra slitage og aftryk. Er tydeligt ikke platfodet. Har høj svang. Det var ikke muligt at tage mikroskopfoto af hårhuller i forsøg på artidentifikation af skind pga. slitage og snavs. Størrelsen på skoen passer en voksen (str. 39/40) eller yngre person. Efter størrelsen at dømme kan der være tale om en kvindelig ejer.	
3	Lav sko med rem og spænde henover dyb udskæring.	265	85	54	Overlæderet består af ét stykke læder, der mødes i en sidesyning. Sålen er i et andet materiale/skind end overlæderet. Forholdsvis lav og trekantet hælkappe. Ingen bred besrem	Mug på kanten af sålerne tyder på at skoene er været udsat for våde forhold og ikke er tørret ordentligt op. Sålerne er ligeledes lettere forvredne, men overlæderet er relativt stabilt og blødt. Dette tyder på, at skoene har	ID 3: Sko tilhørende Christine Sonne-Jensen (NB samme som ID 4)

					<p>som beskyttelse på disse sko. Sålsvang smallere end de øvrige forsøgssko.</p>	<p>trådt på vand, men oversiden af skoene var være forholdsvis beskyttet - måske af kjole = kvindesko? Selve sålen måler 26,5 cm, men sporet fra hvor foden har været (dvs. inkl. dele af overlæderet) måler 27,6 cm i længden. Noget tyder derfor på, at denne sko har været en anelse for kort til ejeren. På den venstre sko ses en revne i sålen mellem hæl og svang (måske fordi den er smal?), som ved fortsat brug hurtigt vil udvikle sig til et hul. Begge sko er slidte i hælparket. Også på overlæderet. Begge sko, men især den venstre viser tegn på at ejeren har en vinkling af fødderne/anklerne i indadgående retning. Den venstre fod har derfor også gået lidt på overlæderet. Den venstre sko er ved at gå op i syningen ved hælen (altså løsne sig mellem sål og overlæder). Mikroskopfotos taget. Artsidentifikation ud fra hårhuller tvivlsom.</p>	
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4	Ankelstøvle med remme og frontlukning	270	104	65	<p>Overlæderet består af ét stykke læder, der mødes i en sidesyning. 12,4 cm højt skaft. Spids-oval snude. Lukkes fortil med tre remme og læderknapper.</p> <p>Bagved en høj pløs i samme skindmateriale som det øvrige syet fast langs åbningens ene side. Lavere, firkantet hælkappe. Sålerne er adskilt fra overlæderet.</p> <p>Hælene er slidt. Den ene midtpå og den anden primært på indersiden.</p>	<p>Mikroskopfotos af skindet er tydelige og viser sandsynligvis hårhulsmønster fra ko. Slitagemønsteret viser, at ejeren slæber mere på sin højre fod end den venstre. Begge sko, men især den højre sko viser spor efter en fod, der hælder indad.</p> <p>Kunne være en mild platfod, men måske også en ankel, der vinkler indad. Især på den højre fod er der gået på overlæderets inderside. Samtidig med at der bliver slidt meget på hælene, tager området ved fodballerne også ekstraordinært meget slid, men næsten intet på snuden. I den højre sål er der slidt hul igennem sålen. Ud fra størrelsen er der tale om en voksen. Ud fra tilstanden og slitagen formodes det, at ejeren har færdes en del udendørs.</p>	<p>ID 4: Sko tilhørende Christine Sonne-Jensen (NB samme som ID 3). Sko brugt fra d. 1/5-14/9. Næsten nye fra start. Syet i Indien</p>
5a	Ankelstøvle med remme, spænder og frontlukning	260	87	61	<p>Overlæderet består af ét stykke læder, der mødes i en sidesyning.</p> <p>Frontlukning med fire remme og spænder. Spids-oval snude. Der er ingen pløs og åbningen er en forholdsvis dyb udskæring. Lav tilnærmelsesvis trekantet hælkappe. Skaftet er knap 12</p>	<p>Mikroskopfotos af skindet kun mulig på remmene. Skindet og billederne er meget mørke og svære at se hårhullerne, men de kan anes. Det formodes, at der er tale om ko. På sålerne ses græs og grus.</p> <p>Meget slidt bagerst hælene og på snuderne. Der er slidt hul på begge hæle på</p>	<p>ID 5a: Sko tilhørende Søren Lise (NB samme som ID 5b og 5c)</p>

					<p>cm høj. Skoene har haft/delvis har stadig ekstra, forstærkende såler udenpå selve bindsålen. Disse har siddet der fra begyndelsen, idet der ikke er slitage under såldelene. Sålen er lavet af et lysere skind end det øvrige. Sålerne er syet med en grovning og ikke den almindelige og i middelalderen brugte kant til kødside syning (spandesøm). Ekstra såler er sat udenpå med lim.</p>	<p>selve overlæderet/overdelen . Ex. måler sålen 26 cm, men spor af foden/slitagen måler 27,5 cm i længden. Der ses en tydelig bule / udposning på hælområdet på overdelen. Det er med andre ord meget tydeligt hvor ejerens hæle har været, og det kan være resultat af, at der har været ekstra pres på dem/ikke plads til dem i skoen. Sålerne er syet med en grovning og ikke den almindelige og i middelalderen brugte kant til kødside syning (spandesøm). Ekstra såler er sat udenpå med lim.</p>	
5b	Ankelstøvle med frontsnørre og høj pløs	286	115	78	<p>Overlæderet består af ét stykke læder, der mødes i en sidesyning. 14,5 cm højt skaft. Lukkes fortil med snørre. Bagved en høj pløs i et blødere skindmateriale end det øvrige syet fast langs åbningens kanter. Snuden er spids-oval. Meget bred og meget høj rund hælkappe, der er limet på. Indenunder denne anes en høj, firkantet hælkappe sat på med kastesting. Sålen er ca. 0,5 cm tyk. Langs</p>	<p>Med dobbelt lag af hælkappe er den styrket væsentligt omkring hælen. Hælappen er bredere og højere end middelalderens sko var. Ud fra størrelsen på skoen tolkes det at skoen tilhører en voksen, formentlig mand. Den højre fod er større end den venstre (293 mm). Dette kan skyldes, at den højre fod stadig har sine reparationssåler siddende og derfor syner længere end foden egentlig er eller også er fødderne ikke lige store. Svungen er</p>	<p>ID 5b: Sko tilhørende Søren Lise (NB samme som ID 5a og 5c). Ekstra par sko som er blevet brugt nu og da i løbet af flere sæsoner.</p>

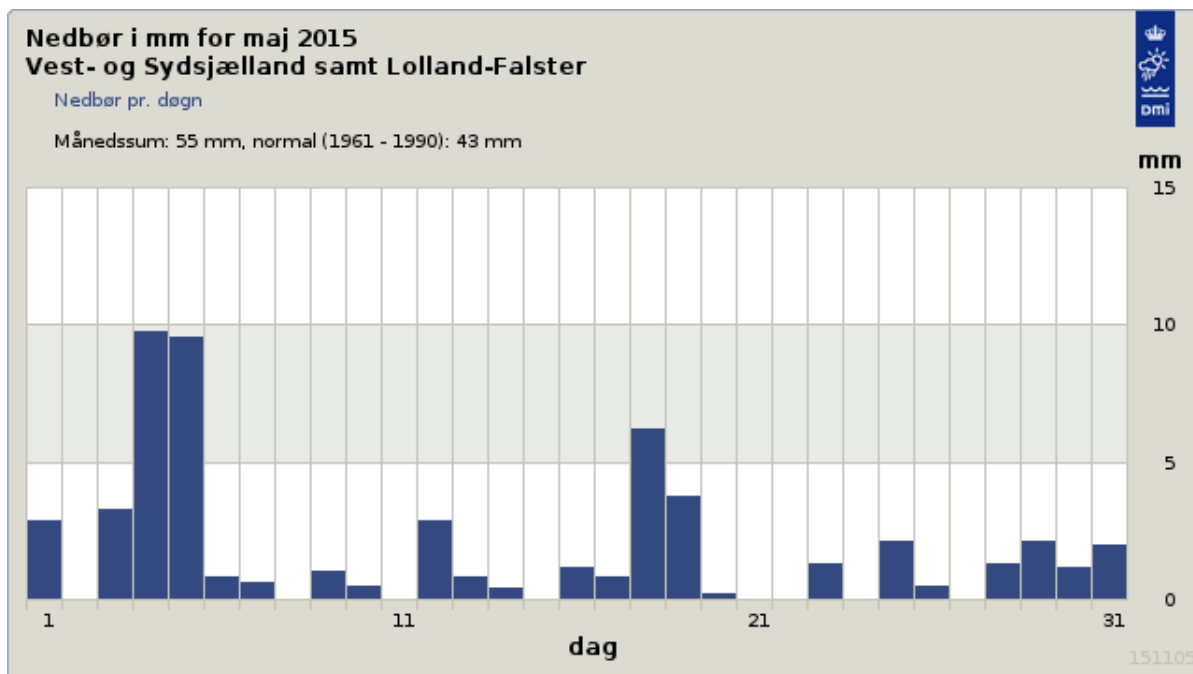
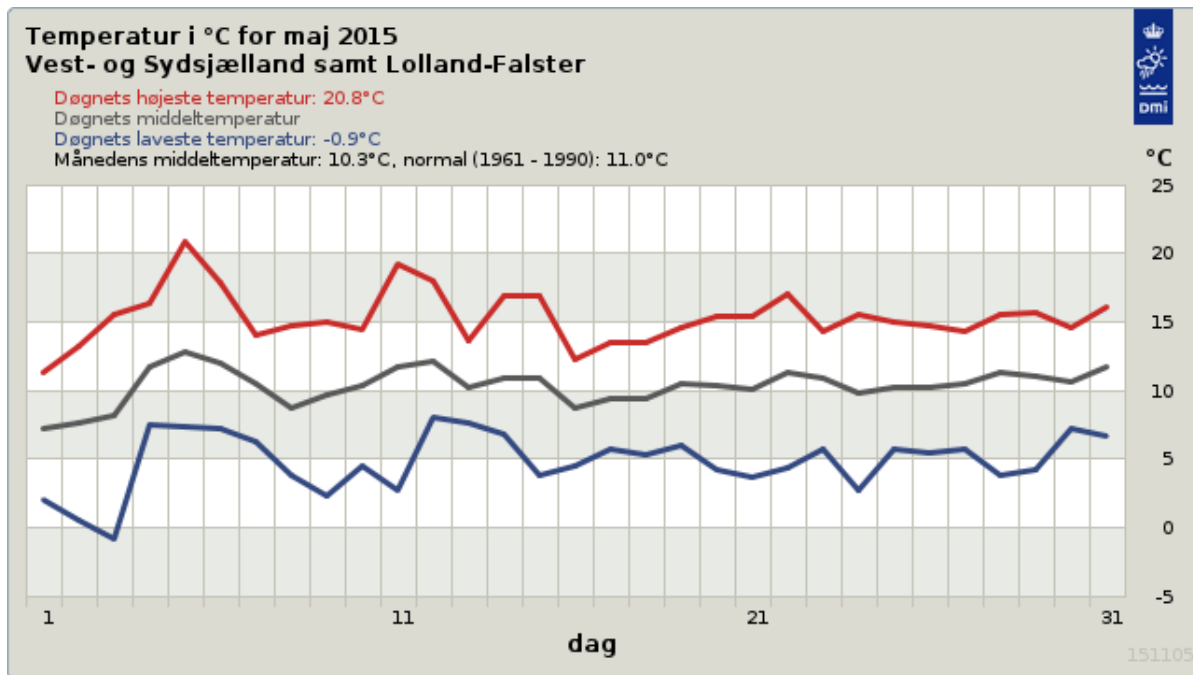
					<p>halvdelens af sålens omfang ses en bred besrem på minimum 1,9 cm startende fra midt på svangens inderside, bagom hælen og sluttende ved lilletåens fodrodsknogle. I alt ca. 42 cm lang rem er benyttet. Der er sat to reparationssåldele på den oprindelige sål, der er slidt igennem med store huller hhv. bagerst på hælen, midt på fodballen og ved storetåen. En såldel, der dækker forfoden og en der dækker hælen. Disse er sat på med metalsøm. Model, slitagemønster identisk med ID 5c.</p>	<p>bemærkelsesværdig bredere end middelalderens sko er. Metalsømmene går igennem sålen og kan ses og mærkes på indersiden. Ejeren har dog ikke kunnet mærke disse pga. filtsålerne. Kender ikke til brugen af metalsøm i såler fra middelalderens Danmark. Snuderne er slidte og hullede og er gået op i syningerne her. Besrem er slidt helt væk langs med hælene og der ses hul på overlæderet her (v. yderside af hælen). Normalt slidspor (diagonal slid). Spor af græs og eller halm i sømmene i bunden af sålen. Vidner sammen med slitagen om megen udendørs brug i al slags vejr. Mikroskopfoto ikke mulig pga. snavs. Ejeren er formentlig den samme som ID 5c</p>	
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5c	Ankelstøvle medfrontsnørre høj pløs og filtsål	280 mm	99 mm	78 mm	<p>Overlæderet består af ét stykke læder, der mødes i en sidesyning. 14,5 cm højt skaft. Lukkes fortil med snørre. Bagved en høj pløs i et andet skindmateriale end det øvrige syet fast langs åbningens kanter. Lyst læder, der er blødt og tyndt. Snuden er spids-oval. Meget bred og meget høj rund hælkappe, der er limet på. Indenunder denne anes en høj, firkantet hælkappe sat på med kastesting. Sålen er ca. 0,5 cm tyk. Langs halvdelens af sålens omfang ses en bred besrem på minimum 1,6 cm startende fra midt på svangens inderside, bagom hælen og sluttende ved lilletåens fodrodsknogle. I alt 35 cm lang rem er benyttet. Der er sat to forstærkende såldele på sålen. En såldel, der dækker forfoden og en der dækker hælen. Disse er sat på med metalsøm. 1,4 cm tyk filtsål. Model identisk med ID 5b.</p>	<p>Med dobbelt lag af hælkappe er den styrket væsentligt omkring hælen. Hælkappen er bredere og højere end middelalderens sko var. Det var kun muligt at tage mikroskopfoto af pløsen. Der gættes på, at der er tale om skind fra enten ged eller får ud fra hårhullernes mønster. Der er under alle omstændigheder ikke tale om skind fra ko. Ud fra størrelsen på skoen tolkes det at skoen tilhører en voksen, formentlig mand. Den højre fod er større end den venstre (295 mm). Dette kan skyldes, at den højre fod stadig har sine reparationssåler siddende og derfor syner længere end foden egentlig er eller også er fødderne ikke lige store. Svangen er bemærkelsesværdig bredere end middelalderens sko er. Snuderne er slidte med 2-3 cm store huller, der har været repareret vha. syning. Besrem er slidt helt væk langs med hælene og der ses hul på overlæderet her (v. yderside af hælen). Begge sko er gået helt op i syningen på indersiden af sålen udfor fodballerne. Spor</p>	<p>ID 5c: Sko tilhørende Søren Lise (NB samme som ID 5a og 5b). Ekstra par sko som er blevet brugt nu og da i løbet af flere sæsoner.</p>
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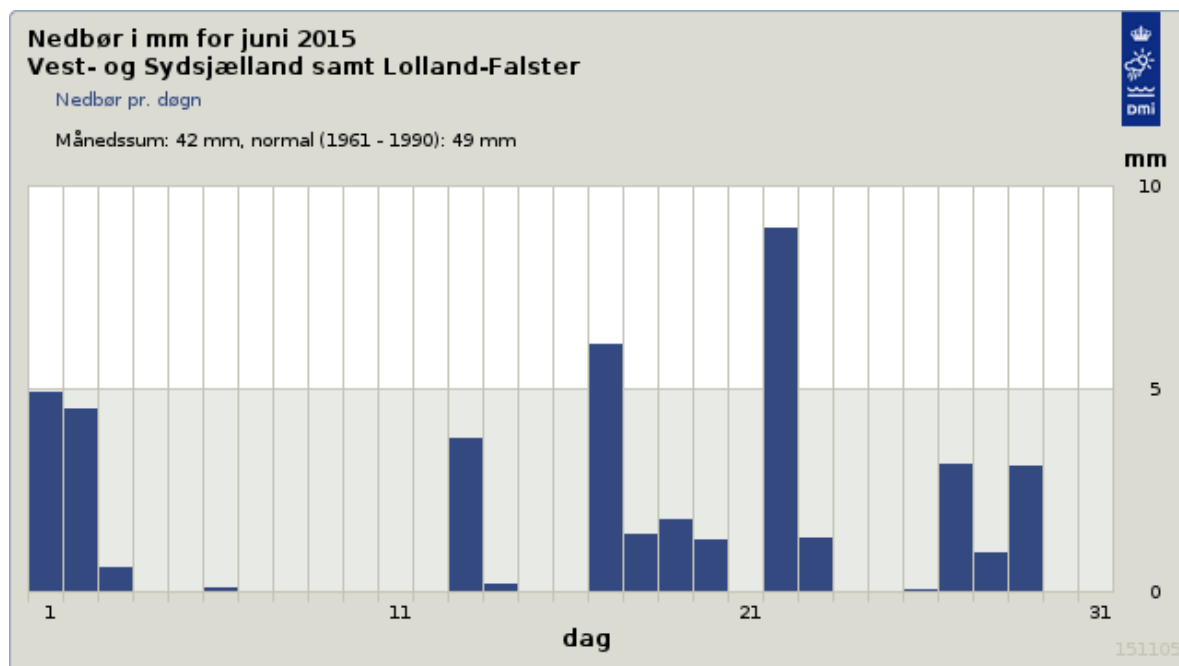
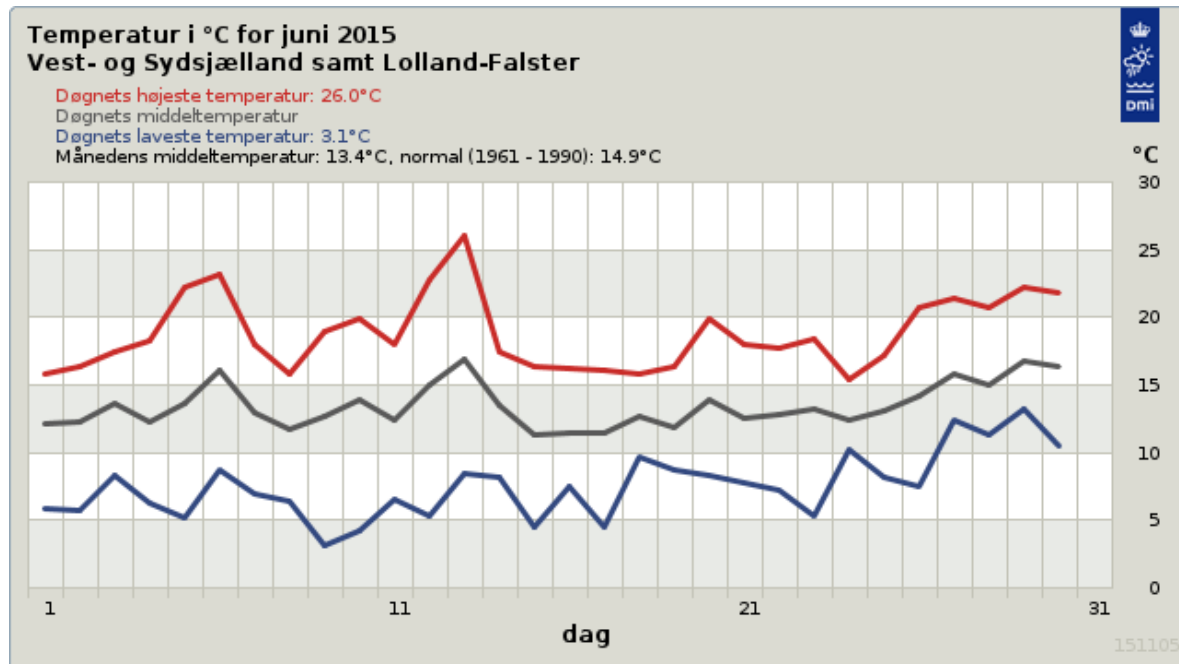
						<p>af græs og eller halm i kanten af sålen.</p> <p>Metalsømmene går igennem sålen og kan ses og mærkes på indersiden. Ejeren har dog ikke kunnet mærke disse pga. filtsålerne.</p> <p>Kender ikke til brugen af metalsøm i såler fra middelalderens Danmark. Støvlerne er meget slidte og har været brugt under udfordrende forhold og udsat for barske vilkår udendørs. Ejer er formentlig den samme som ID 5b.</p>	
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VEJR, MAJ 2015

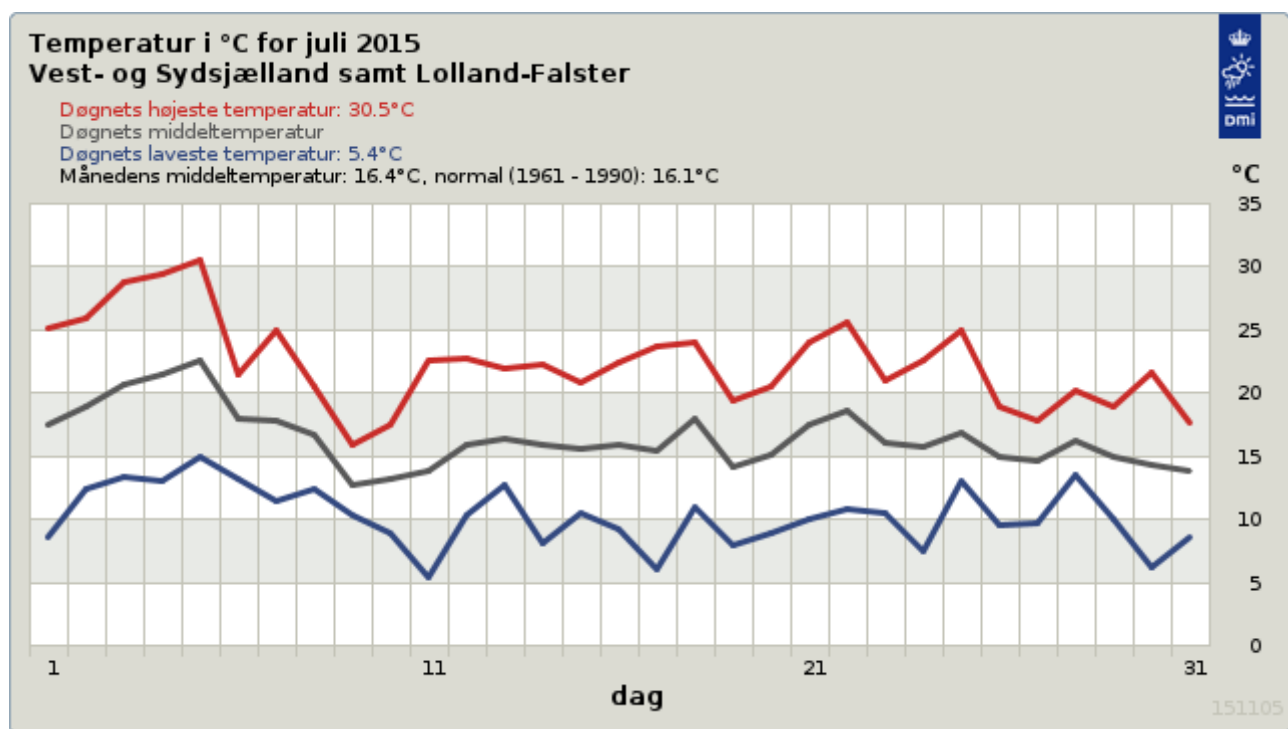
Data fra DMI.dk Vejrarkiv

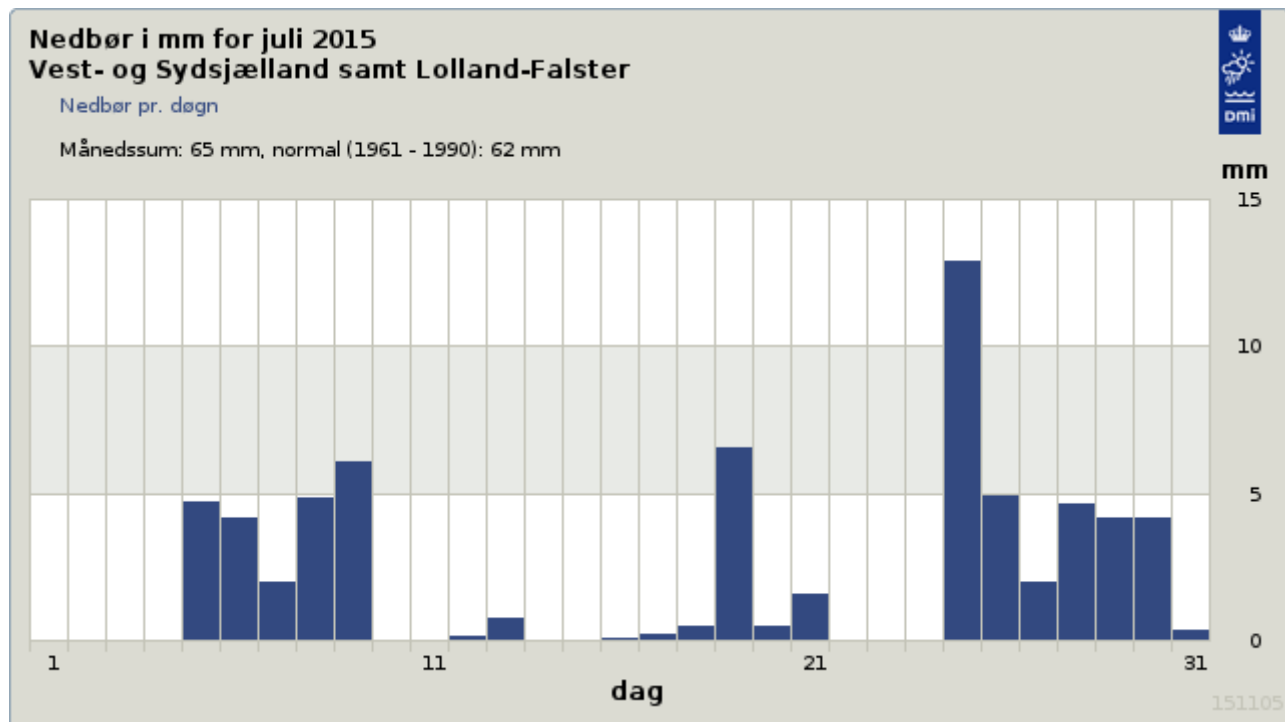


VEJR, JUNI 2015

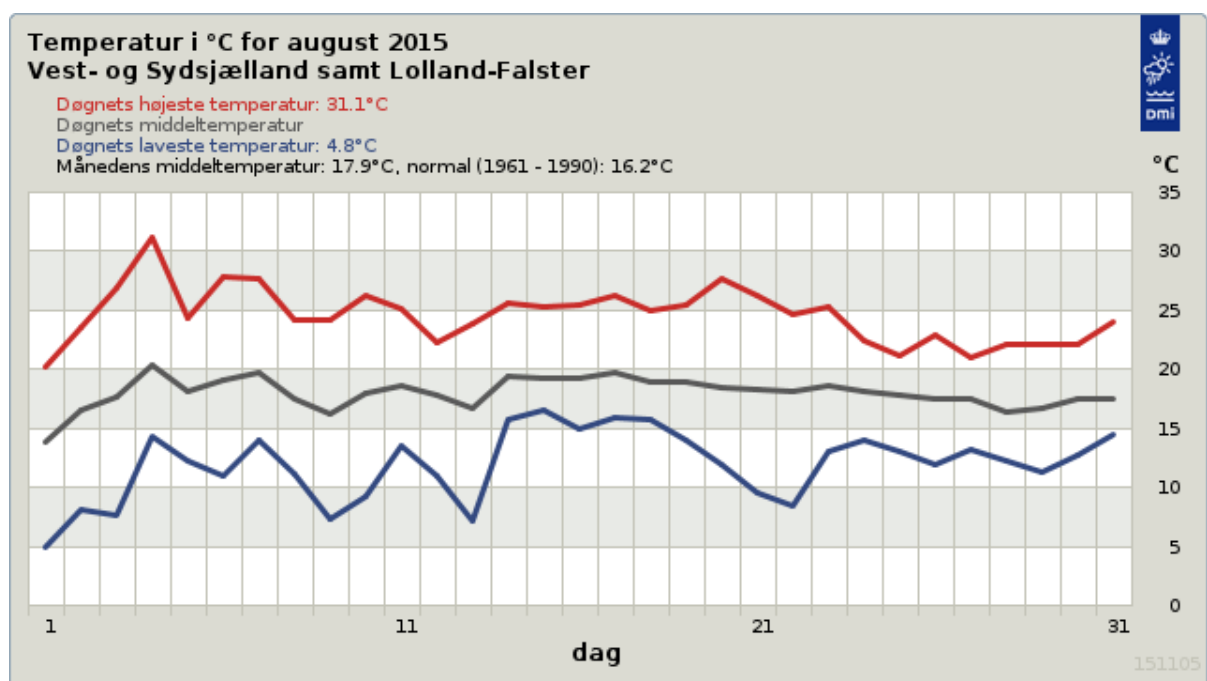


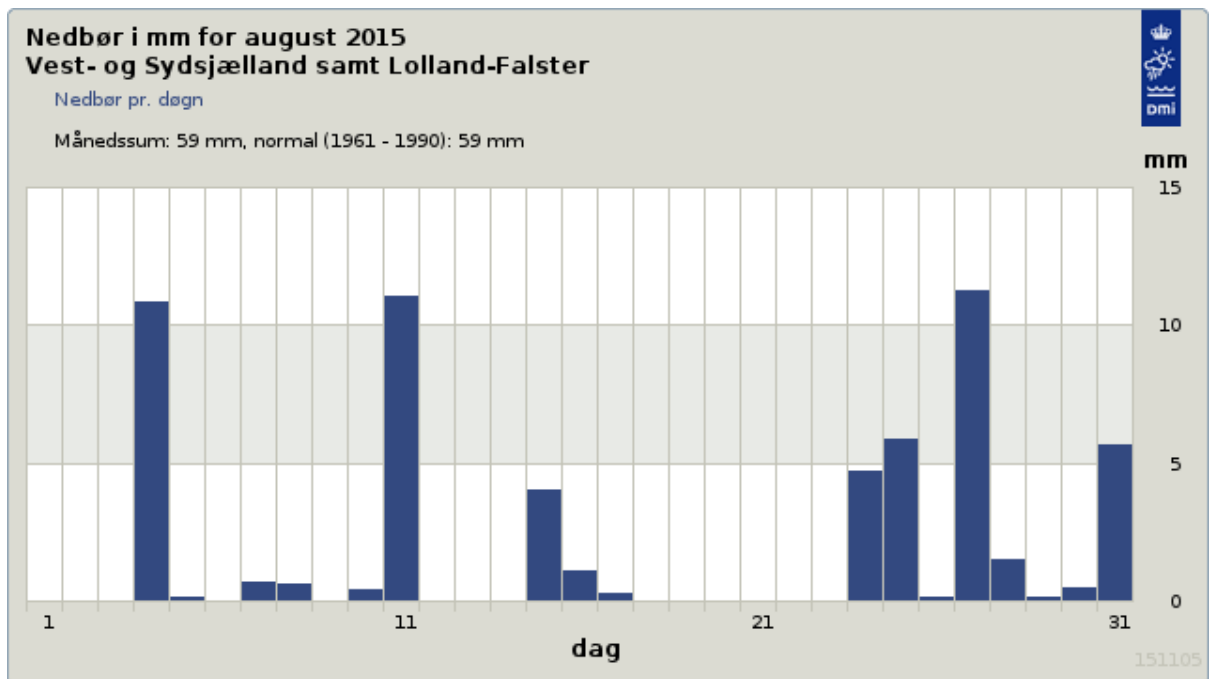
VEJR, JULI 2015



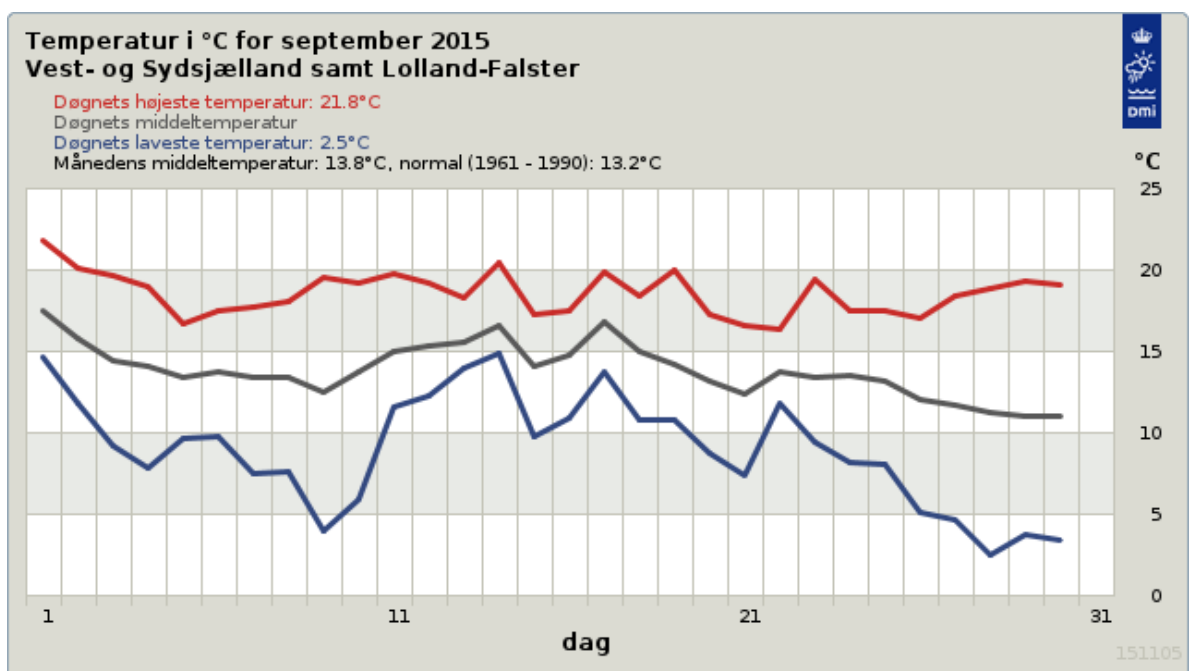


VEJR, AUGUST 2015





VEJR, SEPTEMBER 2015



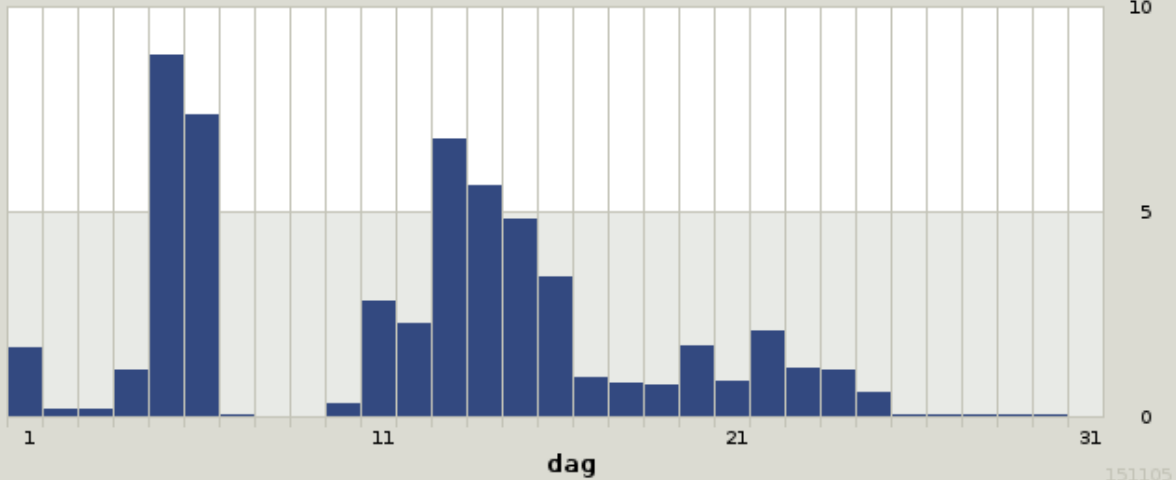
Nedbør i mm for september 2015 Vest- og Sydsjælland samt Lolland-Falster

Nedbør pr. døgn

Månedssum: 56 mm, normal (1961 - 1990): 56 mm



mm
10
5
0



VEJR, OKTOBER, UGE 42, 2015

Ugeoversigt - Uge 42

Produktionstidspunkt:
2015-10-19 14:15 UTC VQC

12/10-2015 - 18/10-2015

DMI Regioner	Lufttemperatur					antal
	°C					
	Middel	Middel minimum	Middel maksimum	Abs. minimum	Abs. maksimum	Døgn med frost
Nordjylland	7,9	5,4	10,7	3,2	13,2	0,0
Midt- og Vestjylland	8,3	5,9	10,7	0,2	14,1	0,0
Årstjylland	8,7	6,7	10,4	1,0	12,8	0,0
Syd- og Sønderjylland	8,7	7,0	10,5	2,3	12,4	0,0
Fyn	8,9	7,5	10,2	2,2	12,1	0,0
Vest- og Sydsjælland samt Lolland/Falster	8,9	7,3	10,3	2,8	12,2	0,0
København og Nordsjælland	8,7	7,1	10,3	3,2	12,5	0,0
Bornholm	8,9	7,7	10,1	4,7	12,0	0,0
Hele landet	8,6	6,6	10,5	0,2	14,1	0,0

Produktionstidspunkt:
2015-10-19 14:15 UTC VQC

DMI Regioner	Nedbør			Vindhastighed		Graddage	Sol
	mm		antal	m/s		antal	timer
	Sum	Maks. døgn sum	Døgn med nedbør	Middel	Højeste stød	Sum	Sum
Nordjylland	1,9	4,0	2,5	4,1	14,3	63,6	27,2
Midt- og Vestjylland	2,0	5,0	3,3	4,3	16,1	61,1	17,4
Århus	7,8	15,0	4,7	3,8	17,1	58,0	8,9
Syd- og Sønderjylland	10,4	12,7	5,9	4,4	19,3	57,8	6,1
Fyn	17,9	9,8	6,3	4,7	16,7	56,8	2,7
Vest- og Sydsjælland samt Lolland/Falster	20,1	13,9	6,6	4,7	18,7	56,7	2,7
København og Nordsjælland	12,2	14,6	5,4	3,9	15,5	57,8	2,7
Bornholm	26,4	14,9	4,0	5,2	17,0	56,4	4,4
Hele landet	9,4	15,0	4,7	4,3	19,3	59,1	11,0

Bilag 10: Kildemateriale til sko og skomagere i København i perioden 1200-1800

Kildemateriale til sko og skomagere i København i perioden 1200-1800



Illustration: skomageren i sin bod. *Das Ständebuch* (1568).

Af Mads Linnet Perner

Januar 2016

Indholdsfortegnelse

Kildemateriale til sko og skomagere i København i perioden 1200-1800

Introduktion

1. Kildemateriale til skomagernes antal og placering i byen

Indledende bemærkning

- 1.1 Roskildebispens jordebog 1377
- 1.2 Fortegnelse over våbenføre mænd o. 1510
- 1.3 En overenskomst om nedsættelse af jordskylden 1547
- 1.4 Skattemandtallet 1645
- 1.5 Grundtaksterne 1661 og 1668
- 1.6 Mandtallet til kop- og hesteskat 1711
- 1.7 Gaden sunder-/sko-/skomagerboderne

2. Øvrigt kildemateriale af interesse

- 2.1 Københavns stadsret af 1294
- 2.2 Roskildebispens indtægter i København
- 2.3 Kongelig befaling fra 1560 om at købe en række ting
- 2.4 Brevvisende skomagere
- 2.5 Forordninger om oksehuder og prisen på fodtøj
- 2.6 Skomagere på landet
- 2.7 Kongens skomager
- 2.8 En skomager ansættes på tugthuset
- 2.9 Møller og garvehave
- 2.10 Skomagernes problemer med bønhasere
- 2.11 Skomagere og forsyning af hæren
- 2.12 Skomagerprivilegier fra 1697-1728
- 2.13 Københavns skomagerlavs segl

3. Litteratur

- 3.1 Utrykte kilder
- 3.2 Trykte kilder
- 3.3 Bibliografi
- 3.4 Web-materiale

4. Bilag

- 4.1 Københavns skomagerlavs segl fra 1483
- 4.2 Københavns skomagerlavs segl fra senest 1648
- 4.3 Kalundborgs skomagerlavs segl fra 1587
- 4.4 Holbæks skomagerlavs segl, ukendt årstal
- 4.5 Skomagernes lavsskrå 1509

- 4.6 Skomagerne lavsskrå 1550
- 4.7 Skomagerne lavsskrå 1623
- 4.8 Skinderne og bundtmagernes lavsskrå 1515
- 4.9 Skoflikkernes lavsskrå 1634
- 4.10 Kort over skomagere og skoflikkere i skattemandtallet 1711
- 4.11 Kronologisk liste over almindelige skøder i Københavns Diplomatarium, hvor skomager og Skoboderne optræder
- 4.12 Kronologisk liste over alle øvrige dokumenter vedrørende skomagere i Københavns Diplomatarium

Introduktion

Rapportens formål er at finde og præsentere kildemateriale til Vivi Lena Andersens ph.d.-afhandling om sko fra arkæologiske udgravninger i København. Denne rapport fokuserer særligt på 1) antallet af skomagere i København fra 1200-1800 og 2) skomagerens erhvervstopografi. Disse punkter udgør rapportens første del, hvor kilderne præsenteres i kronologisk rækkefølge med en kort fortolkning. I forbindelse med besvarelsen af ovenstående spørgsmål er en række øvrige kilder af interesse dukket op. I anden del præsenteres disse.

Hovedparten af undersøgelsen bygger på en systematisk gennemgang af den digitaliserede kildesamling Københavns Diplomatarium, der indeholder en lang række kilder om byens historie frem til 1728.⁴⁸ Via et Google Chrome-plugin der tillader at søge en side for flere ord ad gangen, Pearls,⁴⁹ er samtlige kilder i diplomatariet blevet scannet for skomagere. Pearls blev sat op til at søge efter følgende ord: schomager, scomager, skomagher, suder, swd, sudere, schumag, sudære, sudher, sutor, skoemager, skom, skob, schom, scom, sudæ, sude, sut, swder. En stor del af resultaterne ved en sådan gennemgang er lejebreve og skøder hvor en eller flere parter er skomagere. Disse er vedhæftet som bilag 4.11, mens alle øvrige dokumenter fra gennemgangen findes i bilag 4.12.

Der også inddrages en håndfuld kilder som undertegnede er blevet gjort opmærksom på. Undersøgelsen begrænser sig til disse og Københavns Diplomatarium, da der ikke er

⁴⁸ I følgende referencer forkortet KD.

⁴⁹ Pearls Extension: <https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pearls-extension/mccffpojdcchdkefnbfhfdcklpcagdlc>.

lagt arbejde i at finde yderligere kildemateriale frem. Derfor er rapporten ikke en fuldstændig oversigt over kildematerialet til sko og skomagere, men blot et udpluk af det der fandtes mest relevant og realistisk inden for arbejdets tidshorisont. Et stort tak skal lyde til Karl-Erik Frandsen og Carsten Jahnke for støtte og vejledning under udarbejdelsen af rapporten.

1. Kildemateriale til skomagernes antal og placering i byen

Indledende bemærkning

Der findes en lang række kilder som på en eller anden vis kan belyse skomagernes erhvervstopografi. Den tidligste kilde vi kan bruge til at lokalisere skomagerne, er Roskildebispens jordebog, en fortegnelse over Københavns ejendomme fra slutningen af 1300-tallet. Frem til 1700-tallet findes en række fortegnelser der afslører fordelingen af skomagere på kvarter- eller gadeplan. Fra 1711 findes et skattemandtal med en komplet fortegnelse over byens ejendomme og deres skattepligtige beboere. Deri finder vi foruden antallet af skomagermestre også deres placering i byen og i mange tilfælde antallet af svende. Det sidste materiale der inddrages, er en protokol over ejere af Københavnske ejendomme, ført af byens stadskonduktør. Protokollen er skrevet i perioden 1756-1806. I den tidlige del af perioden er kildesituationen for utilstrækkelig til at drage konklusioner, da en stor forsamling af skomagere godt kan være et mønster i deres placering, men også ren og skær tilfældighed. Man kan dog sammenligne fundene fra middelalderen med mønstre fra 1600- og 1700-tallet, hvor kildesituationen er noget mere sikker. Sådan kan man forsøge at tilbageføre de mønstre man finder i skomagernes placering i byen.

En faldgrube som er vigtig at anerkende, er besværlighederne ved at identificere en skomager ud fra efternavnet. I 1600-tallet blev det almindeligt med slægtsnavne blandt borgere – altså kunne man arve efternavnet 'Skomager' uden at drive erhvervet. Tendensen kan dog findes helt tilbage i 1400-tallet.⁵⁰ På grund af dette problem vil jeg i det følgende angive to tal, når jeg ser på antallet og placeringen af skomagere i en kilde. Det første vil være det samlede antal målt på både efternavn og erhvervsangivelse, mens det andet, skrevet i parentes bag det første, kun vil være antallet af personer der er angivet som skomagere i kilden. Denne skelnen er vigtig, da det er meget mere sikkert at

⁵⁰ Kjær 2008, s. 17-18.

identificere en skomager på hans erhvervsangivelse end på fortolkningen af hans efternavn.

1.1 Roskildebispens jordebog 1377⁵¹

Roskildebispens jordebog indeholder blandt andet en optegnelse over ejerne af Københavns ejendomme. Optegnelsen kan dateres til 1377 ved at sammenholde oplysningerne med de få øvrige kilder vi har fra samtiden.⁵²

Jordebogens liste over Københavns ejendomme går en bestemt rute i byen, som er inddelt i en række stednavne og –beskrivelser. Af gadenavne finder man Nørregade (*Norrægadæ*), Klædeboderne (*Klæthæbodæ*, i dag Skindergade) Tyskemannegade (*Thytheskemannegade*, i dag Vimmelskaftet) og Bjørnebrogade (*Byørnebrogade*, i dag Købmagergade). Vi kan få en god idé om hvor i byen disse gader har ligget, ud fra det senere gadenet. Mere besværligt bliver det med steder i jordebogen, der ikke er gader. Her støder vi på betegnelser som ”i den vestlige del ved havet, nær grøften/graven/renden (*in parte occidentali prope mare juxta fossata*)”.

Bygget på den antagelse, at jo længere tilbage man går, desto større er sandsynligheden for at et erhvervstilnavn taler sandt, kan man tælle 32 grunde der er ejet eller beboet af en skomager i Roskildebispens jordebog. 27 af disse ejes af en person med tilnavnet *Sutor*, ’skomager’ på latin. De øvrige 5 grundenes ejere har tilnavnet *Sudære* eller *Sudæræ*, der formentlig kommer af det middelalderlige danske ord for skomager, *suder*. De er opgjort i følgende tabel. Den venstre kolonne indeholder stednavnet/-beskrivelsen, som det fremgår af jordebogen, suppleret med en oversættelse til nudansk.⁵³ Højre kolonne er et udpluk med de enkelte skomagere som deres grunde opgives i jordebogen, oversat til dansk. En typisk indføring i jordebogen som denne: ”Item Jonas Sutor j curiam, in qua residet Iohannes Pictor” vil altså fremgå således i tabellen: ”Jonas Sutor 1 gård, på hvilken Iohannes Pictor bor”.

⁵¹ *Danske middelalderlige Regnskaber*, rk. 3, b. 1, 106-128.

⁵² Ramsing 1940, s. 117.

⁵³ Tak til Nils Hybel og Carsten Jahnke for hjælp til oversættelsen af jordebogen.

Gade/sted	Skomagergrunde
<p>A. I den vestlige del ved havet, nær graven⁵⁴</p> <p><i>... in parte occidentali prope mare juxta fossata</i></p>	<p>1. Matias Sutor 1 gård (<i>j curiam</i>)</p> <p>2. Mathes Sutor 1 jord (<i>j terram</i>), på hvilken Dobertyn bor</p> <p>3. Samme Mathes Sutor 1 gård, i hvilken han har en badstue</p> <p>4. Købike Sudæræ 1 jord</p> <p>5. Købichinus Sudære 1 jord, på hvilken Nicolaus Langbeen bor</p>
<p>B. I den vestlige del på den nordlige side af gaden ved den vestlige port</p> <p><i>... in parte occidentali ad boream a platea iuxta portam occidentalem</i></p>	<p>6. Købechinus Sutor 1 jord, på hvilken Mærde Jacobs bor</p> <p>7. Mathes Sutor 1 jord, på hvilken Hennike Faber bor</p> <p>8. Hannes Sutor 1 gård</p>
<p>C. I midten af førnævnte gade ved den vestlige port i Skt. Clements sogn⁵⁵</p> <p><i>... a predicta platea ad miridiem iuxta portam occidentalem in parochia beati Clementis</i></p>	<p>9. Anders Sutor 1 jord i pant</p>

⁵⁴ *Fossata* kan også oversættes til grøft eller rende. Teorierne om brugen i Roskildebispens jordebog er så uholdbare at nye undersøgelser er nødvendige, før vi ved om grøft, rende, grav eller noget helt fjerde er den rigtige oversættelse.

⁵⁵ Denne oversættelse er problematisk da *miridiem* er et meget atypisk ord, som ikke findes i standardordbøger. Her oversættes det til 'midten', men det er kun et oplyst gæt.

<p>D. Nørregade ... <i>Norrægadæ</i></p>	<p>10. Købechinus Sutor 1 gård 11. P. Litlæ Suderæ 1 gård 12. P. Lindo sutor 1 gård nær Skt. Petri kirkegård 13. Martinus Sutor 1 gård 14. Martinus Sutor 1 gård 15. Esbernus Sutor 1 gård 16. Bero Sutor 1 gård</p>
<p>E. I den østlige del af samme gade (Nørregade) ... <i>in parte orientale ipsius platee</i></p>	<p>17. Petrus Litlæ Suderæ 1 gård 18. Ionas Sutor 1 gård, på hvilken Iohannes Pictor bor 19. Helligåndshuset 1 gård, på hvilken Jonas Sutor bor 20. Petrus Litlæ Suderæ 2 boder <i>ex parte scholarium</i></p>
<p>F. I den nordlige del af gaden Klædeboderne ... <i>in parte aquilonari a platea Klæthæbodæ</i></p>	<p>21. Mathes Sutor 1 bod i hvilken Hermanis Institutor bor 22. Maas Sutor 1 gård nær <i>Sudæræwra</i></p>
<p>G. I gaden Tyskmannegade ... <i>in platea Thytheskemannægadæ</i></p>	<p>23. Matheus Sutor 1 gård 24. Wolterus Sutor 3 boder i pant 25. Købechinus Sutor 1 jord 26. Hasse Sutor 1 jord 27. Købechinus Sutor 1 jord i pant 28. Købechinus Sutor 1 jord på hvilken en badstue har stået nær Andree Holbeks jord</p>

<p>H. I den østlige del af gaden Bjørnebrogade nær Hemming Ridders jord</p> <p><i>... in parte orientali a platea Byørnebrogade prope terram domini Hemingi militis</i></p>	<p>29. Købeke Sutor 1 jord</p> <p>30. Petrus Dænæ sutor 1 jord, på hvilken Boecius Klage bor</p> <p>31. Petrus Sutor 1 grund (<i>j fundum</i>)</p> <p>32. Martinus Sutor 1 jord</p> <p>33. Samme Martinus Sutor 1 anden jord</p>

Rutens D til og med H har stednavne, der er så letgenkendelige for os, at vi kan forestille os turen. Nørregade kender vi, og Klædeboderne har siden fået navnet Skindergade. Skriveren når kun den nordlige del af Skindergade før han er på Vimmelskaftet. Det er muligt at han er nået dertil ad den passage, som i dag hedder Skoubogade. Den er ikke med i Roskildebispens jordebog, men gaden, hvis tidligste navn er Suderboderne (*Sudere boother*), fandtes i 1465,⁵⁶ og det er sandsynligt at den også gjorde det i 1377. Det ville i hvert fald forklare hvordan skriveren kommer fra den nordlige del af Klædeboderne til Tyskmannegade, som han følger ned til Bjørnebrogade, i dag kaldet Købmagergade. For denne del af ruten kan vi med sikkerhed placere skomagerne i forhold til opgørelser længere fremme i tiden. Den største del er klart Nørregade med skomagergrunde. Dernæst følger Tyskmannegade, Bjørnebrogade og Klædeboderne med hhv. 6, 5 og 2. Generalmajor, arkæolog mm. H. U. Ramsing har spekuleret i at Københavns skomagere var delt i to, de danske og de tyske, og at de boede forskellige steder i byen.⁵⁷ Hans spekulation vækkes af et dokument fra 1374 der beskriver en ejendom overfor de danske skomageres boder (*opposito tabernarum sutorum Dacorum*)⁵⁸ Grunden, og dermed også skomagerens boder, kan placeres i Nørregade vha. jordebogen, hvilket passer fint med de 11 skomagerejede grunde i gaden. Når skriveren behøver at nævne at boderne tilhører de

⁵⁶ http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_102.html

⁵⁷ Ramsing 1926, s. 460-61.

⁵⁸ KD 4:18 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_18.html. Det er meget mærkeligt at en skriver ikke kan stave til 'Danorum', et ord der optræder i enormt mange breve, men 'Dacorum' har ikke umiddelbart sin egen betydning.

danske skomager, mener Ramsing at det er fordi de står i opposition til koncentrationen af skomagere i Vimmelskaftet, som må være tyske. De skulle i så fald være dem, der benævnes *sudære*.⁵⁹ En sådan fremstilling af nationale tilhørsforhold i middelalderen er dog ikke uden problemer. Udover dokumentet fra 1374 er der intet andet som tyder på en sådan opdeling i byen. København havde både et dansk og et tysk handelskompagni, så hvis København havde to grupper af skomagerne havde vi nok også set to forskellige lav.

En betydelig andel af skomagerne grunde ligger i de dele af byen der er umulige at lokalisere. Vi kan simpelthen ikke gøre os forhåbninger om at lære hvor de boede i byen. Man kan dog for del A spekulere i hvorfor skomagerne har grunde netop dér. Hvis man antager at *fossata* betyder grav, og at der er tale om byens voldgrav, bor der 5 skomagere i byens udkant, med adgang til vand. Det kan være et tegn på at de bor derude for at garve, så lugten ikke forpster resten af byen. Tanken støttes af stadsretten fra 1294 (se afsnit 2.1), hvor skomagerne garver læder til biskoppen og borgen (se kap. 2.2). Kildematerialet tillader dog ikke andet end spekulation.

1.2 Fortegnelse over våbenføre mænd o. 1510⁶⁰

Fortegnelsen er formentlig blevet til i forbindelse med Lübecks krigserklæring mod Danmark og kan ved sammenholdning med øvrige kilder dateres til 1510 eller 1511.⁶¹ Byens våbenføre mænd er oplistet inddelt i rodemål, forløberen til kvarterer. Tabelleret giver det følgende resultat:

Klædebo rodemål	4 (2)
Snarens rodemål	0
Vester rodemål	0
Mogens Laurensens (Frimands) rodemål	0
Østre rodemål	0
Nørre rodemål	4 (1)
Kødmanger rodemål	3

⁵⁹ Se note 10.

⁶⁰ KD 1:197 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_197.html.

⁶¹ Jexlev 1978, s. 40.

Strand rodemål	0
I alt	11 (3)

Der er altså en stor koncentration af skomagere i Klædeboder, Nørre og Kødmanger rodemål. Man kan forklare det lave antal skomagere ved at fortegnelsen begrænser sig til våbenføre mænd, altså muligvis kun en håndfuld af byens skomagere. Det betyder at det klare mønster, der ser ud til at tegne sig, kan være et tilfældigt sammentræf. Af samme grund kan vi ikke heller benytte kilden til at bestemme antallet af skomagere.

1.3 En overenskomst om nedsættelse af jordskylden 1547

Fra 1547 findes en overenskomst om jordskyldens nedsættelse med en opgørelse over de pågældende grunde inddelt i rodemål.⁶² Her optræder tre personer med efternavnet 'Skomager' og to med erhvervsangivelse. De er fordelt i tre rodemål: Nørre 1(0), Klædebo 1(1) og Kødmanger 3(1). Kildens art betyder at den ikke kan bruges til at bestemme antallet af skomagere.

1.4 Skattemandtallet 1645

Fra 1645 findes et kopskattemandtalt over byens gader, hvor mænd med egen husstand og de personer, de beskattes for, altså kone, børn, svende, drenge og tjenestepiger samt evt. lejere er optegnet. Mændene fremgår med både efternavn og erhverv. Skomagerne er fordelt således på kvarterniveau:

Kvarter	Skomagere
Øster kvarter	2
Strand kvarter	1
Snarens kvarter	1
Vester kvarter	0
Nørre kvarter	2
Klædebo kvarter	0
Frimands kvarter	19(15)

⁶² KD 1:290 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_290.html.

Købmager kvarter	4
I alt	29

Det er usandsynligt at det samlede antal skomagemestre var så lavt i 1645, så listen indeholder sandsynligvis ikke dem alle. Derfor kan vi ikke bestemme antallet, men vi kan dog se et klart mønster blandt mestrene. Ud af de 29 mestre bor 19 i Frimands kvarter, og ud af de 19 bor 15 i Klosterstræde. Det er altså over halvdelen af skomagerne i mandtallet som bor i gaden. Som vist nedenfor i afsnit 1.5-6 havde Badstuestræde senere også en stor koncentration af skomagere, men 1645-mandtallet har kun én mester i gaden. Vi kan altså se, blandt den håndfuld mestre der er med i mandtallet, at de især klumper sig sammen i Klosterstræde.

Som nævnt indeholder listen også information om svende, læredrenge og tjenestepiger. Udover tallene angivet i tabellen forneden findes to skomagere med fire svende hver.

	Antal med 1 svend	Antal med 2 svende	Antal med 3 svende	Antal med 1 lærling	Antal med tjeneste -pige	Antal med ingen af delene
Skomagere	5	6	6	4	16	9

Mandtallet indeholder 6 skoflikkere med følgende fordeling: 1 i Nørre kvarter, 3 i Klædebo kvarter og 2 i Købmager kvarter. Ingen skoflikkere har hverken svende, lærlinge eller tjenestepiger.

1.5 Grundtaksterne 1661 og 1668

Københavns grundtakst fra 1661 opgør grundejere på gadeplan samt det skattepligtige beløb i rigsdaler. I enkelte tilfælde indgår også ejendommens type, eksempelvis en gård, våning(*wonning/waaning etc.*) eller en "*øde pladtz*". Da kun grundejere vil fremgå af listen, fortæller den os ikke meget om antallet af skomagere udover et minimum. Det gælder for majoriteten af listens personer at de fremgår med både et efternavn og et erhvervstilnavn (eksempelvis Claus Weboe Schomager el. Christen Tommesen Pusementmager). Det sandsynliggør yderligere at den konkrete person, vi har med at gøre, er en skomager. I alt finder man 28 personer med tilnavnet 'skomager/schomager/skoemager' på listen. Også

skomagernes lavshus nævnes. Det ligger i Endeløsestræde og er en "*liden waaning til Badstuestrede.*" Derudover nævnes også en have tilhørende en (eller alle) skomager(ne).⁶³ Tabelleret ser personernes fordeling i kvarterer således ud:

Grundtaksten 1661:

Kvarter	Skomagere
Øster kvarter	2
Strand kvarter	1
Snarens kvarter	4
Vester kvarter	0
Nørre kvarter	2
Klædebo kvarter	0
Frimands kvarter	15
Købmager kvarter	2
Skt Annæ kvarter	2
I alt	28

Der er flest personer med tilnavnet 'Skomager' i Frimands kvarter. Ser man nærmere vil man opdage at 11 af disse er samlet i Klosterstræde og at disse udgør en tredjedel af gadens grundejere. Man må formode at tilnavnet taler sandt, når over en tredjedel af listen personer med 'Skomager'-tilnavnet er samlet på én gade. Snarens kvarter har den næststørste koncentration af skomagere på 4. Også disse er samlet i én gade, nemlig Badstuestræde, som ligger tæt på Klosterstræde og lige op til skomagernes lavshus. Købmagergade og Skindergade har to skomagere. Disse fire gader er de eneste med mere end én skomager. I 1661 finder vi altså to kerner af skomagere i hhv. Klosterstræde og Badstuestræde. Man kan undre sig over at ingen af grundene i Skoboderne ejes af en skomager. Endda på et tidspunkt hvor ruten Skindergade, Skoboderne, Vimmelskæfttet stadig var den hurtigste vej mellem byens to store torve Gammeltorv og Amagertorv.

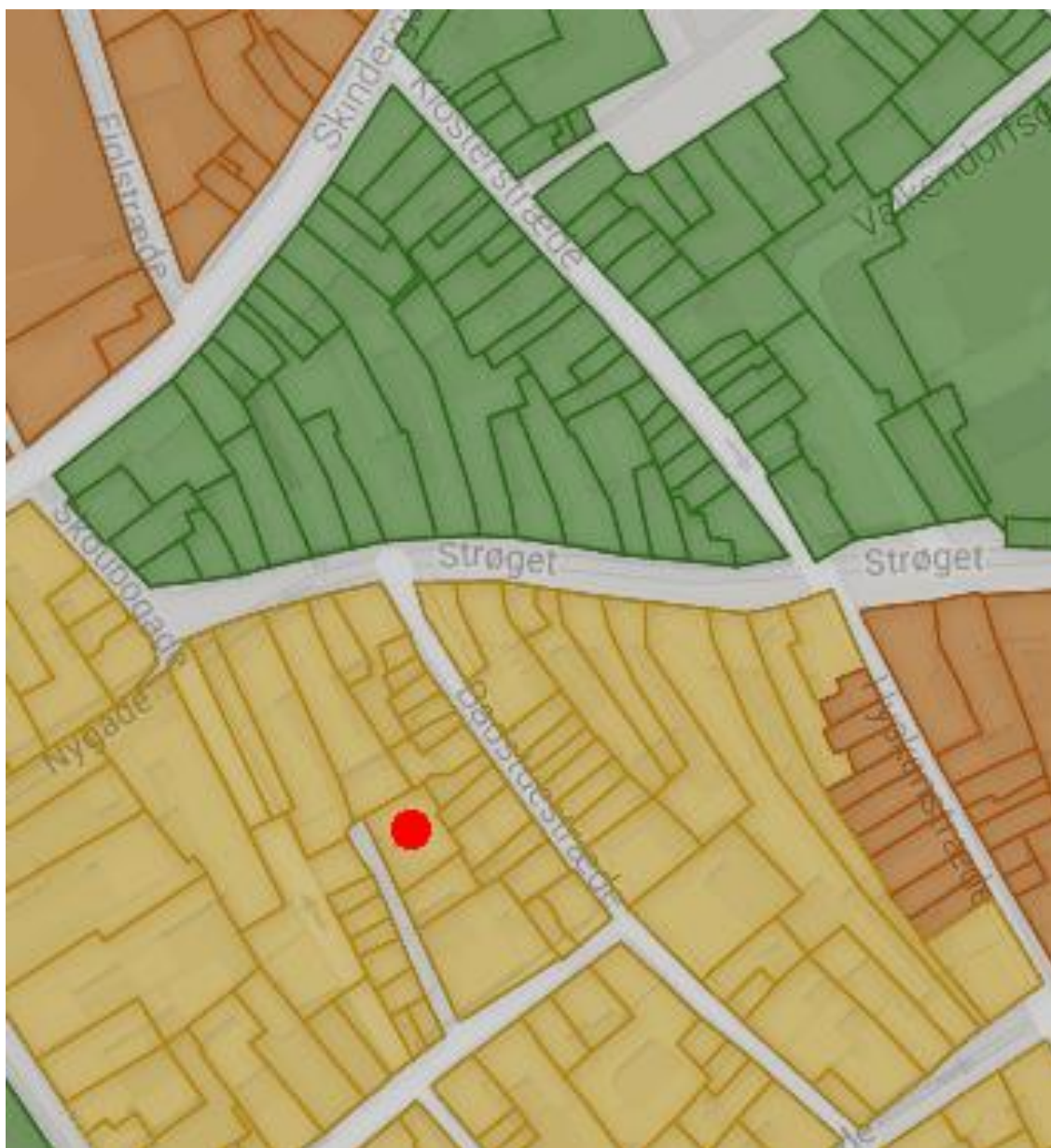
⁶³ I grundtaksten betegnes den "Schomagerens graue hauffve", hvor udgiveren sætter spørgsmålstegn ved, om der mon er tale om en stavefejl. Det kan ikke være samme have garvehave skomagerne nævnes som ejerne af i 1682 (se afsnit 2.9), da denne befinder sig uden for Vesterport.

Grundtaksten 1668:

Kvarter	Skomagere
Øster kvarter	3
Strand kvarter	1
Snarens kvarter	5
Vester kvarter	0
Nørre kvarter	0
Klædebo kvarter	0
Frimands kvarter	9
Købmager kvarter	2
Rosengårdens kvarter	2
Skt Annæ kvarter	0
I alt	23

Mønsteret er det samme 7 år senere i grundtaksten fra 1668.⁶⁴ Her er der absolut flest skomagere i Snarens og Frimands kvarter, hhv. 5 og 9. Alle fem skomagere i Snarens kvarter bor i Badstrøestræde, mens otte af de ni skomagere i Frimands kvarter bor i Klosterstræde. Vi finder stadig skomagernes lavshus i Endeløsestræde, men uden den tilføjelse, at det ligger ud til Badstuestræde. Det kunne tyde på at grunden, der er delt i to i 1689 (figur 1), måske allerede er blevet opdelt mellem 1661 og 1668.

⁶⁴ KD 2:804 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_804.html.



Figur 1: området omkring Klosterstræde og Badstuestræde i Peder Dams digitalisering af 1689-matriklen, hvor 1661-grundtaksten har den største koncentration af skomagere. Den røde plet markerer skomagernes lavshus i 1668 på 1689-matriklen, hvor det ikke går ud til Badstuestræde. Matriklen må altså være blevet opdelt mellem 1661 og 1689. Peder Dam: 2011.

1.6 Mandtallet til kop- og hesteskat 1711

I forbindelse med pestepidemien som ramte København i 1711, blev der produceret et nyt mandtal over byens borgere med henblik på beskatning.⁶⁵ Mandtallet gennemgår matrikel

⁶⁵ Kopskat 1711, ekstraordinære skatter 1710. Nr. 44, Skatteregnskaber 1664-1848. Reviderede regnskaber, Københavnske regnskaber, Rigsarkivet.

for matrikel byens huse med dets patriark, hans erhverv, hans medbeboere (inkl. svende og lærlinge) samt det skattepligtige beløb. En typisk indføring kan se således ud: "53b Daniel Meritz, skomager og hustru, 4[rigsdaler], 1 svend og 1 dreng, 1[rdl.]". Antallet af svende og drenge angives som regel ikke hvis mesteren er død – kun hvis hans enke driver forretningen videre. Mandtallet er en opgørelse over beboere og fortæller os derfor intet om husenes ejere. Det antages at angivelsen "skomager" skal tolkes som en skomagemester. En enkelt svend, Ole Jensen i Sankt Annæs matrikel 122d, er angivet som "skomagersvend" og må derfor være byens eneste skomagersvend med egen husstand, eftersom ingen andre er angivet på denne vis. De enkelte kvarterer er dog opgjort af forskellige skrivere, som varierer en smule i deres indførsler. Eksempelvis benævnes lærlinge drenge, læredrenge eller lærlinge afhængigt af kvarter. Det er derfor muligt at andre skrivere har indført øvrige svende med egen husstand som blot 'skomager', men vi må antage at antallet under alle omstændigheder er lavt. Tabelleret ser mandtallet således ud:

	Antal før pesten	Antal levende efter pesten	Antal med 1 svend	Antal med 2 svende	Antal med 3 svende	Antal med 1 lærling
Skomagere	93 ⁶⁶	45	21	6	1	10

Københavns skomagere var hårdt ramt af pesten, som dræbte over halvdelen(!) af mestrene. Det samlede antal af mestre, svende og lærlinge efter pesten i 1711 var 101, og den gennemsnitlige skomagemester havde 0,8 svende og 0,22 lærlinge. Hvis man antager at gennemsnittet var det samme før pesten, havde København da 92 mestre, 74 svende og 20 lærlinge, altså et samlet antal på 186.

Af skoflikkere havde byen 21 før 1711, hvoraf 8 døde af pesten. En typisk antagelse er at skoflikkere er fattigere end skomagere. Den kan til en vis grad understøttes af 1711-mandtallet, hvor ingen skoflikkere har hverken svende eller lærlinge, og hvor 5 ud af de 13 overlevende skoflikkere bor i kældre.

⁶⁶ Ole Jensen, skomagersvenden med egen husstand, er medregnet her.

For at visualisere dataen fra 1711-mandtallet er den blevet indtastet i et digitalt matrikelkort (bilag 4.10). Kortet er Københavns matrikelkort fra 1689, digitaliseret af Peder Dam (2011). Forskellen mellem 1689 og 1711 betyder at der er 22 år med matrikelopdelinger og –sammenlægninger, hvilket gør kortet til et dårligt redskab, hvis man ser på den enkelte matrikels størrelse og udformning. Ser man dog bort fra matriklernes størrelse og i stedet på forholdet mellem dem, der huser skomagere, er kortet glimrende til at illustrere mønstre.

På kortet ser man de største koncentrationer af skomagere i Klosterstræde, Badstuestræde og Hyskenstræde med hhv. 21, 10 og 5. I store dele af byen bor der ingen skomagere, mens man mange steder ser 3-4 skomagere relativt tæt på hinanden. En umiddelbar forklaring på det store antal skomagere i de tre førnævnte gader er den korte afstand til lavshuset, som lå i Endeløsestræde.

Der er umiddelbart ingen forbindelse mellem skoflikkere og skomagere når man ser på bopæle. Skoflikkere bor meget spredt i byen og har ingen tendens til at 'klumpe' sig sammen, som skomagerne gør det. Forklaringen findes måske i forskellen mellem de to håndværks boder. Ifølge artikel 7 i skomagernes lavsskrå fra 1623 (bilag 4.7) skal skomagerne sælge deres varer fra deres bopæl. Skoflikkerne havde derimod ingen forpligtigelse til at sælge fra deres hjem, da artikel 8 i deres skrå fra 1634 (bilag 4.9) kun nævner at de skal arbejde og sælge fra én "aaben boed". En tolkning af de to skrå er at skomagerne holdt til ét sted i byen, så kunder vidste hvor de skulle møde op for at købe sko. Da skomagerne solgte fra deres bopæl, måtte alle gårdene ligge tæt ved hinanden. Skoflikkerne var derimod ikke forpligtigede til at møde kunderne i deres hjem, så kan have drevet håndværket fra en bod på et af byens markeder. Derfor var det ingen nødvendighed at samle sig i samme del af byen. Skoflikkernes lavshus er ikke nævnt noget sted, så man kan antage at de ikke havde et. Det kan også forklare deres store spredning i byen, hvis det altså passer at lavshuset var et samlingspunkt, som det kunne tyde på ud fra skomagernes store antal i gaderne nær deres lavshus.

1.7 Gaden suder-/sko-/skomagerboderne

Som nævnt i 1.1 Suderboderne for første gang i 1465, selvom det er sandsynligt at passagen fandtes allerede i 1377. Her kan vi også spekulere i at de ejendomme, der findes i krydsfeltet mellem område G og H, er den lille passage der senere kaldtes Suderboderne. Problemet er at den næste store opgørelse, hvor vi kan undersøge byens

indbyggere på gadeplan, er skattemandtallet fra 1645. Her og i grundtaksterne fra 1661 og 1668 er der ingen skomagere i Skoboderne. Vi må antage at navnet er blevet til på et tidspunkt hvor skomagerne rent faktisk havde sine boder her. I deres skrå fra 1509 bliver de forbudt at sælge sko fra mere end ét sted, nemlig fra deres bopæl (se bilag 4.5 pkt. 9). Det er rimeligt at antage at dette også gjaldt før skrået blev udstedt. Altså må passagen være blevet opkaldt efter skomagerne, da de havde deres boder i den, og det må være sket mellem 1377 og 1645. Den bedste vi har for at komme nærmere navnets oprindelse er vores skøder fra perioden. Fra 1465 til 1556 har vi 25 skøder eller lejebreve på gårde i Suderboderne, Skoboderne, Skomagerboderne og Skobogaden (bilag 4.11). Det formodes at de alle beskriver samme sted. I ni af de 25 optræder personer, der enten er angivet som skomagere eller bærer efternavnet på enten dansk eller latin, som naboer, ejere eller lejere. Et er at det ikke er et stort antal, men der optræder en lang række andre personer i skøderne, som ikke er skomagere. Det er ikke muligt at pege på et tidspunkt inden for den periode, vi har skøder og lejebreve fra gaden, hvor skomagerne var i ekstraordinært stort antal. Strædet fik måske navnet umiddelbart efter jordebogen i 1377, men under alle omstændigheder har vi ikke kildemateriale til at fastslå det mere præcist.

2. Øvrigt kildemateriale af interesse

2.1 Københavns stadsret af 1294

Byens stadsret fra 1294 er første gang københavnske skomagere optræder i kildematerialet.⁶⁷ Her er to paragraffer interessante (oversat af Oluf Nielsen):

Nr. 48: Den, der er født i Staden og som forstaar, vil og kan udøve noget Haandværk som Skomager, Skinder osv. [*sutoriam, pellipariam etc.*], skal ikke betale noget for at udøve den uden 1 Øre til Fogden og 1 Øre til Staden for Lavstegn.

[...]

Nr. 51: Den, der vil gjøre Barnesko [*calceos pro pueris*], maa gjøre det uden Bøde, og Skomagerne maa uden Bøde kjøbe de nødvendige Huder og Skind.

⁶⁷ KD 1:33 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_33.html.

2.2 Roskildebispens indtægter i København

På en liste over Roskildebispens indtægter i København, der kan dateres til omtrent samme tidspunkt som jordebogen,⁶⁸ kan vi se at biskoppen har modtaget naturalier fra byens skomagere.⁶⁹ I listen er følgende opført: "Item de sutoribus j paar calceorum de quolibet sutore circa festum beati Nicholai semel en anno, excepta factura corei ad vsum domini episcopi et castri." Det kan oversættes til: "fra skomagerne 1 par sko fra hver enkelt skomager omkring Skt. Nikolaus-festen en gang om året, derudover garvet læder til biskoppen og borgens brug".

Man kan undre sig over at det er skomagere og ikke garvere, som bedes om at levere garvet læder til biskoppen. Det kan for det første tyde på at byen ikke har mange garvere, for det andet at skomagerne selv garvede deres læder på dette tidspunkt.

2.3 Kongelig befaling fra 1560 om at købe en række ting

I en kongelig befaling fra 1560 vil kongen have en række ting bestilt.⁷⁰ Den første bestilling nævnt i brevet er: "hos then Hollender skomager j Fergestredet til kongelig Mayestets egit behoff x[10] par sorte rug skoe oc vj[6] par cardeuans skoe, oc skal alle the sorte rug sko were vdstucken paa thet aller beste noget enger end the siste wore." Det er svært at vurdere hvem denne 'Hollender skomager' er. H. U. Ramsing har i sine kvarterbøger en Gert Hollænder boende på matrikel 31 i den nordlige ende af St. Færgestræde i 1547.⁷¹ Det bygger han på et dokument, hvori det opgives at 'Gertt Hollender' betaler jordskyld for en bod på Amagertorv.⁷² Intet sted er det dog angivet at han skulle være skomager, men det kan ikke udelukkes. Formuleringen i brevet kan også læses som 'den hollandske skomager i Færgestrædet'.

2.4 Brevvisende skomagere

En brevviser er i alt sin enkelhed en person, der har brev på et eller andet. Det kan være en handelsmand fra en fremmed by, der er kommet til med brev på en ejendom, han har

⁶⁸ Kulturhistorisk leksikon for nordisk middelalder, bd. 15, s. 649.

⁶⁹ KD 1:76 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_76.html.

⁷⁰ KD 4:576 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_576.html.

⁷¹ Ramsing 1943, s. 42.

⁷² KD 1:292 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_292.html.

tilegnet sig i arv. En brevviser kan også være indfødt, ligesom brevet også kan være en tilladelse til forskellige ting. I perioden fra 1577-1608 har vi seks breve med brevvisende skomagere.

Det første er fra 1577. Her optræder Jacob Frantzos, skomager i København, som angiveligt "paa hans egen omkostning tiit och offthe effther woe befallinge forarsagis at reyse till os, huor wij holde wort hoffleigre [hvor end kongen befinder sig, i dette tilfælde på Frederiksborg Slot]".⁷³ Som tak for hans tjeneste sørger kongen for at han årligt får 20 daler, en "seduanlig hoffkledninge", som må være en fin klædedragt, og 'frij hus och waaninge fore eller wji thett sted fornøye hanom saa mange pendinge, hanom effther hans leylighed behoff giøris till husleye". Om Jacob Frantzos er udlænding er igen et spørgsmål om hvor meget vi kan stole på efternavnet. Da Frantzos betyder franskmand,⁷⁴ er det nærliggende at tro, at kongen benytter sig af byens franske skomager. Vi kan dog ikke sandsynliggøre yderligere om han skulle være franskmand eller ej, men det er bestemt mere sandsynligt at en 'Frantzos' er franskmand, end at en 'Skomager' er skomager.

Det andet brev fra 1599⁷⁵ og det tredje fra 1604⁷⁶ har to brevvisere: Gert von Dry og Didrich von Nys. På trods af de nederlandsk klingende navne nævnes de som borgere og indbyggere i København og nævnes også som 'medbrødre' i brevet fra 1604, så de må også være en del af lavet. De har i 1599 fået tilladelse til at bygge "en synderlig mølle quern thil dieris eigen handtwercks behouf wji[ved?] papirs møllen". I brevet fra 1604 nævnes det at der er tale om en barkmølle og at den papirmølle, den ligger nær, befinder sig mellem København og Helsingør. I samme brev får han tilladelse til at holde to svende mere end lavsskråen tillader. Det skyldes at hans virksomhed er for omfattende til at tre svende er nok, da han "nu haffuer werit den første som her i rigedt haffuer begynt att berede punsleier".

I det fjerde brev fra 1606 får skomageren Richardus Jacobssøn lov til at drive sin virksomhed i byen selvom han ikke er en del af lavet.⁷⁷ Han er indfødt i København, men har altså ikke været gennem lavets hierarki. Det betyder formentligt at han har drevet skomagerhåndværk uden for København i en årrække, men nu er vendt hjem.

⁷³ KD 3:462 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_462.html.

⁷⁴ <http://holbergordbog.dk/ordbog?query=frantzos>. Tilgået 18.01.2016.

⁷⁵ KD 2:595 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_595.html.

⁷⁶ KD 2:619 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_619.html.

⁷⁷ KD 2:647 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_647.html.

I det femte og sjette brev får skomageren Abraham de Wahl en lignende tilladelse til at drive sit håndværk i byen uden for lavet. I det første brev fra 1607 får han tilladelse til at drive håndværk i København i et år.⁷⁸ Vi møder ham igen et år senere i 1608, da hans tilladelse er udløbet.⁷⁹ Her bliver en ny tilladelse udstedt, der tillader ham at drive håndværk i byen i fire år. Navnet og det faktum, at han arbejder under tidsbegrænsede tilladelser, tyder på at han er fra udlandet.

2.5 Forordninger om oksehuder og prisen på fodtøj

I 1605 udkom to forordninger om prisen på fodtøj, den ene d. 16. Januar og den anden d. 30. juni. Det første dokument udtrykker en bekymring om at kongens tjenestefolk har erfaret, at skomagerne efterhånden sætter priserne som de selv lyster.⁸⁰ Det menes at skyldes fremmede, der opkøber huderne fra kvæg der slagtes i byen, og fører dem ud af riget. Derfor forbydes det nu at afhænde huder til "fremmede och wuden byes folck". Desuden bedes borgmesteren om at holde opsyn med skomagerne og sørge for at priserne bliver på et retfærdigt niveau. I en ny forordning fra d. 30. juni samme år fastsættes det at "huad forskrefne skoumager for deriss arbed styckwiiss effter den priiss och kiøb paa huderne nu er her vdi byen bør at tage".⁸¹ Altså en fastsættelse af hvad selve skomagerens arbejdsindsats skal koste. Disse ord følges af en liste over skotyperne og det fastsatte beløb:

Skotype	Pris for skomagerens arbejde
<i>... itt par welsche støwell, vnderfodrit offuenthill met tørr ledder, som wore wundersaatte af addell pleier att bruge</i>	3 dlr.
It par borger støffuell	2 dlr.
It bar[sic] boende støffuell	1 dlr.
It par cardeuandske och welske skou, høie bag thill	2½ Mk.

⁷⁸ KD 2:654 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_654.html.

⁷⁹ KD 2:658 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_658.html.

⁸⁰ KD 2:624 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_624.html.

⁸¹ KD 2:626 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_626.html.

It par cardeuandske corken skou, vdpricket	2½ Mk.
It par cardeuandske skou med gott pundtledder och dobbell sollar	2½ Mk.
It par cardewandske skou met korck wnder och indhullede hacker	2½ Mk.
Ensolede cardewandske skou	2 Mk.
Ett par skou aff smoerledder met trei sollar, pundtledder, høi bag	2 Mk.
Ett par borgerskou af smoerledder met kork vdi	2 Mk.
Ett par borger schou aff smoerledder vden korck met dobbelt sollar af pundtledder	2½ Mk.
It stoer par boende pløse skou	1½ Mk. 4 Sk.
En anden par stoer boende skou paa 15 steig, uden ører	2 Mk.
Et par boende skou paa 13 steig	1½ Mk. 4 Sk.
En anden par middelmaade boende mand eller quindis skou	1 Mk. 4 Sk.
En par skou thill en bunde dreng eller pige	j Mk.
En par barneskou	10 Sk.
En par ensolit mandskou aff smoertledder paa 1 stig	1 Mk. 4 Sk.
En par ensolidt quinde skou aff smoertledder	1 Mk.
En par mandstoffer af smortledder	2 Mk.
En par quinde nattoffell af smoertledder met korck vdi	1½ Mk.
En par quinde nattoffell af smoerledder met korck vdi och jndhullit hacker	2 Mk.
Et par quinde nattoffell met trip och jndhullit hacker	2 Mk.
En par quinde thoffell met korck och jndhullit hacker	2½ Mk.

Ifølge forordningen er en sådan fastsættelse af prisen for skomagerarbejde nødvendig, da priserne på huder stiger og falder. Som følge deraf bliver det umuligt for kunden at gennemskue om skomageren tager for høj en pris for sin indsats.

I 1610 forbydes det i en ny forordning at sælge uberedte oksehuder.⁸² Tilsyneladende havde førnævnte forbud fra 1604 det hul at man alligevel kunne sælge og udføre oksehuder af landet, hvis de ikke var bearbejdede.

2.6 Skomagere på landet⁸³

I 1607 udskrev kongen en skat, der skulle finansiere byens nye volde, til befolkningen på landet. I dokumentet hører vi om skomagere på landet, da disse også skal bidrage: "skall [...] huer smid, huer skomager huer schreder [...] som boer paa landzbyerne och bruge auffll[avl], giffue osz en enckende daler, och de som icke bruge auffll giffue osz j daller." Avl kan betyde drift af virksomhed med kvæg- eller jordbrug.

2.7 Kongens skomager

Noget kunne tyde på at kongen har en tendens til at benytte sig af udenlandske skomagere. I 2.3 og 2.4 møder vi skomagere med udenlandske navne som enten har modtaget et privilegium fra kongen eller har tjent ham. Senere kan vi i kilderne læse at der nu er mindst én skomager, som gør tjeneste på hoffet. I 1629 ansættes Jochum Gardeling, tidligere indbygger i Wolgast i Nordtyskland, som skomager i hoftjeneste, og fritages samtidigt for at indtræde i lavet og betale tyngte til byen.⁸⁴ Vi hører samtidigt at han bor i Købmagergade. I 1643 fritages han yderligere for "kemnerj, vackt, formynderj och rodtmesterj".⁸⁵ I 1647 bedes han af hofmarskalen om at betale for de oksehuder, han har modtaget – han modtager altså sine materialer fra hoffet.

I 1654 optræder en Michel Maes som 'hofschuster'.⁸⁶ Det sker i en kongelig befaling til de øvrige skomagere om at de ikke må berøve ham hans svende. Det tyder på at der har været en rivalisering mellem lavets skomagere og en som Maes, der arbejdede uden for lavet med kongens tilladelse. Maes er interessant fordi han allerede i 1650 modtager

⁸² KD 2:705 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_705.html.

⁸³ KD 5:19 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_19.html.

⁸⁴ KD 3:97 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_97.html.

⁸⁵ KD 3:360 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_360.html.

⁸⁶ KD 3:700 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_700.html.

privilegium på toldfri karduan-import sammen med tre øvrige skomagere.⁸⁷ Om det betyder at han allerede da var hofskomagere eller 'inde i varmen' kan man kun spekulere i.

I 1674 bliver en Henrik Meincke, der i forvejen bor i byen, ansat som dronningens skomager.⁸⁸

2.8 En skomager ansættes på tugthuset

I 1621 blev Peder Jørgensen, skomager og brevviser fra Haderslev, ansat på Tugthuset til at undervisere anstaltens børn i håndværket.⁸⁹ Sammen med ham blev hans to sønner ansat i en to-årig periode. 1623, sandsynligvis efter sønnernes arbejdsperiode udløb, har vi et nyt brev med bestemmelser om de svende, der tilsyneladende har erstattet dem.⁹⁰

2.9 Møller og garvehave

I 1634 får de to skomagere Willum Klinkhammer og Gert Henredsen tilladelse til at flytte deres vejrmølle, de har stående på Frederiksberg.⁹¹ Året efter, i 1635 tilskødes garverne (*ledderberedere*) Anders Pedersen og Lambret Galde den vindmølle uden for Nørreport, som skomagernes indtil da har brugt til at male bark på.⁹² Det kan ikke vurderes om denne mølle er den samme som den der nævnes i 1634. I 1685 hører vi at skomagerlavet har en barkmølle i Adelgade, hvilket er et problem på grund af brandfare.⁹³

Foruden møller kan vi se på en opgørelse over udenbys jorder fra 1682 at skomagernes havde en garvehave ("Schomagrenis garberhaffue") uden for Vesterport.⁹⁴

⁸⁷ KD 3:554 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_554.html.

⁸⁸ KD 6:930 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_930.html.

⁸⁹ KD 2:730 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_730.html.

⁹⁰ KD 2:776 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_776.html.

⁹¹ KD 3:159 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_159.html.

⁹² KD 3:189 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_189.html.

⁹³ Se KD 7:164 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_164.html og 7:172 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_172.html.

⁹⁴ KD 1:507 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_507.html.

2.10 Skomagerens problemer med bønhasere

I midten af 1600-tallet havde skomagerlavet store problemer med bønhasere, altså fuskere der driver håndværket uden at være i lavet. I 1651 blev borgmesteren bedt om at gøre en større indsats mod disse.⁹⁵ I et dokument fra 1661 stadfæster Københavns magistrat tre af skomagerlavets vedtægter på ny:

1. Ingen, som ey her i staden er borgere, bosatt och skomagerlauget vundit och der udi for en mester annammit er, maa gjøre eller bruge skomager gierning, megit mindre maa holde suenne eller drenge; befindis nogen i saa maader paa handtwerchet at fuske, da haffue forbrut huis arbeide de i saa maader haffuer med at fare, halfparten till de fattige her i staden och halfparten till laugs omkost, eller efter beskaffenhed stande till rette och straffis som wedbør.
2. Alle skomager suenne, som ey er mester sønner i lauget, skulle forplict were hos en mester i lauget continuerlig at arbeide i ringste paa et aars tid, som de dennem i lauget skal lade indskrifue for, førend hand maa tillstedis at blifue mester, i lauget indtagis, dog de suenne, som sig i echteskab indlader med en mester enche eller dater, derfor fri at vere.
3. Huilchen suend, som sig vill paatage at vere skoflecher, oc sig i skoflecher lauget vill indgiffue, skall forplict were at tage deris richtig afskeed och skudzmaall fra skomager lauget, huilchet, naar hand erlanget hafuer, stande hannem da frit fore sig i fornefnte laug at indlede.⁹⁶

Ifølge brevets indledning har skomagerne været under hårdt pres mens svenskerne belejrede København. De har udstået ”stor contributioner och indquarteringer”⁹⁷ og har måttet betjene hæren, når der var brug for dem. Især den tredje artikel i vedtægterne er interessant, da det tyder på at visse skomagere har ernæret sig som skoflikkere.

2.11 Skomagere og forsyning af hæren

I 1658 bestilles ”fire eller fem tusende par strømper oc skoe til soldater” fra Lübeck.⁹⁸ Det må betyde at Københavns egne skomagere ikke kunne løfte opgaven, men det er måske

⁹⁵ KD 5:780 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_780.html.

⁹⁶ KD 3:852 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_852.html.

⁹⁷ Blandt andet ved vi at kongen havde svenske fangere i skomagerens lavshus. Se KD 5:1108 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_1108.html.

⁹⁸ KD 5:1230 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_1230.html.

ikke mærkeligt, omfanget taget i betragtning. Flere år senere, i 1676 midt i Skånske krig, bliver skomagerne dog pålagt at producere 2000 par sko til hæren.⁹⁹

I et brev til Københavns magistrat fra 1710 klages der over at sadler og sko, der bliver leveret til hæren fra hhv. sadel- og skomagere, er alt for dyre.¹⁰⁰ Endvidere trues der med at "dennem andensteds fra at lade komme."

2.12 Skomagerprivilegier fra 1697-1728

I perioden 1684-1728 findes en lang række skomagere, der får privilegium til at drive håndværket, enten inden eller uden for lavet. Blandt disse er to grupper interessante: dem, der førhen var i militæret og dem, der kommer fra udlandet.

I alt fire af privilegierne tillader forhenværende medlemmer af hæren at slå sig ned som skomager. Den første i 1712 er Asmus Grosman, "forige lif-guarde til hest", som må indtræde i lavet når han har gjort sit mesterstykke.¹⁰¹ Den anden er Rasmus Madsen i 1717, som "skoemager haandverk tilbørligen skal have lærdt og under vores militie paa tyve aars tid tient".¹⁰² Han skal også gøre sit mesterstykke, men behøver ikke gøre det i lavshuset under opsyn af oldermænd m. fl., og skal desuden betale en række afgifter – dog fritages han for at betale til lavets rente og til dets garverhave. Den tredje i 1720 er Ole Arnesen, "som udi 26 aar har staaet under vores milice", og får lov til at drive håndværket mod at han ikke tager svende, drenge eller fuskere(!) til hjælp.¹⁰³ Man kan hæfte sig ved at lavet ikke er nævnt i brevet. Sidst er det i 1724 Søren Mikkelsen, der har tjent som musketer og "derfra formedelst svaghed er vorden demitteret".¹⁰⁴ Han får tilladelse til at drive håndværket "uformeent af laughet [...] saaviit hand med egne hænder kand arbeide."

Alle disse får lov til at ernære sig som skomager pga. deres erfaring med håndværket. 1700-tallets hvervede soldater fik ikke løn hele året rundt, men gik faktisk det meste af tiden som 'frifolk', der måtte ernære sig som arbejdsmænd eller 'sjovere'. Nogle fik også arbejde som håndværkersvende, hvilket kan forklare deres ønske om at slå sig ned som

⁹⁹ KD 6:1033 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_1033.html.

¹⁰⁰ KD 8:142 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_142.html.

¹⁰¹ KD 8:372 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_372.html.

¹⁰² KD 8:672 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_672.html.

¹⁰³ KD 8:797 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_797.html.

¹⁰⁴ KD 8:976 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_975.html.

mestre efter endt karriere i militæret. Senere i 1700-tallet førte det til heftige konflikter mellem svende og soldater.¹⁰⁵

Den anden interessante halvdel af privilegierne er de, der går til skomagere som er fra eller har arbejdet i udlandet. Brevene er korte og indeholder typisk kun detaljer om hvor skomageren kommer fra og hvad han bliver tilladt. Første brev er fra 1684 hvor Johan Reynols, en engelsk skomager (navnet er nok en fordansket version af John Reynolds), får lov til at indtræde i lavet når han har gjort sit mesterstykke.¹⁰⁶ Det næste er i 1703 hvor Caspar Jant, forhenværende borger og skomager i "Colberg" (formentlig Kolobrzeg i Polen), som uden videre kan indtages i lavet. Derudover tilføjes at "om noget af hans redskab er hannem fratagen, at det hannem da skal restitueres."¹⁰⁷ I 1713 får Hans Wilhelm Dröscher, en skomagersvend der er blevet oplært i Hamborg og siden har arbejdet et par år i København, adgang til lavet uden videre.¹⁰⁸ Det sidste af privilegiebrevene er fra 1722 hvor Johan Adam Kruse, som er født af danske forældre men er borger og har haft bopæl i Kiel, uden videre kan indtræde i lavet.¹⁰⁹ De tre sidstnævnte får altså mesterstatus uden at gøre mesterstykke, hvilket må betyde at de er kvalificeret i kraft af deres virke i udlandet.

2.13 Københavns skomagerlavs segl

Vi kender til to versioner af det københavnske skomagerlavs segl. Det ene har vi 5 eksempler på fra 1525-1610, men menes at stamme fra 1483. Det andet har vi 3 eksempler på fra 1648-1655.¹¹⁰ Det første segl (bilag 1) bærer indskriften: "tette inseile hør till te schomager n haffn". Poul Bredo Grandjean beskriver det således: "De indadvendt staaende, gloriesmykkede Helgener St. Crispinus og St. Crispianus, hver løftende en Kniv; mellem de to Personer en halvland Støvle." På internationalt plan var St. Crispinus og St. Crispianus helgene for skomagere, garvere og andre læderarbejdere.¹¹¹ Det andet segl (bilag 2) bærer indskriften: "*SIGILLUM SUTORUM CIVITATIS HAFNIENSIS* (Byen

¹⁰⁵ Petersen 2005, s. 366-70.

¹⁰⁶ KD 7:106 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_106.html.

¹⁰⁷ KD 7:1083 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_1083.html.

¹⁰⁸ KD 8:435 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_435.html.

¹⁰⁹ KD 8:886 eller http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_886.html.

¹¹⁰ Grandjean 1950, s. 49.

¹¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crispin_and_Crispian. Tilgået 18.01.2016.

Københavns skomageres segl)". Om dette segl skriver Grandjean: "[...] den venstre Helgen med Ringglorie, den højre bærende tredelt Hue, begge i rig Dragt; foroven Stadens Vaabenmærke i Kartoucheskjold, forneden venstrevendt Støvle".

Ser man godt efter vil man også se at den ene af de to helgene bærer et månejern på begge segl. Det er i øvrigt kun de københavnske skomagere, der repræsenterer helgene på seglet. På de fleste danske skomagersegl er det månejernet der er i centrum (se skomagersegl fra Holbæk og Kalundborg i bilag 3 og 4).¹¹²

3. Litteratur

3.1 Utrykte kilder

Rigsarkivet:

Reviderede Regnskaber, Københavnske Regnskaber. Skatteregnskaber 1664-1848 nr. 44. Ekstraordinære skatter 1710. Kopskat 1711.

3.2 Trykte kilder

Kjøbenhavns Diplomatarium (KD), Samling af Dokumenter, Breve og andre Kilder til Oplysning om Kjøbenhavns ældre Forhold før 1728, udg. af Oluf Nielsen 1872-87 (København).

3.3 Bibliografi

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Kjær, Lars 2008, *Københavns sociale topografi mellem 1400 og 1499*, upubliceret speciale, Københavns Universitet.

¹¹² Grandjean 1950, tavle 15-16.

Brøndsted, Johannes et al. (red.) 1970, *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder*, bd. 15 (København).

Petersen, Karsten Skjold 2005: "Garnisonsbyen under enevælden" i Søren Bitsch Christensen (red.), *Den klassiske købstad* (Aarhus), 347-376.

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Ramsing, H. U. 1943, *Københavns Ejendomme 1377-1728*, bd. 1 (København).

3.4 Web-materiale

Københavns Diplomatarium:

<http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/index.html>.

Digitale matrikelkort:

<http://www.kbharkiv.dk/sog-i-arkivet/sog-og-bestil/digitale-matrikelkort>.

4. Bilag

4.1 Københavns skomagerlavs segl fra 1483



Kilde: Grandjean 1950.

4.2 Københavns skomagerlavs segl fra senest 1648



Kilde: Grandjean 1950.

4.3 Kalundborgs skomagerlavs segl fra 1587



Kilde: Grandjean 1950.

4.4 Holbæks skomagerlavs segl, ukendt årstal



Kilde: Grandjean 1950.

4.5 Skomagernes lavsskrå 1509

Sk. grot = skilling grot

Skomagernes skraa aff Køpnehaffn.

Wii Hanss met gudz nade etc. gjøre alle vitherligt, at wj aff wor synderlige gunst oc nade swa oc wore kiere vndersathe aff skomagere embithe vdi Køpnehaffn till hielp oc bestandt haffue nw [B: wii] vndt oc tilladit oc met thette wort opne breff vndne oc tillade, at the her efftir mve och schulle haffue, nyde, bruge och beholde thenne efftirsorefne skraa och friihedt, som wii oc andre wore vndersathe skomagere her vdi riiget vndt oc giffuet haffue, lydendes ordt fran ordt, som her efftirschrift staar.

1. Først at hwilcken som will gange vdi skomager gilde vdi Køpnehaffn, then schall haffue bewiisninghe, at han eller hwn ere echtæ fødde oc haffue eth goth rycethe, eller then schall icke komme vdi theres gilde, oc schall han haffue tient vdi two samfeldhe aar her i Køpnehaffn till schomagere embithe, før en han maa lywses vdi theres gilde ellir brughe theres embithe met them, oc schall han kwnne gjøre itt gott par stöfflæ oc iij gode par skoo till syn mester gerninghe, føjre en han maa komme i forskrefne gilde.

2. Item hwo som will worde theres gildbrodher i forskrefne embithe, han schall trøswer bethe ther om paa theres steffnæ: thet førsthe synnæ han tilbedher, thaa schall han giffue gildbrødernæ en tønne øll oc haffue swa selff at wolde, hwadt heller han will offuergiffue thet ellir framdelis bethe ther om, item andhet synnæ han tillbether, thaa schall han gjøre syn mester gerninghe fore alle gildbrødre oc giffue them thaa en tønne øll, och tredie synne han tillbether, thaa schall han setthæ two gildbrødre till viissen fore seg, som fult haffue giort i gildet, oc giffue strax sex skillinghe vd till hwspendinge, oc ther efftir schall han gjøre synne [B: theres] gildbrødhre oc gildsøsthre en iganghs kost met iiij tønner øll, brødt oc bøsther, two ferskæ retther, steg, smør och ost, swa well till recker, oc then samme dag schall han giffue iiij marc pendinge till messer oc gudz tieneste, oc om aarsdags tiidt ther nest efftirkommendes, nær theres olderman tillsiigher, thaa schall han gjøre them en andhen kost met iiij tønner øll, brødt oc bøsther oc giffue two mare voex oc sex ørtug bygh paa tiider, som hannom møwgeligt er at vt giffue efftir theres sedtwanne, oc schall han skencke fore them hwær, som thee sambles till theres gildes kost ellir drick, swo lenghe [B: till] en andhen ganger i theres gillde.

3. Item gildsøstre, som gange i theres gilde, skulle giffue till igangh eth pund byg, en marck vox, eth bøste, en ost, en schaall.

4. Item om noget swer swen fanger sig skomageren husfrue, thaa schall han gjøre fult i theres gilde med vissen oc igangh, som fore er scriffuit, førre en han maa gjøre skoo i Køpnehavn.
5. Item om noget hwsfrue i theres gilde myser syn mand, thaa maa hwn lade gjøre skoo aff sytt eighet vdi try samfelde aar ther efftir, om hwn bliffuer æncke, men lader hwn nogen swerswen ellir man bruge embithet med segh, som icke haffuer giordt fyldest i theres gilde, thaa schall hwn icke lenger brughe embithet med them.
6. Item om noget skomager swendt will haffue skomageren datther, som født er i theres embithe, thaa schall han haffue fæst henne møø, førre en han setter vissen ellir loffuen fore sig, om han will nyde noget ythermere friihedt i embithet med henne ændh nogen andhen, oc then friihedt schall være thet, at the schulle bode gjøre then besthæ kost, som fore ær scriffuit, oc giffue iij ørtug bygh, two marc pendinge, iij marc vox oc icke mere.
7. Item om skomageren søn, som født er i embethet i Køpnehavn, fanger sig husfrue enthen skomageren datther ellir andhen, han nyde then samme friihedt, som fore er screffuit.
8. Item om noget aff theres gildbrødre flytther aff byen oc er vdhe aar oc dagh, kommer han till byen ighen oc will bruge embithet med them, thaa schall han vintne embithet igen med halff kosthen, som fore er screffuit, men kommer han førre ighen, nyde syt embethe oc gilde oc bøde fore syn frawerelsæ.
9. Item hwilcken skomageren, som skoo will haffue fall, han schall haffue them fall vdy syt vindwe oc hws, som han selff vdi boer, oc vdi rett skoobo, wedt j Sk. grot till wiide till oss oc en tønne øll till wiide till them.
10. Item hwer løgerdag schulle two skomageren gange om kringh till alle theres gildbrødre oc skode theres gerninger, finde thee vndt gerningh, skoo ellir støfflæ, thaa schulle thee two haffue fuld macht at tage then gerningh, som vndt er, oc bære then till theres stæffne fore theres ollderman oc gildbrødhre oc lade ther retthe vtoffuer efftir viij gildbrøderes siigelsæ oc bøde till oss ij Sk. grot.
11. Item schall ingen brughe skomageren embethe vdi Køpnehavn, udhen han er i skomageren gilde vdi sammestedt; hwo her dierffues emodh at gjøre, haffue forbrudet emodh oss ij Sk. grot oc en tønne øll emodh gildett, oc then gerning, som findes hoss hannum, och schall ingen skomageren boo paa two myle ner Køpnehavn at gjøre støfflæ ellir skoo fore bønder ellir nogen andhen, vndentagett fore godemen oc prelatere.

12. Item hwo, som icke sytt sedhe will søghe i gilles hws, efftir som han woer [B: er] indtlyst vdi gildet, han giffue j fierding øll till wiide fore hwert synde.
13. Item nar skomagere saffnes [B: sambles] till nogen kost ellir drick, thaa schulle thee legge theres vapen vp, om thee worde them kraffde; hwp lenger sidder met sytt vapen till fortredt, han giffue en tønne øll till wiide.
14. Item hwo, som aff vredh hwff drager syn kniff i theres gildes hws ellir gardt ellir noget anderstedz at syne gildbrødre, han giffue en tønne øll till wiide.
15. Item fore alle theres gildes gield schall aldermand haffue fuld macht at legge them en mwgeligh tiidt fore, som gielden er; hwo som icke betaler indhen then tiidt, som hannum wordher forlagt, han schall icke nyde sytt gilde met them, før en han haffuer betalet then gield oc bødte sytt wiide ther fore efftir viij gildbrødres siigelsæ.
16. Item nar theres oldermænd kjøber pygh [B: pyck] ellir hamp, thaa schulle alle gildbrødre tage skiiffthe, som formaa, oc inghen andhen schall tage skiiffte, vedt en tønne øll till wiide.
17. Item hwo som ladher seg vdt delæ aff theres gilde fore nogen sagh, han bødte en tønne øll. Item om noget theres gildbrodher, som vdt delt er aff gildet, indlybber i lags hws igen, som thee sidde i theres samsede, oc gjør thennom noget fortredt, han schall giffue en tønne øll ther fore till brøde i theres lagh oc oss ij Sk. grot.
18. Item hwilcken theres gildbrodher ellir gildsøster, som kierer then andhen till tings ellir steffne fore vitherligh gield ellir fore nogen andhen sagh, som wor sag oc rettighet [B: ræt] icke met i falder, førre en han haffuer kierdt thet fore theres olderman, han bøde en tønne øll i theres gilde. Item hwilcken theres gildbrodher ellir gildsøster, som kommer fore openbare rychte, som theres ære kan forkrencke, thaa schall then thet affwerge, om han will nyde sytt gilde met them.
19. Item hwer [B: hwo som] syn gildbroders eller gildsøsters ære paa tall oc icke kan thet fulddrøge, han bøde ther fore en tønne øll i gildet oc j Sk. grot till oss.
20. Item hwo som giffuer syn gildbrodher ellir gildsøster vqwens [B: vqwems] ordt oc gildbrøderne kwnne kenne thet wære vqwens ordt, han giffuer j tønne øll till wiide.
21. Item hwo som gjør syn gildbrodher forkøb han giffue en tønne øll ellir verge seg selff tredie.
22. Item hwo som vndlocker syn gildbroders hion ellir stedher fore loge tiidt, och wordher thet hannom forbiwdet met sex gildbrødre, han giffue en tønne øll oc ombære thet hion, om han well nyde sytt gilde, oc ther till bøde till oss en Sk. grot.

23. Item hwo som ganger syn olldermant offuerhøriigh aff døør, han bødhe en tønne øll i gilldet oc j Sk. grot till oss.
24. Item om nogen theres gildbrodher fester lowg, før en radher met theres ollderman ellir lænssmen, han giffue en tønne øll, vdhen thet er then sag hans ære paa rører.
25. Item hwo som atwares om affthennen till lag oc icke kommer, han giffue en halff tønne øll, om han er vdhen lowligth forfald.
26. Item hwo, som kieres aff syn gildbrodher ellir gildsøster i theres gildhe fore nogher sager, som theres friihedt er anrørendes, han werge seg selfftredixæ ellir bøde ther fore efftir skraans lydelsæ.
27. Item nar gildbrødre wares till om affthen at komme till stæffne andhen dagen, hwo som icke thaa kommer, han giffue en grot till wiide, om han er vdhen loghe forfald.
28. Item nær nogher gildbrodher ellir gildsøster dør aff theres gilde, oc thee worthe adtwardet [B: tilwareth] at følge liiget till kircken, giffue en grot till wiide, om han icke kommer, oc syden en grot till wiide, om han icke følger thet till graffue.
29. Item hwo som icke skywder sytt liigskudt, førre en liiget worder iordeth, han giffue en grot till wiide.
30. Item hwo som kennedreng tager till siigh oc setther hannom paa gernings stedt, han schall gjøre fore hannom en kennekost met two tønner øll, brødt oc bøster, two ferske retther, smør oc ost och stegh, swa vell till rækker, nær ollderman tillsiger.
31. Item om nogen tienisthe dreng kommer till byen oc icke haffuer giordt syn kendekest oc well then till skomagere embithe, thaa schall han gjøre en kendekest, som føre er rørth.
32. Item om nogher skomager lærer selff syn søn embethet oc setter hannom selff till embethet, thaa schall han inghen kendekest gjøre fore hanom.
33. Item om nogre skomagere aff andre køpstedher ellir landtzmenn her vdi riiget føre skoo ellir støvle indt i Køpnehaffn, at selge ellir stande till marckedt met paa torgdage ellir andhen tiidt om aaret, thaa schall wor foget, skomagere ollderman oc lænssmen fuldmacht haffue, hues the haffue meth atfaare, at besætte oc hindre paa [B: rætte], till swa lunge thee indkomme fore wor foget oc pleige ther rætt fore.
34. Item om nogher gildbrodher haffuer tree swennæ, thaa schall han ombere then tredixæ, om ther eræ nogre aff gildbrøderennæ, fattug ellir riigh, som hannom behoff haffuer.
35. Item mwe oc schulle thee alle, som i skomagere embithe ære vdi Kiøpnehaffn, bierge oc behielpe them met hwes erlige bieringe thee kwnne, bode met indt oc vdt at føre till theres embitz behoff, som andre wore kiere vndersatthe borger her i byen gjøre, vnden

taget nær som menigt forbudt ær offuer alt wort riige Danmarc, oc giffue ther aff vdi wor skatt och tynghe huer, som han haffuer handteringe efftir oc formaa.

36. Item nar noger døør aff theres gilde, thaa schall han giffue xij Sk. till sielegaffue, till messær oc gudz tieneste, oc schulle thee oc her efftir alle oc hwer serdeles, som skomagere embethe bruge i Køpnehaffn, giffue oc sellge skoo oc støfflæ fore redeligt oc skelligt køb, efftir som redeligt oc skelligt er oc thee then tøffue kwnne, och skulle alldermen i samme embithe giffue wor foget oc embitzman her vdi byen till kende, hwilcke sager som wor rættighedt mett i falder, swa wor rettighedt icke vnder slas eller forthis, cum clausulis prefatis. Datum in crastino confessorum anno mdix sub secreto.q

4.6 Skomagerne lavsskrå 1550

Om bisidder och oldermænd.

1. Først skulle de haffue en bisiddere af raadet och en oldermænd och en stoelsbroder af lauget, huilche skulle med fliid haffue tillsiun, at altingest ret och skelligen tillgaar udi lauget.

2. Huilchen som will gange udi skomager laug udi Kiøbnehaffn, den skall haffue bewisning at hand eller hun ere erlige føde och haffue it got røgte, eller den skall iche komme udi deris laug, och skal hand haffue tient to samfelde aar her i Kiøbenhafn till skomager embede, førend hand ret liusis i deris laug eller bruger deris embede med dennem.

3. Item huilchen som bedis till lauget, hand skall bedis udi tre laugs stefne om aaret och xiiij dage imellem huer stefne, och vj vger fra thend første laugstefne och till den sidste, hannem(!) opkomme for borgemester och raad med hans bevis huorfra hand er kommen, at de kand probere om de ville haffue hannem till byemand.

4. Naar borgemester och raad haffuer kient hannem god fore at vere borgere, skall oldermænden och laugsbrøderne forfare och kiende om hand er god och duelig for sit handtwerch, och der som hand kiendis derfor god och dueligen at vere, skall hand giffue en gylden i lauget efter recessen.

5. Och siden hand er annammet ind udi lauget for fuld broder, skall giffue iiij dl. till at bygge och forbedre deris laugs huus och holde det ved lige med och till dennem som bliffuer

gammell och skrøbelig och forarmet udi laug et till hielp och trøst och till at hielp den med
udi jorden med, naar Gud kalder den med, och skall ingen ydermere besuergis enten med
indgangspenge eller med kost, som her til dags skeet er.

6. Item om nogen hustru i deris laug mister sin hosbonde, da maa hun lade giøre skoe af
sit eget leer der efter, saa lunge hun sidder enche och holder sig erlig och vell.

7. Item om skomager søn, som er født i embedet i Kiøbenhaffn, fanger sin hustrue, enten
skomager daater eller anden, skall niude halff indgang.

8. Om nogen aff deris laugsbrødre flytter aff byen och er ude aar och dag, kommer hand
till byen igien oc vill bruge embedet med den med, da skall hand vinde embedet igien med
halff indgang.

9. Men kommer hand føre igien, nyde sit embede och bøde for sin forsømmelsse.

10. Item huilchen skomager, som skoe vill haffue fall, hand skall haffue den med fall udi sit
vindue och huus, som hand sielff udi boer och er ret skobo, vid j Sk. graat till wiide till de
fattige och fire Mk. til brøde.

11. Men huer loffuerdag skulle [tho] skoemager gange omkring till alle deris laugs brødre
och skue deris gierning, finde de onde gierning skoe eller støffle, tha skulle de tho haffue
fuldmagt at tage den gierning, som ond er, och bere den till deris steffne for deris
oldermand och laugsbrødre och lade der rette vdoffuer efter viij laugsbrødres sigelsse och
bøde ij Sk. graat.

12. Item skall ingen bruge skomager embedet i Kiøbenhaffn, vden hand er i skomager
laug sammesteds. Huo her findis imod at giøre, haffue forbrudt iiij Mk. och den gierning
som findis hos hannem, vden nogen med kongl. breffue synderlig ere privilegerede.

13. Och skall ingen skomager boe paa ij mile ner Kiøbenhafn, at giøre støffle eller skoe for
bønder eller nogen anden, undertagen for gode mend och prælater, vden huad en bonde
vill lade giøre for sig selffue till hans eget huusis behoff, iche maa selge till nogen forprang.

14. Item huo som iche sit sæde vill søge i laugs huus efter som hand er indliust till, hand
giffue for huer sinde j Mk.

15. Huo som aff vred huu drager sin kniff i laugs huus eller gaard eller nogen anden steds adt sin laugs broder, hand giffue iiij Mk. till wiide.
16. Item naar deris oldermænd kiøber beeg eller hamp, da skulle alle laugs brødre tage skiffte som formaa och ingen anden skall tage skiffte vnder iiij Mk. brøde.
17. Item huo som lader sig nddeele aff deris laug for nogen sag, hand bøde iiij Mk.
18. Om nogen deris laugsbroder, som udeelt er aff lauget, indløber i laugshuus igien, som the sidde i deris samlede, oc gjør dennem nogen fortreed, hand skall giffue derfor till brøde iiij Mk.
19. Item huilchen deres laugs broder eller søster, som kierer den anden till tinge eller steffne for witterlig giæld eller for nogen anden sag, som wor sag eller rett iche medt falder, førend hand haffuer kiert det for deris oldermænd, hand bøde iiij Mk.
20. Item huilchen deris laugsbroder eller søster, som kommer for aabenbare rycte som deris ære kand forkrenche, da skall hand det affverge, om hand vill niude sit laug med dennem.
21. Item huo som sin laugsbroder eller laugssøsters ære paa taler och iche kand det fulddrøge, hand bøde ther for ix Mk.
22. Item huo som giffuer sin laugsbroder eller søster v-quems ord, at laugsbroder kunde kiende at det er v-quems ord, hand giffue ij Mk.
23. Huo som gjør sin laugsbroder forkiøb, hand giffue x Mk. eller werge sig self tredie.
24. Item huo som udlocher sin laugsbroders hion eller steder før laffue tid, och vorder hannem det forbuden med sex laugsbrødre, hand giffue iiij Mk. och ombere sit hion, om hand vil niude sit laug, och der till bøde j Sk. graat til de fattige.
25. Item huo som ganger sin oldermænd offuerhørig aff dørn, hand bøde iiij Mk. och iiij Sk. till de fattige.

26. Om nogen laugsbroder fester laug, førend hand raader med deris oldermænd och borgermester och raad, hand giffue iiij Mk., vden det er den sag hans ære paa rører, och iiij Sk. till de fattige.

27. Item huo som kleris aff sin laugsbroder eller laugssøster i deris laug for nogen sag som er deris frihed anrørendis, hand werge sig sielff tredie eller bøde der fore effter skraaens liudelse.

28. Item naar laugsbrøderne waris till om afftenen at komme till stefne om anden dagen, huo som da iche kommer, hand giffue j graat till wide om hand er uden lage forfald.

29. Naar nogen laugsbroder eller laugs søster dør aff deris laug och de worder till waret at følge liget till klerchen, giffue j graat till wiide om hand iche kommer och siden en graat till wiide om hand iche følger det till graffue.

30. Item om nogen skomager lerer sielff sin sønn embedet och setter hannem sielff till embedett, da skall hand ingen bekostning gjøre derpaa, thi hand gjør vell, hand lerer sit barn embedet.

31. Item om nogen skomager af andre kiøbsteder eller landmænd her udi riget fører skoe eller støffle ind i Kiøbenhafn at selge eller stander paa marchet met, paa thorgedage eller anden tid om aaret, da skall vor foget, skomagers oldermænd och lensmænd fuldmagt haffue, huis de haffuer met at fare at besette och hindre paa rette till saa lenge, at de indkomme for vor foget och pleie rett der fore.

32. Item om nogen laugsbroder haffuer tree suenne, da skall hand ombere den tredie, om der er nogen aff laugsbrøderne, fattig eller rig, som hannem behoff haffuer.

33. Och skulle de alle her efter och huer seerdelis, som skomager embedet bruge will i Kiøbenhafn, giffue och selge skoe och støffle for redeligen och skellig kiøb, eftersom redeligt och skelligt er och them(!) kiøbe kunde.

34. Och skulle oldermænd i samme embede gifue, wor foget och embedsmænd i byen tillkiende, huilche sager vor rettighed med i falder, saa wor rettighed iche vnderslaaes eller fortigis.

35. Item huem som falder udi deris embede och iche er laugsbroder, skall stefnis for borgemester och raad och ther skall hand straffis efter hans brøde.

36. Alt huis sager som falder i skomager laugett, det skall tagis udi pendinge och iche udi øll och skall komme till trende skiffter, kongen, staden och lauget.

37. Item skall ingen skomager indfalde i nogens embede eller kiøbmanskab, men huer at nere och biere sig aff sit handtwerch effter stads privilegier.

4.7 Skomagerne lavsskrå 1623

Wi borgemester och raadmend udi Kiøbenhaffn gjøre alle witterligt, at efftersom Kong. May. wor allernaadigste herre, med Dannemarchis rigis høywise raad, naadigst for got och raadsamt haffuer anseet, at handtwercherne her i byen maa føris paa fode, huor fore och Hans May. aabne mandat er vdgangen, att alle mestere udi huert handtwerch skulle forfatte nogen wisse wilchor, med borgemester och raads betenchede, huor efter de kunde hafue dennem att forholde, da efterdi menige skomagere hafuer os deris anliggende skriffiligen ofuergifuit, hafue wi det igiennem lest och der af till deris embeds forbedring, efter høybemelte Kong. May. naadigste bevilning, gifuit dennem till deris laug till efterretning disse effterskrefne artichle.

1. Først till oldermænd at indsette skulle to wdvelgis af alt lauget, som skulle udfordris paa Raadhuuset for borgemester och raad, och huilchen de aff samme to god kiender, den skall were it aar oldermænd och hand skall hafue to andre forstandige skomagere till hossiddere, huis nafne da udi byens bog skulle indtegnis, saa och formaanis och paa mindis deris bestilning med fliid for uden all argelist at forrette, och skulle paa huer mandag i vgen om formiddag forsamlis udi deris laugshuus, eller paa en anden bequem sted, och der forhøre huis klage der indfalder imellem mestere, suenne och drenge, saa vell som andre laugsens erinder forrette och bestille, och skulle de haffue en laugs skriffuer, som alle sager til god effterretning kunde antegne, dog all deris sammenkomst och vdretning att skee foruden drich.

2. Siden naar aaret er forløben och oldermænden forlofuit, da skall en af de to bisiddere skichis i hans sted, och huilchen borgemester och raad agter der till duelig at vere, och en

af laugs brøderne ordnis till hossiddere i hans stedt igien, och skall ingen vere hossiddere lengere end i to aar.

3. Och paa det skomager lauet des bedre kunde bringes i ordning skall oldermannen ved navn lade antegne alle de gamle och vnge mestere, som nu borgere ere och skomager embede bruge, saa vell som och deris nafne, som efter denne dag indtagis i lauet, och huor de ere boendis, saa kand da oldermann och hossiddere des bedre wide hos dennem Kong. May. och byens ærinde at forrette, saa vell som vdvelige bønhasere, som iche borgere ere, at afskaffe, thi naar borgemestere och raad haffue manet nogen till borgere, maa dennem lauet iche forweigres.

4. For det fiende paa det skomagerne till all embeds nødtørfft maa haffue nogen wisse tider at raadføre sig med huer andre om lagsens nytte och embeds forbedring, da maa de om aaret holde 4 sammenkomster eller møder, den første onsdagen nest efter Paaske, den anden neste søndag efter St. Hans dag mitsommer, den tredje første søgnedag efter St. Michels dag, den fiende neste søgnedag efter Hellig tre Kongers dag, alle paa fastende stefne och foruden all drich och gieste biudelse, vnder huer deris 40 Mk.'s fortabelse, men kand deris werf forrettis med mindre sammenkommelse, staar det hos dennem selff, och skall en af raadet vere hos i samme møde, der for uden otte gange om aaret, nemlig en gang udi huer maanet (om saa ofte behof giøris) laugsens sager anhøre och till billig endskab forhielp.

5. Item skall ingen skomager imod recessen forhindris at komme udi embedet och iche heller nogen skomager suend, som haffuer tient sin lære tid och faaet sit lere breff, maa forhindris och weigres at komme udi lauet och bruge embedet, om hand findis saa at were kommen till alder och forstand, at hand kand formaae sig at nedersette och vinde sit borgerskab, och skall hand aldeelis ingen bekostning giøre enten paa drich, gilde eller giestebud, naar hand i embedet indtagis, vden alleeniste giffue oldermannen, som sidder och hafuer v-mage for alt lauet, j dlr., och skrifueren for hans navn i skomagers laugs bog indtegner ½ dlr., siden skall hand enten paa en eller to tider aflegge 8 sldr., af huilche de fire sldr. skulle forvaris till laugshuusis biugning och forbedring och de andre fire sldr. at komme gamle och fattige forarmede embeds brødre och deris hustruer till hielp och trøst, saa och at bestedis till jorde med, naar de wed døden bort kaldis.

6. Huilchen sidst udi laugget indkommer, hand skall tiene laugget efter oldermændens befaling och sige till laugs møde, saa och till lig at begraffue och andre kongens och byens nødvendige ærinde, indtill en anden kommer i hans sted; findis hand motvillig eller forsømmelig, bøde huer gang hans brøst findis 2 Mk. till to skiffter, huuset och di fattige af laugget, men bliffuer hand siug eller i loughlig forfald, da tiene den som nest for hannem i embedet indkom, indtill den anden self kand forrette sine gierninger, mens dersom indtagis trei, fire eller flere paa en tid, da skulle de som ville were fri for saadan v-mage huer betale och vdgiffue 2 dlr. till laugget, de fattige, saa och dens belønning, som omgaa vill udi den laugsbroders sted, som siug och i forfald er och ellers omgaa skulle.

7. Skall ingen skomager her i byen tillstedis at holde sko fall mere end paa en sted, som hand self hafuer sin boepæll, paa det mand kand finde och besichte huer skomagers gierning paa sin wisse sted.

8. Och till slig gierning med flid och prøfue skall oldermænden bestille tho forstandige mænd af laugget, som huer løffuerdag betiden skall omgaa at visitere alle skomagers støffle och skoe, som skall holdis, huad da v-louligt findis skall indføris for den raadmand ret sidder med oldermænden och hossidderne, huad da af dennem v-louligt kiendis, skall vere forbrut till laugget och de fattige, meden befindis at oldermænden och hossidderne iche nochsom och med flid iche besichter deris laugsbrødris arbeide och rettelig derom judicerer, saa vell som och vdforsker och forfarer om de selgje deris støfle och skoe anderledis end som kiøbet der paa efter tidsens leylighed skelligent settis och byfogden och kiemneren deris ret paa høystbemelte Kong. May och byens wegne forbeholden, men findis nogen forsømmelig, som till skichet worder at omgaa, da bøde for huer gang deris brøst findis huer 2 Mk.

9. Item ingen skomager skall tillstedis at giøre noget nyt arbeide her i byen at selge, førend hands er indtagen och kommen her udi laugget, vnder samme arbeids fortabelse, vden det skeer om onsdagen eller løffuerdagen, efter recessen.

10. Dør nogen skomager, som er i embedet, da maa hans hustrue v-formeent efter hans død bruge embedet, saa lunge hun sidder v-gift och holder sig erligen, och maa hun till skogierning arbeid holde j suend och en dreng.

11. Item vdi de almindelige møder, som skomager skulde holde, sammeledis naar oldermænden och hans bisiddere, da maa ingen paa de tider eller steder verge med sig bere, huor af nogen v-lyche kunde foraarsagis, vnder 8 Mk.'s bøder till de fattige saa ofte sligt skeer, disligeste skulle alle skomager suenne were forbuden at vdgaa paa gaderne med kørche knifue eller andre verger, huor med nogen kunde fange skade, thi sligt er v-lofligt och bør efter denne dag iche at skee vden tillbørlig straff.

12. Truer eller vndsiger nogen laugsbroder hin anden och det kand giøris bevisligt, bøde 4 Mk., och der till stille borgen at were hin anden v-bevart, vden huis skee kand med loug och ret.

13. Huilchen som vorder tillsagt at møde for oldermænden och hossiddere for nogen sag eller tillbørlig erinde skyld, och hand iche møder till det kloche slet hannem tillsigis, bøde 4 Sk., men bliffuer hand en heel time eller slet borte, bøde trei dobbelt, vden hand haffuer loulig och bevislig forfald.

14. Huilchen skomager, som kaldis for oldermænden i rette for vitterlig giæld, hannem skal laugdag foreleggis at betale, sidder hand ofuer hørig och det bevisis, da stede borgemester och raad eller och fogeden i rette ofuer den v-hørsomhed efter privilegierne, foruden videre deelsmaall.

15. Item skall i skomagernis sammenkomst intet maa sluttis om de wahris kiøb och sall handtwerchet wedkommer, uden huad skee kand efter Kong. May. naadigste befalning.

Om suennene.

16. Skall ingen skomager maa giffue deris suenne till løn en mere end en anden, huerchen i støche werch eller till vge løn, vnder 20 Mk.'s bøder, och skulle alle embedsbrødre foreenis och sette støche werch och vgeløn, huad deris suenne med billighed bør at hafue, naar de forskrefne fire tider om aarit deris forsamling holder, saa at suennene saa vell som mesterne paa begge sider kunde wed blifue.

17. Ingen mester maa holde mere end fire suenne paa arbeidt, huo her imod gjør, bøde saa megit som suennene gifuis til løn, men bekommer nogen mester hastig och megit arbeid, at hand det iche kand fort bringe, da anlange sine laugsbrødre, som mindre arbeid

haffuer, at de hannem till hielp kommer sligt arbeide at fuldferdige, paa det dennem som arbeidet tillkommer iche der med skulle skee forkort.

18. Huilchen skomager sig vnderstaar at tage nogen suend paa sit arbeide, som forinden ret stefue dag med v-minde er skilt fra sin mester, bøde 3 dlr. och meste samme suend, och suendens straff 2½ sldlr.

19. Vnderstaar nogen skomager suend at gjøre sig mere ørcheløse dage end mandagen allene och iche forføyer sig paa sin mesters arbeide om tisdagen betiden klochen fem och gjør sit dags verch, hand bøde første [gang] 1 Mk., anden gang 2 Mk. och saa fremdeelis, och der for vden stande till rette for hand forsømmede sin mesters arbeide, efter oldermændens och hossiddernis sigelse, dog skall ingen skomager suend her af tage aarsage och vere ørcheløs om mandagen, ey heller raade andre deris suenne fra deris mesters gierning, enten om mandagen eller andre søgne dage, vnder tilbørlig straff, och skulle skomager suennene were udi deris mesters huus om afftenen klochen 10, huo lenger vde blifuer vden mesterens forloff, bøde 8 Sk., dølger och mesteren med suennene, bøde dobbelt.

20. Foragter nogen suend eller dreng sin hustrues mad och øll, som v-strafeligt er, och det klagis och bevisis, bøde 1 dlr., kand hand iche bøderne vdgiffue, da strafis tho dage eller netter i kielderen till vand och brød.

21. Menige skomagere med deris oldermænd och bisiddere skulle beskiche fremmede suenne, som hid till byen ankomme, it wisse sted huor de till herberge kunde indsøge och der it tegn eller bret udhenge, at huer skomager, som deris tieniste behøfuer, kand vide dennem der at finde, huilche suenne i samme logament deris werger skulle werten ofuer antvorde i forvaring indtil de bekommer en mester at tiene eller igien fra byen igien ville forreise, gjør de det iche, da maa fogeden och kemneren efter tyes ret lade tage deris werge fra dennem, indtil I de dennem igien løse, efterdi de ere handtwerchs geseller, som ingen regimente er undergifuen.

22. Paa det skomager suenne, som med soet och siugdom vorder beladen, iche self hafuer forraad at hielpe sig met eller komme udi jorden for, om de wed døden afgaar, kunde des bedre hafue deris thi pendinge (som det kaldis) eller 2 Sk., som huer suend fire gange om aaret udlegge, i god forvaring beholden, da maa de hafue en mester af lauget

till formand, huilchen skall hafue indseende med alle suenne, at slig deris pengis vdleg iche blifuer de fattige och siuge foruent met at were dennem beholden till nød hielp, som for berørt er; huilchen mester och skall plictig vere at holde god ordning och skich udi altingst, huad suennene kand were angaaende, som det sig bør, och till deris penge at forvare maa giøris it vellbeslagen skrin med tho gode laase for och tho nøgler der till med vnderskeedlige meenløchelser, huor udi deris penge efter haanden skulle indleggis, huilchet skrin skall forfløttis fra en skomager till den anden, som er eller blifuer forordnet oldermænd for alle suenne, och iblant suenne skulle vere tho skafere, som efter gammell vahne fire gange om aaret forskrefne thi pendinge indkrefue skulle, huilche skafere skulle huer hafue en nøgell till skrinet i deris forvaring, som altid skall følge suennenis skafere med oldermændens widskab, och skall i samme skrin pendingene forvaris deris ligkleder, och skrinet iche at aabnis vden oldermænden, skriffueren och hossidderne ere tillstede, och antegnis i deris bog, huad af skrinet vdtagis och huor till det igien udgiffuis, paa det at alle de som hafuer der med at skafe kunde vere vden mistanche.

23. Dreng at lere skulle vere alle skomagere fri fore, och ingen enten inden eller vden laug skall giøre dennem der paa hinder, forfang eller besuering i nogen maader.

24. De dreng, som begiffuer sig till skomager handtwerch at lere, skulle tiene deris mester udi tre aar for dreng, och skall deris foreldre eller verge betale for deris lere, efter som dem med mesterne forenet worder, med fattige børn, som ingen forældre eller verge hafuer och af mesterne skulde fødis och vnderholdis, de skulle thiene deris mester udi femb aar for deris lære.

25. Ingen dreng skall meddeelis lærebref førend hand hafuer vdtient och louligen for oldermænden bewisis, at hand bør det at hafue, och iche heller fornegtis eller forholdes sit lere bref, men naar hand haffuer vdtient sin tid och er god for suend.

26. Skall iche heller nogen mester maa forwise sin leredreng fra sig, naar hand hafuer tient en tid lang, uden hans lere aar er forløben och hand fanger sit lere bref, med mindre dett skeer med øfrighedens kiendelse.

27. Ingen mestere maa forsømme sin dreng udi sine lere aar med vndervisning paa handtverchet eller bruge hannem till anden bestilning, end huis samme handtverch

vedkommer till drengens forbedring, findis nogen mester her imod att giøre, da stande till rette der fore.

28. Huilchen suend eller dreng sig modtwilligen anstiller och forløber sin mester før de blifuer loulig adskilt, hand maa paagribis och strafis efter Kong. May. naadigste vdgangne mandat, som det sig bør.

29. Skall ingen skomager vere forbøden at kiøbe birch, raahuder, hamp, korch, beg eller andet, huis de behof hafuer till deris laug och embede med wedlige at holde, men efter bye ret och udgangne forordninger her till befordris, saa vit muligt skee kand.

30. Huilchen broder eller laugs søster, som Gud kalder af denne werden, och oldermænden lader tillsige at følge hannem eller hinde till deris leyersted, forsømmer det nogen och iche kommer till den time tillsagt vorder, bøde 1 Mk.

31. Skall oldermænden lade dennem tillsige af laugget, som skal bere liget till jorden, efter ordentlig omgang, er der nogen som for alder eller suagthed iche bere kunde, da skall hand forbigaaes, huo her imod siger eller sidder ofuerhørig, bøde 6 Mk.

32. Endelig skulle bøder, som forbrydes och vdgifuis i skomager laugget, uddelis och beskichis till alle parter, efter som høybemelte Kong. May. naadigste forordning i det andet capitel indholder och foreskrefuit staar, och intet der af till øll eller giestebud udgifuis skall, dog Kong. May. och byens sager forvden disse forskrefne artichle v-forkrenchet, och der hos forbeholden dennem efter tidsens leylighed at forandre och forbedre, som laugget och menigheden gafnligt vere kand. Till widnisbiurd hafuer wi ladet trøche woris stads secret hengendis her neden fore. Gifuit i Kiøbenhafn den 22 martij anno 1623.

4.8 Skinderne og bundtmagernes lavsskrå 1515

1. Først at inghen skall arbæide bwntmagere eller skynder gerning hær vdi Køpenhaffn till forne vden han gier fult for embedet.

2. Item først en broder dør i theris giilde, thaa skulle ij brøder voge offuer ligeth oc alle brødre oc søstre offre for thet oc inghen bort gaa føre thet er begraaffuet; hoo ther emod gjør, han giffuer j marck wox i gildit, vden hand haffuer ieth forfald.

3. Item skall han giøre som bwntmagere embet skal vinde, mand eller swend, eth graat almwsien, eth buge foer oc eth graat ryge foer, oc hwem som skynder embet skall vinde, han skall giøre eth offuer liff qwinde skyndkiortel, en mande subenn, eth paar skallen barken handske, vstraffelig paa allermantz verckested eller gernyngsted; hwilken thet giør fuldkomelighen, han skall anammes for fuld gilde broder; giør the thet icke, tha skulle the vandre saa lenge the konde thet forbedre.
4. Item hwo skall haffue wort embede, mand eller swend, han skall haffue syt echthe breff oc sit lære breff.
5. Item hoo som haffue anden sted bod for mester, hannwm skall forbiwdis wort embet hære vti Køpenhaffn.
6. Item hwilken qwine som haffuer misted syn hosbonde aff liffuit, hwn maa bruge emdedet eth aar om kryng, men tagher hwn ther for inden en anden mand, som icke kan embedet, tha skall hynde forbiwdis at bruge wort embet i nogre mode.
7. Item hwilken mesterss baren, som will lære æmbedet aff wort law, han skall haffue halffdelenn frii.
8. Item er theris ingang j marc, ij dages kost vstraffelig, x march pendynge, v marc wox.
9. Item skall inghen giøre qwinde skyndkiortele aff vtugen gerninge; hoo ther emod giøre haffuer forbrut en tønne øøll oc ij march wox.
10. Item skall inghen leyde anden mandz swend fore hanss retthe steffne er, vnder j tønne øøll oc ij marc wox.
11. Item en lære dreng skall giffue en halff tønne øøll oc ij marc wox.
12. Item hwem allermant befaller nøglene till lywssene till kronen i kircken, han skall giffue j marc wox saa tith han thet forsømmer at tende lywssene.
13. Item hwilke [icke] komme betymeligen till steffne, naar the worde tileskede, the giffue j skilling.
14. Item først the dricke theris selskab, wore there noghen, som andhen fortørnede meth ord eller gernynge, han skall giffue j tønne øøll oc ij marc wox, om han kierer thet for fogheden eller borgmesteren før han kierer thet for allermanten.
15. Item hwem som dricker sig druckenn, saa at han vpgiffuer, han giffaer j tønne øøll oc ij marc wox.
16. Item inghen bede gester vden the, som lawen erre verd, oc sighe allermanten till hwem the erre.

17. Item hoo som icke giffuer allermenden liwd, først han klapper, han giffuer en marc wox.
18. Item inghen skall holle steffne aff gildbrøderne, vden ther er en radmand til hoss, hwem radet till setter.
19. Item allermenden maa haffue ij geste oc stolzbroderen j gest.
20. Item hwo som gjør emod hanss erre, han skall werre embedet saa nær, som embedzmanden wille.

4.9 Skoflikkernes lavsskrå 1634

Wi borgemestere och raadmend i Kiøbenhafn gjøre alle vitterligt, at efftersom Kongl. May., voris allernaadigste herre, med Dannemarchis høywise raad naadigst for gott och raadsamt haffuer anseet, at handwercherne her i byen maa føris paa fode, huor for Hans May. mandater ere udgangne, at alle mesterne udi it huert handtwerch skulle forfatte nogle visse wilchor, med borgemester och raads betenchende, huor efter de kunde haffue dennem at forholde, da efterdi meenige skoeflechere hafuer os deris anligende skrifftligen offuergiffuet, haffuer wi igiennem set och der af efter høybemelte Hans May. naadigste bevilling til deris embeds forbedring och efterretning udi deris laug dennem disse artichle giffuet och meddelt, huilchet en gang huer aar i dett allerringeste for alle mester och suenne udi deris laug skall læsis och forkyndis, paa det enhuer des bedre kunde wide sig der efter att rette.

1. Først skulle de haffue en oldermænd, huor til de maa vduelge tuende af deris laugs brødre, som begge paa raadhuuset for borgemester och raad skall indføris, och huilchen de aff samme to god kiender, den skall vere oldermænd it gandske aar, och dennem skall forordnis tuende fornumstig och skichelige dannemænd af samme embede till hossiddere, huis naffn udi byens bog skulde indtegnis, huilche huer mandag i vgen om aaret, eller saa offte fornøden gjøris, skulle i deris forordnede laugs huus eller paa anden bequem sted forsamlis och forhøre huis klagemaall och besuering mellem mesterne och suennene indfalder, och skall de vnde dennem at haffue en laugsskriffuer, som deris sager til en god efterretning, foruden drich, at skulle antegne.
2. Naar aaret er forløben och oldermænden forloffuis, da skall en bisidderne vere i hans sted igien, huilchen raadet der till god kiender, och en anden laugsbroder ordnis till hossiddere, dog skall ingen vere lengere hossiddere end i tho aar.

3. Kommer nogen skoflichere och vill sig her i byen nedsette embedet at bruge, der som hand haffuer bekommet sit erlige skudtzmaall fra sin øffrighed, hand frafløtte, och der kand bevise sig at haffue lert skomager handtwerch, endoch aff borgemester och raad er antagen till borgere, da maa hannem imod recessen iche hindris at komme udi embedet, och skall hand aldelis ingen bekostning gjøre end paa drichgilde och giestebud, naar hand i embedet indtagis, vden allene giffue oldermænden, som da sidder och haffuer wmage for lauget, 2 Mk., och skriffueren, som hans naffn i laugsens bog indtegner, 1 Mk.; siden skall hand enten paa en eller tho tider afflegge 2 sldlr., den halfue at komme gamle och forarmede embeds brødre och deris hustruer till hielp och trøst, saa och at tillsteede dem till jorden med, naar de wed døden afgaar.

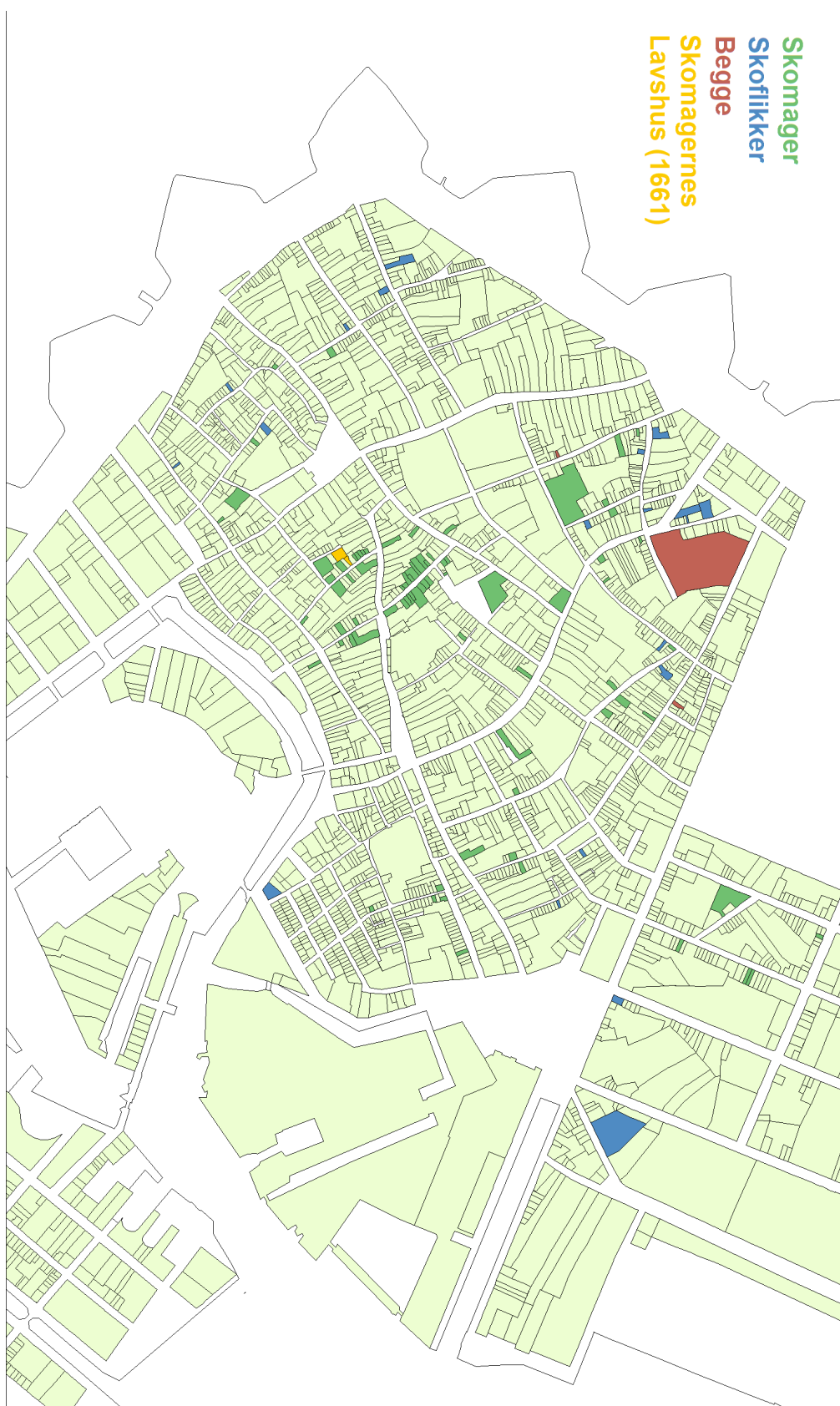
4. Paa det at skoefflicher lauget des bedre kand bringes i ordning skall oldermænden ved naffn lade antegne alle de gamle och unge mestere, som nu borgere ere eller skoefflicherhandtwerch bruger, saa vell som oc deris nafne, som efter denne dag i lauget indtagis, och huor de ere boendis, saa kand oldermænden och hossiddere des bedre vide hos dennem Kongl. May. och byens erinde at forrette, saa vell som v-duelig bønhaser, som iche borgere ere, at afskaffe.

5. Forbemelte skoefflichere maa haffue fire tider om aaret at komme tillsammans, at raadføre sig med huerandre om laugsens nøtte och forbedring; den første skall vere neste søndag efter St. Hans Babtiste dag, den anden neste søndag efter St. Michels dag, den tredie første søndag efter Juell och den fiende neste søndag efter Paaske, och eller en gang huer maanet, om saa offte fornøden giøris, laugsens sager at anhøre och billig endskab at forhielp, uden nogen drich eller giestebiudelse at forrette.

6. Huilchen som sidst i lauget indkommer, hand skall tiene lauget och sige till laugemode, liig at begrafue och anden nødvendig ærinde, indtill en anden kommer i hans sted; findis hand v-uillig och forsømmelig, bøde huer gang 2 Mk. till 2 skiffte, nemlig lauget och de fattige af lauget, men dersom to, tree eller fleere paa en tid udi embedet antagis, da skulle de, som for slig v-mage ville vere forskaanet, huer udlegge 2 sldlr. till lauget, de fattige och dens belønning, som udi den anden befodris(?) sted (som eller omgaa skulle) om gaa ville.

7. Huilchen broder, som iche møder for oldermænden eller hossiddere udi lauget, eller de ærinde kongen och byen synderlig anrørende, till de klocheslet hand tilsigis, bøde 4 sk.; blifuer hand borte en halff time offuer tiden, bøde 1/2 Mk., men blifuer hand en heell time eller slett borte, da bøde tre dobbelt, med mindre hand hafuer loulig forfald.

8. Skall ingen laugs broder tillstedis mere end paa it sted en aaben boed, huor udi hand sit handverch och arbeide drifue kand, holde.
9. Døer nogen skoeflecher fra sin hustrue, da maa hun efter hans døed, saa lenge hun sidder v-gifft och skicher sig ærligen som en enche eigner, och bør holde en suend paa embedet.
10. Truer eller undsiger nogen laugsbroder eller suend hin anden, och det giøris bevislig, bøde 4 Mk. och der till stille borgen huer andre at vere v-bevaret, vden huis med loug eller ret skee kand.
11. Huilchen laugsbroder, som for vitterlig giæld kaldis for oldermenden i rette, hannem skall laugdag foreleggis at betale, sidder hand offuerhørig, da stede borgemester och raad ret offuer hannem, efter privilegierne foruden deelsmaall.
12. Naar Gud allermechtigste kalder nogen laugsbroder eller hans hustrue af denne verden, och oldermenden lader tilsige hannem eller hende till deris leyersted at følge, forsømmer der nogen och iche kommer till den time, tilsagt vorder, bøde 1 Mk.
13. Skall oldermenden lade tilsige dennem aff lauget, som skulle bere liget till jorden, effter ordentlig omgang, er der da nogen som for alder och suaghed iche bere kunde, da skall hand forbigaaais, huo der imod siger eller sidder ofuerhørig bøde 3 Mk.
14. Tager eller forlocher nogen skoflicher en anden mands suend paa sit arbeide, som vden rette stefne dag med v-minde er skildt fra sin mester, bøde 2 sletdlr. och miste suenden; samme suends straff skall vere en och en halff dlr.
15. Endelig skulle alle bøder, som forbrydes och udgiffuis udi lauget, vdgiffuis och beskichis till alle parterne, eftersom høystbemelte Kongl. May. naadigste forordning i det andet capitel indholder och som foreskreffuit staar, och intet der fra till øll eller giestebud udgiffuis; skall dog Kongl. May. och byens sager foruden disse forbemelte artichle vforkrenchet, der hos forbeholden efter tid och leylighed dennem at forandre och forbedre, som lauget och menigheden gaffnligt vere kand. Des till vidnisbiurd haffuer ladet trøche wor stads secret hengendis her neden fore. Actum Kiøbenhaffn den 6 julij anno 1634.



**4.10 Kort over
skomagere og
skoflikkere i
skattemandtall
et 1711**

4.11 Kronologisk liste over almindelige skøder i Københavns Diplomatarium, hvor skomager og Skoboderne optræder

Bind	1
Nr.	88
Årstal	1389
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_88.html
Skomagers rolle	En Barquardus Sutor nævnes med bopæl. Yderligere en Kanutus Sutor som vidne.

Bind	2
Nr.	15
Årstal	1401
Type	Pantsættelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_15.html
Skomagers rolle	To skomagere optræder (med bopæl?) Mönichini Sutoris og Benechini Sudenaa.

Bind	2
Nr.	16
Årstal	1401
Type	Pantsættelse af en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_16.html
Skomagers rolle	Mönichini Sutoris optræder i sagen.

Bind	2
Nr.	39

Årstal	1430
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_39.html
Skomagers rolle	En Jens Andersson optræder som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	40
Årstal	1430
Type	Skøde på en gård – <u>samme som i 2:39</u>
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_40.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Andersson optræder som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	41
Årstal	1432
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_41.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Andersson og en Olaff Sudere optræder som naboer.

Bind	2
Nr.	43
Årstal	1432
Type	Skøde på en grund
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_43.html
Skomagers rolle	En Areld Didricsson optræder som modtager.

Bind	2
Nr.	48
Årstal	1434
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_48.html
Skomagers rolle	En Maas Sutoris optræder i skødet.

Bind	2
Nr.	62
Årstal	1443
Type	Skøde på en gård.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_62.html
Skomagers rolle	En Hans Hinrichsson optræder som modtager.

Bind	1
Nr.	129
Årstal	1444
Type	Tilståelse i en boligsag
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_129.html
Skomagers rolle	Thiderici Skomager og Tage Suder er blandt vidnerne.

Bind	2
Nr.	63
Årstal	1444
Type	Skøde på en gård.

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_63.html
Skomagers rolle	En Joseph Schomager optræder som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	70
Årstal	1446
Type	Udlejning af en gård.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_70.html
Skomagers rolle	En Diderici Sudære optræder (som vidne?).

Bind	2
Nr.	71
Årstal	1446
Type	Tingsvidne om et skøde.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_71.html
Skomagers rolle	En skomager Jes Nielsøn optræder som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	72
Årstal	1446
Type	Skøde på en gård.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_72.html
Skomagers rolle	Samme skomager Jes Nielsøn som ovenfor optræder som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	76
Årstal	1448
Type	Skøde på en gård.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_76.html
Skomagers rolle	Enke efter en skomager Jep Suder optræder som sælger.

Bind	2
Nr.	90
Årstal	1450
Type	Bytningsvidne om et arveskøde.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_90.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagere Mathes Michelssøn og Joseph Skomager optræder.

Bind	4
Nr.	56
Årstal	1451
Type	Tingsvidne om skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_56.html
Skomagers rolle	Thure Schomagher optræder.

Bind	2
Nr.	99
Årstal	1453
Type	Christian I overdrager jord til Jørgen Lavresen.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_99.html

Skomagers rolle	En Lydicke Skomaghere optræder.
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Bind	3
Nr.	5
Årstal	1454
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_5.html
Skomagers rolle	En Jes Pæthersson og hans gård 'Sudæræ' nævnes

Bind	1
Nr.	143
Årstal	1456
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_143.html
Skomagers rolle	En Joseph Pedhersson blandt vidnerne.

Bind	2
Nr.	105
Årstal	1457
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_105.html
Skomagers rolle	En Jes Peter Sutor optræder som nabo.

Bind	4
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Nr.	91
Årstal	1463
Type	Tingsvidne om skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_91.html
Skomagers rolle	Ronsow Skomager optræder

Bind	2
Nr.	118
Årstal	1463
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_118.html
Skomagers rolle	En Holger Ransow er blandt vidnerne.

Bind	4
Nr.	99
Årstal	1464
Type	Tingsvidne om skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_99.html
Skomagers rolle	Joseph Skomagers enke Botilde nævnes

Bind	4
Nr.	100
Årstal	1464
Type	Tingsvidne om skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_100.html
Skomagers	Joseph Skomagers enke Botilde nævnes

rolle	
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Bind	4
Nr.	102
Årstal	1465
Type	Tingsvidne om mageskifte
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_102.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboderne, Mattis Michelsøn er en af parterne

Bind	2
Nr.	133
Årstal	1472
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_133.html
Skomagers rolle	En Palnonis Skomagere som vidne og en Tuconis Skomagere som udlejer

Bind	4
Nr.	134
Årstal	1476
Type	Vidnesbyrd på skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_134.html
Skomagers rolle	Powel Jude nævnes som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	146

Årstal	1479
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_146.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Andersen blandt vidnerne.

Bind	1
Nr.	168
Årstal	1479
Type	Vidne om størrelsen på en grund
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_168.html
Skomagers rolle	En skomager Knut Matsen blandt vidnerne.

Bind	3
Nr.	10
Årstal	1481
Type	Vidne om størrelsen på en grund
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_10.html
Skomagers rolle	En Mattis Pethersson nævnes som beboer.

Bind	4
Nr.	177
Årstal	1482
Type	Vidne i sag om skipper
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_177.html
Skomagers rolle	Jes Skomager er vidne.

Bind	4
Nr.	197
Årstal	1488
Type	Notarialvidne i en sag
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_197.html
Skomagers rolle	Mathia Johannis Sutore er tilstedeværende?

Bind	3
Nr.	14
Årstal	1488
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_14.html
Skomagers rolle	En Poul Schomager nævnes som beboer.

Bind	4
Nr.	199
Årstal	1488
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_199.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboderne

Bind	3
Nr.	17
Årstal	1489
Type	Skøde

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_14.html
Skomagers rolle	En Taghe Sudere er afsender.

Bind	2
Nr.	174
Årstal	1489
Type	Kongen stadfæster et skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_174.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboden

Bind	4
Nr.	220
Årstal	1493
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_220.html
Skomagers rolle	Joseph Skomager optræder som nabo.

Bind	4
Nr.	221
Årstal	1493
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_221.html
Skomagers rolle	Joseph Skomager optræder som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	184
Årstal	1495
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_184.html
Skomagers rolle	Knut Schomagere omtales som tidligere ejer.

Bind	3
Nr.	20
Årstal	1495
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_20.html
Skomagers rolle	Jes Knutson nævnes som beboer.

Bind	3
Nr.	22
Årstal	1497
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_22.html
Skomagers rolle	Siordh Matson som afsender og Jes Knwtsson som beboer.

Bind	4
Nr.	247
Årstal	1498
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_247.html

Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.
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Bind	4
Nr.	255
Årstal	1500
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_255.html
Skomagers rolle	Michael Sutor er udlejer.

Bind	4
Nr.	269
Årstal	1504
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_274.html
Skomagers rolle	Per Jenssøn optræder som danemand.

Bind	4
Nr.	274
Årstal	1504
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_269.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Hansen og Jens Nielssøn optræder.

Bind	4
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Nr.	275
Årstal	1505
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_275.html
Skomagers rolle	Per Jenssøn optræder som danemand.

Bind	4
Nr.	282
Årstal	1507
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_282.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Laurenson og Jacob Skomager optræder som danemænd.

Bind	4
Nr.	287
Årstal	1508
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_287.html
Skomagers rolle	Jacob Skomagere, Kaell Skomager, Jens Laurenson som danemænd.

Bind	4
Nr.	296
Årstal	1508
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_296.html
Skomagers	Gården er i Suderboderne.

rolle	
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Bind	4
Nr.	308
Årstal	1511
Type	Ophævelse af lejemål
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_308.html
Skomagers rolle	Niels Jude spiller en rolle.

Bind	2
Nr.	201
Årstal	1511
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_201.html
Skomagers rolle	Nielss Jwdhe skomager spiller en rolle.

Bind	4
Nr.	311
Årstal	1511
Type	Salg af gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_311.html
Skomagers rolle	Nielss Jwdhe skomager spiller en rolle.

Bind	4
Nr.	310

Årstal	1511
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_310.html
Skomagers rolle	Hermen Skomager nævnes som nabo.

Bind	4
Nr.	321
Årstal	1512
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_321.html
Skomagers rolle	Nielss Jwdhe skomager spiller en rolle.

Bind	4
Nr.	323
Årstal	1513
Type	Salg af gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_323.html
Skomagers rolle	Nielss Jwdhe skomager spiller en rolle.

Bind	4
Nr.	326
Årstal	1513
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_326.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboderne.

Bind	4
Nr.	333
Årstal	1514
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_333.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboderne. Jacob Skomager optræder.

Bind	4
Nr.	342
Årstal	1516
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_342.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboderne. Wilhelm Skomager optræder.

Bind	2
Nr.	217
Årstal	1517
Type	Skøde på et stenhus
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_217.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerlavet modtager et stenhus i Suderboderne i gæld fra kapitlet.

Bind	4
Nr.	353
Årstal	1517
Type	Lejebrev

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_353.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboderne.

Bind	4
Nr.	394
Årstal	1526
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_394.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	4
Nr.	397
Årstal	1526
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_397.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Jude nævnes som nabo.

Bind	2
Nr.	239
Årstal	1527
Type	Skøde på en grund
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_239.html
Skomagers rolle	To skomagere blandt vidnerne: Henningh Scomagere, Søffuein Scomagere.

Bind	4
Nr.	405
Årstal	1528
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_405.html
Skomagers rolle	Christiern Skomager nævnes som nabo. Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	4
Nr.	408
Årstal	1528
Type	Vidnesbyrd
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_408.html
Skomagers rolle	Christiern Skomager er et af vidnerne.

Bind	4
Nr.	411
Årstal	1529
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_411.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	4
Nr.	422
Årstal	1530
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_422.html

Skomagers rolle	Jesper Skomager optræder som nabo.
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Bind	4
Nr.	429
Årstal	1530
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_429.html
Skomagers rolle	Jep Anderssen er lejer.

Bind	4
Nr.	451
Årstal	1532
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_451.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skobogaden (Skoboderne)

Bind	2
Nr.	279
Årstal	1533
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_279.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	1
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Nr.	277
Årstal	1540
Type	Tingsvidne.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_277.html
Skomagers rolle	En Morten Schomager blandt vidnerne.

Bind	2
Nr.	303
Årstal	1540
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_303.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	2
Nr.	307
Årstal	1540
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_307.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	66
Årstal	1540
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_66.html
Skomagers	Gården er i Skoboderne

rolle	
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Bind	6
Nr.	68
Årstal	1540
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_68.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne

Bind	6
Nr.	71
Årstal	1540
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_71.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne

Bind	6
Nr.	72
Årstal	1541
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_72.html
Skomagers rolle	Christiern Skomager er nævnt som nabo

Bind	6
Nr.	80

Årstal	1542
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_80.html
Skomagers rolle	Christiern Skomager er nævnt som nabo

Bind	6
Nr.	92
Årstal	1544
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_92.html
Skomagers rolle	Oluff Jyde Skomager er vidne

Bind	6
Nr.	103
Årstal	1545
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_103.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne

Bind	6
Nr.	107
Årstal	1547
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_107.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i vråen(?) i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	113
Årstal	1548
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_113.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	114
Årstal	1548
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_114.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	124
Årstal	1548
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_124.html
Skomagers rolle	Henning Schomagere nævnes som forhenværende nabo og gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	129
Årstal	1548
Type	Lejebrev

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_129.html
Skomagers rolle	Christiern Skomager nævnes som forhenværende nabo.

Bind	6
Nr.	134
Årstal	1549
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_134.html
Skomagers rolle	Rasmus Falster nævnes som nabo og gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	140
Årstal	1549
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_140.html
Skomagers rolle	Kield Schomager nævnes som nabo og gården ligger i Skomagerboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	143
Årstal	1549
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_143.html
Skomagers rolle	Kield Scomager nævnes som nabo og gården ligger i Skomagerboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	146
Årstal	1549
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_146.html
Skomagers rolle	Christoffer Ibsen er vidne og gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	154
Årstal	1552
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_154.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Skomager nævnes som nabo.

Bind	6
Nr.	159
Årstal	1552
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_159.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Skomager nævnes som nabo.

Bind	4
Nr.	549
Årstal	1553
Type	Ordinans for fattigforstanderne.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_549.html

Skomagers rolle	Jep Anderssen er fattigforstander.
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Bind	6
Nr.	172
Årstal	1556
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_172.html
Skomagers rolle	Welats Skomager optræder som nabo.

Bind	6
Nr.	173
Årstal	1556
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_173.html
Skomagers rolle	Rasmus Pedersen lejer en gård i Skoboderne.

Bind	6
Nr.	176
Årstal	1557
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_176.html
Skomagers rolle	Oluff Gloff er vidne.

Bind	2
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Nr.	357
Årstal	1558
Type	Enke modtager gods
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_357.html
Skomagers rolle	En Willaz Skomager nævnes som boende i en gård, han ikke ejer.

Bind	1
Nr.	322
Årstal	1570
Type	Kæmneren forkynder ny lov på tinge.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_322.html
Skomagers rolle	En Willatz Skomager er blandt vidnerne.

Bind	1
Nr.	339
Årstal	1575
Type	Tingsvidne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_339.html
Skomagers rolle	En Mogenns Skomager blandt vidnerne.

Bind	6
Nr.	205
Årstal	1582
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_205.html
Skomagers	Oluf Rasmussen skøder sin gård væk.

rolle	
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Bind	1
Nr.	367
Årstal	1584
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_367.html
Skomagers rolle	En Rasmus Skomager er blandt vidnerne.

Bind	2
Nr.	579
Årstal	1596
Type	Skøde på en gård
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_579.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne.

Bind	2
Nr.	582
Årstal	1596
Type	Tingsvidne om ovenstående skøde(2:579)
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_582.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Skoboderne og en Henrich Skomager optræder på tinget.

Bind	4
Nr.	877

Årstal	1601
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_877.html
Skomagers rolle	Agnette, Jacob Skomagers enke nævnes som nabo.

Bind	3
Nr.	71
Årstal	1627
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_71.html
Skomagers rolle	En Willum Klinkhammer nævnes som beboer.

Bind	3
Nr.	83
Årstal	1628
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_83.html
Skomagers rolle	En Villom Skomagers(måske ovenstående Klinkhammer) nævnes som nabo – og haveejer.

Bind	3
Nr.	96
Årstal	1629
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_96.html
Skomagers rolle	En Villom Klinckhammers plankeværk nævnes. Nabo.

Bind	3
Nr.	513
Årstal	1650
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_513.html
Skomagers rolle	Augustinus Peiterson modtager fra kongen.

Bind	3
Nr.	662
Årstal	1652
Type	Skøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_662.html
Skomagers rolle	Simon Croneberg modtager huset.

Bind	1
Nr.	492
Årstal	1659
Type	Udvælgelse af de 32 mænd.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_492.html
Skomagers rolle	En Claus Weboe optræder som danemand.

4.12 Kronologisk liste over alle øvrige dokumenter vedrørende skomagere i Københavns Diplomatarium

Bind	1
Nr.	33

Årstal	1294
Type	Stadsret
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_33.html
Skomagers rolle	Det bestemmes at man kan drive skomagerforretning når man har købt lavstegn.

Bind	4
Nr.	14
Årstal	1352
Type	Stadfæstelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_14.html
Skomagers rolle	"habitant sutores...."

Bind	4
Nr.	18
Årstal	1374
Type	Bestemmelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_18.html
Skomagers rolle	"opposito tabernarum sutorum..."

Bind	1
Nr.	75
Årstal	1375-89
Type	Roskildebispens jordebog
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_75.html
Skomagers	Flere skomagere er på listen.

rolle	
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Bind	1
Nr.	76
Årstal	1375-89
Type	Roskildebispens indtægter
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_76.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagergildet nævnes.

Bind	2
Nr.	15
Årstal	1401
Type	Pantsættelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_15.html
Skomagers rolle	Stenhus i Tyskmannegade ml. Mønichini Sutoris og Benechinus Sudena

Bind	4
Nr.	41
Årstal	1434
Type	Alterstiftelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_41.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerlavets messe nævnes.

Bind	2
Nr.	1

Årstal	o. 1208 – o. 1438
Type	Københavnskapitlets sjælemæssebog
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_1.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder i listen.

Bind	2
Nr.	57
Årstal	1440
Type	Dom i en sag om hvem en gård i Skoboderne tilhører.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_57.html
Skomagers rolle	Striden er mellem skomager Tage Suder og kapitlet.

Bind	2
Nr.	175
Årstal	1489
Type	Retterting for ovenstående(2:174)
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_175.html
Skomagers rolle	Gården er i Suderboden

Bind	1
Nr.	185
Årstal	1496
Type	Jordebog over byens ejendomme
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_185.html
Skomagers	Flere skomagere med bopæl nævnes.

rolle	
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Bind	1
Nr.	192
Årstal	1505-57
Type	Byens regnskab
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_192.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder i regnskabet.

Bind	2
Nr.	199
Årstal	1509
Type	Gildeskrå
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_199.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne gildeskrå/lavsskrå

Bind	1
Nr.	197
Årstal	1510
Type	Fortegnelse over byens våbenføre mænd.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_197.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder i listen.

Bind	2
Nr.	200

Årstal	1510
Type	Mageskifte
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_200.html
Skomagers rolle	Ejendommene der byttes er i Suderboderne.

Bind	3
Nr.	30
Årstal	1515
Type	Lavsskrå
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_30.html
Skomagers rolle	Skindernes lavsskrå

Bind	1
Nr.	233
Årstal	1525
Type	Byens oldermænd giver borgmestre fuldmagt til at handle med kongen og biskoppen i byens forsvar.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_233.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerlavets oldemand lens Truelssen nævnes.

Bind	6
Nr.	30
Årstal	1528
Type	Lejebrev
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_30.html
Skomagers	Gården er i Suderboderne; Kiæld Skomager og skomagernes alter

rolle	nævnes.
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Bind	1
Nr.	255
Årstal	1530
Type	Borgmestre søger Vor Frue Kirke om et lån til byens forsvar.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_255.html
Skomagers rolle	En Christiern Skomager er blandt borgernes fuldmægtige.

Bind	1
Nr.	273
Årstal	1539
Type	Et stk. Af Serrislev Mark henlægges til borgmestrenes løn. (?)
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_273.html
Skomagers rolle	To skomagere, Hans Pedersen og Per Iude, optræder med kvartersangivelse.

Bind	1
Nr.	281
Årstal	1542
Type	Fuldmagt til at hylde prins Frederik.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_281.html
Skomagers rolle	En Niels Mogenssen optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	1
Nr.	290

Årstal	1547
Type	Overenskomst om jordskyldens nedsættelse.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_290.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder med kvartersangivelse.

Bind	1
Nr.	291
Årstal	1547
Type	Optegnelse over jordskyldens ændringer.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_291.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder på listen.

Bind	2
Nr.	340
Årstal	1550
Type	Gildeskrå
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_340.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne gildeskrå/lavsskrå.

Bind	4
Nr.	576
Årstal	1560
Type	Kgl. Befaling
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_576.html
Skomagers rolle	Kongen køber sko hos en Hollender skomager

Bind	2
Nr.	462
Årstal	1577
Type	Skomager får betaling af kongen
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_462.html
Skomagers rolle	Fransk skomager betales af kongen

Bind	1
Nr.	362
Årstal	1581
Type	Jordebog over ejendomme tilhørende de 'offentlige', gejstlige, m.fl.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_362.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder i listen.

Bind	1
Nr.	368
Årstal	1584
Type	Fuldmagt til at hylde prins Christian
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_368.html
Skomagers rolle	En Hans Mortensen optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	2
Nr.	522
Årstal	1584
Type	Privilegium

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_522.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne modtager et privilegium.

Bind	2
Nr.	595
Årstal	1599
Type	Brev på at oprette en barkmølle
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_595.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er to skomagere der får tilladelse: Gert vonn Dry, Diderich vonn Nus

Bind	2
Nr.	619
Årstal	1604
Type	Tilladelse til at holde mere end tre svende
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_619.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er Diderich von Nyes, som nævn ovenfor, der får tilladelse.

Bind	2
Nr.	624
Årstal	1605
Type	Magistraten skal holde tilsyn med prisen på fodtøj, mm.
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_624.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne spiller en stor rolle i sagen.

Bind	5
Nr.	2
Årstal	1605
Type	Et kgl. brev skal forkyndes for skomagerne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_2.html
Skomagers rolle	Der er tale om b. 2 nr. 624 (ovenstående)

Bind	5
Nr.	7
Årstal	1605
Type	Et kgl. brev skal forkyndes for skomagerne
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_2.html
Skomagers rolle	Der er her tale om b. 2 nr. 626 (understående)

Bind	2
Nr.	626
Årstal	1605
Type	Takst på fodtøj
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_626.html
Skomagers rolle	Giver sig selv

Bind	2
Nr.	647
Årstal	1606
Type	Fritagelse fra at indtræde i lavet
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_647.html
Skomagers	Det er en Richardus Jacobssøn, der har fået tilladelsen.

rolle	
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Bind	5
Nr.	19
Årstal	1607
Type	Håndværkere på landet beskattes til befæstningen
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_19.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagere nævnes i flæng med smedje, møllere, skræddere etc.

Bind	5
Nr.	29
Årstal	1608
Type	Danskere skal beskattes til befæstningen
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_29.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagere nævnes i flæng med smedje, møllere, skræddere etc.

Bind	2
Nr.	654
Årstal	1607
Type	Fritagelse fra at indtræde i lavet
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_654.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er en Abraham de Wahl, der har fået tilladelsen.

Bind	2
Nr.	658

Årstal	1608
Type	Fritagelse fra at indtræde i lavet
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_658.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er en Abraham de Vall, der har fået tilladelsen.

Bind	1
Nr.	402
Årstal	1608
Type	Fuldmagt til Christian IV's valg til konge
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_402.html
Skomagers rolle	En Pouel Bannicke optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	1
Nr.	410
Årstal	1610
Type	Fuldmagt til at hylde prins Christian
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_410.html
Skomagers rolle	En Jørgen Prytts optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	2
Nr.	705
Årstal	1619
Type	Forbud mod at udføre uberedte huder
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_705.html
Skomagers rolle	Giver sig selv

Bind	1
Nr.	425
Årstal	1620
Type	Stadens Jordebog
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_425.html
Skomagers rolle	Flere skomagere optræder på listen.

Bind	4
Nr.	896
Årstal	1620
Type	Fortegnelse over hvem der er fri for vagter
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_896.html
Skomagers rolle	En skomager fra Øster Kvarter er fritaget.

Bind	2
Nr.	730
Årstal	1621
Type	Skomagere pålægges at undervise på Tugthuset
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_730.html
Skomagers rolle	Der er tale om en Peder Jørgenssen og hans to sønner

Bind	2
Nr.	776
Årstal	1623
Type	En skomager ansættes på Tugthuset
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_776.html

Skomagers rolle	Det er en Geertt Pedersøn (måske søn af ovenstående Peder Jørgenssen?)
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Bind	2
Nr.	777
Årstal	1623
Type	Gildeskrå
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_777.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagernes gildeskrå/lavsskrå

Bind	3
Nr.	97
Årstal	1629
Type	Fritagelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_97.html
Skomagers rolle	Kongens skomager fritages for tyngde og lav.

Bind	6
Nr.	217
Årstal	1633
Type	Taxering af boder og skur
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_217.html
Skomagers rolle	Mange skomagere

Bind	3
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Nr.	158
Årstal	1634
Type	Skrå
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_158.html
Skomagers rolle	Skoflikkernes lavsskrå/gildeskrå

Bind	3
Nr.	159
Årstal	1634
Type	Tilladelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_159.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagere må flytte deres vejrmølle. Willum Klinkhammer og Giert Henredsen.

Bind	3
Nr.	189
Årstal	1635
Type	Tilskødelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_189.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne skøder deres barkmølle væk.

Bind	3
Nr.	360
Årstal	1643
Type	Forskånelse for byens bestillinger
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_360.html
Skomagers rolle	Kongens skomager Jochum Gardeling forskånes.

Bind	6
Nr.	220
Årstal	1645
Type	Skattemandtal 1645
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_220.html
Skomagers rolle	Mange skomagere.

Bind	5
Nr.	656
Årstal	1647
Type	Betaling
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_656.html
Skomagers rolle	Jochum Gardeling skal betale hoffmarskalen for nogle oxehuder.

Bind	1
Nr.	465
Årstal	1648
Type	Fuldmagt til at udvælge Frederik III til konge
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_465.html
Skomagers rolle	En Jenns Anndersen Nedsted optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	1
Nr.	468
Årstal	1648
Type	Fuldmagt til at hylde kong Frederik

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_468.html
Skomagers rolle	En Jenns Anndersen Nedsted optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	3
Nr.	554
Årstal	1650
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_554.html
Skomagers rolle	Hans Gøyte Grave, Jochum Wiland, Ditmar Lorentzen og Mickel Maes får lov til toldfrit at importere korduan.

Bind	4
Nr.	911
Årstal	1650
Type	Fuldmagt til udsendinge til Prins Christians valg
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/4/kd4_911.html
Skomagers rolle	Jens Olluffsens optræder på lavets vegne.

Bind	5
Nr.	780
Årstal	1651
Type	Om bønhasere
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_780.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerlavet plages af bønhasere

Bind	3
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Nr.	700
Årstal	1654
Type	Forbud
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_700.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne må ikke berøve kongens skomager, Michel Maes, hans svende.

Bind	5
Nr.	871
Årstal	1655
Type	Afregning af sko, solgt til Tugthuset
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_871.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er i anledning af Augustinus Peitersøn død(?).

Bind	6
Nr.	423
Årstal	1665
Type	Betænkning over ansøgning
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_423.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne har ansøgt om noget der ikke fremgår explicit.

Bind	5
Nr.	1108
Årstal	1658
Type	Bestemmelse om svenske fanger
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_1108.html
Skomagers rolle	Vi hører at der er svenske fanger i skomagerens lavshus .

Bind	5
Nr.	1230
Årstal	1658
Type	Køb af 5000 par strømper og sko i Lybæk
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_1230.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne kan åbenbart ikke levere så stor en mængde. Skrædderne lader omvendt ikke til at have problemer med at levere soldaterklæder.

Bind	5
Nr.	1406
Årstal	1659
Type	Straf for en borger, der har forsømt sin post
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/5/kd5_1230.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er Povel Skoemager, der har syndet

Bind	1
Nr.	504
Årstal	1661
Type	Grundtaksten 1661
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_504.html
Skomagers rolle	Mange skomagere optræder i listen.

Bind	3
Nr.	852
Årstal	1661
Type	Vedtægter
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_852.html

Skomagers rolle	Skomagerens vedtægter
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Bind	3
Nr.	903
Årstal	1661
Type	De 32 mænds artikler
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_903.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne nævnes i flæng med andre håndværkerlav

Bind	3
Nr.	1039
Årstal	1667
Type	Pålæggelse af afgift
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/3/kd3_1039.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagersvendene pålægges en afgift

Bind	2
Nr.	804
Årstal	1668
Type	Grundtaksten 1668
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/2/kd2_804.html
Skomagers rolle	Mange skomagere optræder i listen.

Bind	6
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Nr.	591
Årstal	1668
Type	Om skomagerens forhold til accisen
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_591.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er vist ikke godt. Det har noget at gøre med dokumenter fra 28/09/1668 og 07/05/1661

Bind	6
Nr.	675
Årstal	1669
Type	Om skomagerens udredning af konsumtion
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_675.html
Skomagers rolle	Noget med øl og brud på konsumptionsforordninger

Bind	6
Nr.	699
Årstal	1670
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_699.html
Skomagers rolle	Henrich Meincke får privilegium som skomager

Bind	6
Nr.	930
Årstal	1674
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_930.html
Skomagers	Privilegier for dronningens skomager

rolle	
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Bind	6
Nr.	1033
Årstal	1676
Type	Befaling
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_1033.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne skal sy sko til soldaterne

Bind	6
Nr.	1195
Årstal	1681
Type	Om optagelse i skomagerlavet
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/6/kd6_1195.html
Skomagers rolle	Jacob Rasmussen kan kalde sig skomager når han har aflagt borgerskabsed.

Bind	1
Nr.	507
Årstal	1682
Type	Synsforretning over byens udenbys jorder
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_507.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagernes garberhave optræder på listen.

Bind	7
Nr.	55

Årstal	1683
Type	Formidelse af den dom
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_55.html
Skomagers rolle	Der er tale om en dom over skomagerlavet

Bind	7
Nr.	106
Årstal	1684
Type	Bevilling til at indtræde i skomagerlavet
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_106.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er Johan Reynolds, engelsk skomager

Bind	7
Nr.	156
Årstal	1685
Type	Fritagelse for grundskat
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_156.html
Skomagers rolle	Jørgen Buchner er fritaget pga. afbrændt hus

Bind	7
Nr.	164
Årstal	1685
Type	Udvisning af plads til barkmølle
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_164.html
Skomagers rolle	Det er skomagerens barkmølle

Bind	7
Nr.	172
Årstal	1685
Type	Undersøgelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_172.html
Skomagers rolle	Det undersøges om skomagerens barkmølle kan blive i Adelgade

Bind	7
Nr.	229
Årstal	1686
Type	Skattelindring
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_229.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne skånes for skatter i tre år pga. brænd i deres lavshus. Det nævnes at det ligger i Badstuestræde samt at oldermanden er Lauritz Erichsen.

Bind	7
Nr.	233
Årstal	1686
Type	Skattelindring
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_233.html
Skomagers rolle	De brandlidte er alle fra Badstuestræde. De er kun nævnt ved navn, men disse kan måske matches med Ramsing.

Bind	7
Nr.	240
Årstal	1686
Type	Skattelindring

Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_240.html
Skomagers rolle	Kongens skomager, Johan Høeman, er blandt de brandlidte.

Bind	7
Nr.	781
Årstal	1697
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_781.html
Skomagers rolle	Hein Mickelsen kan kalde sig skomager når han har vundet sit borgerskab.

Bind	1
Nr.	513
Årstal	o. 1700
Type	Fortegnelse over kirkegængere i den tyske kirke
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/1/kd1_513.html
Skomagers rolle	Mange skomagere optræder i listen.

Bind	7
Nr.	1083
Årstal	1703
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/7/kd7_1083.html
Skomagers rolle	Caspar Jant, forhenværende fri-skomager og borger i Colberg, kan tage borgerskab.

Bind	8
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Nr.	5
Årstal	1707
Type	Tilladelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_5.html
Skomagers rolle	En skomagersvend må lade sig væрге som soldat

Bind	8
Nr.	131
Årstal	1709
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_131.html
Skomagers rolle	Hans Christian slipper for svendeårene, og skal blot gøre sit mesterstykke før han kan kald sig skomager.

Bind	8
Nr.	142
Årstal	1710
Type	Om priser på sko og sadler til hæren
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_142.html
Skomagers rolle	Skomagerne spiller ikke overraskende en rolle.

Bind	8
Nr.	313
Årstal	1711
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_313.html
Skomagers	Hein Mikkelsen må holde så mange svende han har lyst til.

rolle	
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Bind	8
Nr.	319
Årstal	1711
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_319.html
Skomagers rolle	Povel Marcus, svend, må indtræde i skomagerlavet når han har gjort sit mesterstykke og har taget borgerskab. Det nævnes at oldermænd hedder Peder Carstensen Tønder.

Bind	8
Nr.	372
Årstal	1712
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_372.html
Skomagers rolle	Asmus Grosman, forhenværende livgarder, har lært sig skohåndværket og må indtræde i lavet efter borgerskab og mesterstykke.

Bind	8
Nr.	435
Årstal	1713
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_435.html
Skomagers rolle	Hans Wilhelm Drøschel, svend som har arbejdet både i Hamborg og Kbh, må komme i lavet efter borgerskab og mesterstykke.

Bind	8
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Nr.	453
Årstal	1713
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_453.html
Skomagers rolle	Elling Nielsen må indtræder i lavet efter borgerskab.

Bind	8
Nr.	503
Årstal	1714
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_503.html
Skomagers rolle	Peder Randulf – lidt uklarere end de andre privilegier.

Bind	8
Nr.	538
Årstal	1714
Type	Om skomagerens vandringstider
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_538.html
Skomagers rolle	Mestrene klager vist over arbejdstab når svendene vandrer, 4 gange årligt.

Bind	8
Nr.	584
Årstal	1715
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_584.html
Skomagers	Jacob Pedersen kan indtræde i lavet efter mesterstykke og borgerskab.

rolle	Dog kan han slippe for at lave stive støvler (???)
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Bind	8
Nr.	672
Årstal	1717
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_672.html
Skomagers rolle	Rasmus Madsen, forhenværende garnisonsskomager(?). Særtilfælde, han skal bla. a. gøre mesterstykket derhjemme samt betale en masse til forskellige parter.

Bind	8
Nr.	797
Årstal	1720
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_797.html
Skomagers rolle	Ole Arnessen, garnisonsskomager, må ernære sig som skomager efter borgerskab. Lavet er ikke nævnt.

Bind	8
Nr.	886
Årstal	1722
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_886.html
Skomagers rolle	Johan Adam Kruse, forh. skomager og borger i Kiel, kan indtræde i lavet når han har taget borgerskab, uden svendeår og mesterstykke.

Bind	8
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Nr.	948
Årstal	1723
Type	Om skomagerlavets gæld
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_948.html
Skomagers rolle	Hans Albrecht Franck optræder som olderman.

Bind	8
Nr.	952
Årstal	1723
Type	Om skomagerlavets gæld
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_952.html
Skomagers rolle	Martin Ohm optræder som tidligere olderman.

Bind	8
Nr.	975
Årstal	1724
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_975.html
Skomagers rolle	Søren Mikkelsen, forh. musketer, må ernære sig som skomager udenfor lavet.

Bind	8
Nr.	1012
Årstal	1725
Type	Oprettelse af Budolphi Stiftelse
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_1012.html
Skomagers	Skomagerlavet modtager penge, som den eneste ikke-enkeltperson.

rolle	
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Bind	8
Nr.	1017
Årstal	1725
Type	Om skomagerlavets gæld
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_1017.html
Skomagers rolle	Severin Giøtting er nu olderman.

Bind	8
Nr.	1029
Årstal	1725
Type	Privilegium
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_1029.html
Skomagers rolle	Lorentz Iverssen, som i forvejen er boger, må ernære sig som skomager udenfor lavet.

Bind	8
Nr.	1101
Årstal	1726
Type	Om skomagerlavets gæld
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_1017.html
Skomagers rolle	Mange mestre nævnes.

Bind	8
Nr.	1143

Årstal	1727
Type	Om skomagerlavets gæld
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_1143.html
Skomagers rolle	Johan Hinrich Frobrig er nu olderman.

Bind	8
Nr.	1148
Årstal	1727
Type	Privilegium for en døbt jøde
Link	http://eremit.dk/ebog/kd/8/kd8_1148.html
Skomagers rolle	Anthon Christian Gotlob må ernære sig som skomager udenfor lavet når han har taget borgerskab.